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A COWARDLY GROOM.

HE DESERTS HIS BRIDE AT THE ALTAR—THE GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AND DECLARES SHE HAD BEEN BETRAYED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A decided sensation was occasioned this evening by the announcement that the contemplated wedding which was to have taken place this afternoon between Miss Olive Carlisle and Frank Samuels at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 2 Chapman street, had come to a tragic termination by the desertion of the groom and the suicide of the bride. From the particulars that can be obtained it seems the ceremony was in progress, with all the guests present, when suddenly the groom turned away, saying, "I cannot marry her," and deliberately walked out of the house before any one could stop him, leaving the girl lying upon the floor in a dead faint. The guests departed hastily and Miss Carlisle was assisted up to her room, where she regained consciousness, and, by request, was left alone. No sooner was she free from observation than she put on her hat and stealthily left the house. She was found about half an hour later lying seemingly dead upon the pavement on Tyler street. The police took her to the hospital, where she revived sufficiently to tell her name. Her mother was sent for and came at once, having missed her. Then the sad story came out. The girl managed in a few disjointed sentences to tell her heartbroken parent that a few weeks ago her lover had taken advantage of her infatuation to wrong her, and now basely deserted her. The physicians say that she has taken laudanum, and but slight hopes are entertained for her. Indignation is great against Samuels. He is missing and is supposed to have fled the city to escape the storm of indignation. Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate girl.

THE FAR WEST.

INDICTMENTS UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT—A DEFAULTING POSTMASTER CAUGHT—A SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

TUCSON, Ari., Oct. 7.—The United States grand jury today presented indictments against J. A. Zabriskie, United States District-Attorney, Royal A. Johnson, United States Surveyor-General, L. Wolfly, Deputy United States Surveyor, all under the Civil-Service act for political contribution in the last campaign. F. A. Tritle, Governor of Arizona, sent his resignation by mail to the President today.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Thomas J. Tiffany, formerly Postmaster of Bennington, Vt., who is charged with stealing the cash receipts of his money-order business and the inclosure from a valuable letter, was captured on a sheep-ranch two days ago thirty miles southeast from Greeley, where he was known as George Fullerton. He was living in style with seven women. His flight occurred some eighteen months ago, and his accounts were about $4,000 short. He is now in jail awaiting an order from Judge Hallett of the United States Court to send him back to Vermont. Tiffany took his arrest very coolly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Hugh Craig of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company today instituted suit against that corporation and E. L. G. Steele, one of its directors, to recover $100,000. The complainant alleges that the company paid dividends out of its capital stock and not out of the profits to the extent of the amount sought to be restituted.

BOTH WERE ARRESTED.

ERLANGER, WHO SHOT LEONARD, AND THE LATTER ARE UNDER ARREST—LEONARD NOT BADLY HURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Abraham Erlanger, the theatrical manager who was arrested last night upon the charge of shooting G. Herbert Leonard, the actor, in the Continental Hotel, was brought before a magistrate this morning. The injured man failed to appear, and, without any testimony being offered, the defendant was held in $1,000 for a hearing next Wednesday. Mr. Leonard, the victim of last night's shooting, was able to walk away from the hospital this morning.

A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of Leonard. The complainant is his wife, who charges him with assault and threatening her life.

MRS. WALKUP'S CASE.

EMPORIA, Kas., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The case of Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup for poisoning her husband has been set for Oct. 19. A special jury will be drawn. It is said new and important evidence has been procured. Mrs. Walkup continues in her usual affable and cheerful mood. Her mother, Mrs. Wallace, has arrived from New Orleans.

COAL-OIL JOHNNY.

He Is Making Strenuous Efforts to Capture Senator Sherman's Senatorial Seat.

Money Is Being Sent Into the Legislative Districts to Compass That End.

Republicans, However, Not Frightened, but Maintain Their Hopes of a Big Success Next Week.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The political contest in Ohio, particularly in Hamilton County, grows more interesting day by day. There have been a good many new developments within twenty-four hours. One of the most important is the manner in which John R. McLean is showing his claws, which he felicitates himself are as good as fastened upon Senator Sherman's shoes. McLean's latest dodge appeared in a long editorial in the *Enquirer* this morning, in which it is charged that Sherman is trading Foraker all over the State. This is simply one of "the little boss'" methods of working against Sherman, and the animus is very evident. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is no trading on the Republican ticket. Sherman is benefiting Foraker's chances immensely, and there is growing confidence that the whole ticket will go through. McLean has exposed his real designs on more occasions than this, but the last is so palpable that a blind man can understand it. It only goes as further confirmation of the desperate game which the coal-oil leader is playing for the Senate stakes. In this city the Republicans have a hard fight. Today was the last day of registration and the strong Democratic wards show up in a manner to warrant the calculation of at least 500 illegal registries—men who were run over the river from Kentucky. Unfortunately, the Republicans have no Marshal Lot Wright and United States Deputies to see that there is a fair election, but they are doing everything they can against the odds of a Democratic city government. There is a conflict of authority arising over the management of the police force election-day. The Registry law places the regular force and deputies, of whom there are 200 already, under control of the Mayor. Mayor Smith is a good, honest Republican, while the Democratic Board of Police Commissioners have made the force almost a public nuisance. Today Mayor Smith requested of the board that the force be placed in his hands Tuesday, in accordance with the law. The Commissioners took no action upon the matter further than to arrange for another meeting tomorrow. They are doing all in their power to evade the law, keep the police force in their control, and thereby assist Democratic frauds and intimidation of Republican voters at the polls. There are fears that this contest of authority may lead to serious results. For the further protection of the ballot there has been appointed a committee of 100 leading citizens, fifty of each party, who are now engaged in appointing deputies and guards, to be stationed in every precinct, but just what value they will be in the interest of a fair election it is hard to state at this time.

For years McLean has been working to unseat Senator Sherman—ever since, in fact, he became "the little boss" of the Democratic party in Ohio. He is spending a fortune now to secure the election of Democratic Representatives who will vote for him, especially in the close counties. And it is as much a fact that there will not be half a dozen Democrats in the next Legislature who will not bend at his beck. It was thought for a time that McLean Jr. was engaged in pulling the wires for his father, Washington McLean, who is a resident of Washington, but those who are intimately acquainted with the young man's political ambition scout the idea. Johnny is for himself alone, and he is determined, if money will do it, to secure Mr. Sherman's seat in the Senate. From that advantageous point he cannot only gratify his ideas of his own importance as a modern statesman, but will be in a position to crack the whip about the legs of the Ohio Democracy, and above all (cherished hope!) be able to pay off old scores against Payne and Pendleton. There is more truth than blank verse in the reported contempt in which the *Enquirer* boss is held by the Paynes. After he had done their dirty work and secured the old gentleman's election to the Senate, they practically discarded him. Payne was ashamed of and anxious to exonerate himself of the methods employed in securing his selection over Thurman, who should have had the place, but he realized that only through McLean and his money power could he be successful. After his election "Papa" Payne sought to rise above the element that had created him, extricate his feet from the coal-oil cess-pools, as it were, and actually snubbed McLean through some of his friends who, having the indorsement of the *Enquirer* "boss," asked favors of the Cleveland statesman. This eventful era marked the rupture of the placid stream of coal-oil harmony that connected the "Kid" Democracy of Ohio from the river to the lake; and now it would be McLean's sweetest revenge to be in a position where he could again brandish the scalping-knife over Mr. Payne's head and enroll him in that long category of Ohio Democrats who tremble at the tread of the gang ruler.

But there is confidence among Republicans of Ohio, and the same conviction is expressed by Democrats here in Cincinnati, that McLean must wait a while. The work of the Legislature of last winter was so outrageous as to bring condemnation from all quarters. The people are not anxious for another year of it. The laws of the State were never so prostituted before, and the McLean-O'Meyers majority were so audacious that no attempt was made to cover up the nastiness that disgraced the session. In this city the legislative ticket nominated by the Republicans is a very good one, and the most energetic campaign is being made for it. There is a lack of money, to be sure, when compared with the barrel McLean has on tap, but money becomes a secondary incentive when the honest convictions of Hamilton County Republicans are aroused. And they seem to be most thoroughly awake to the importance of every vote.

Such, too, is the case throughout the State, where in every city of importance McLean emissaries are busily at work distributing the sinews of Democracy. Reports from the most uncertain localities are encouraging, and nowhere are Republicans apathetic. If McLean wins it will be a gigantic victory of money and corruption.

THE THIRD-PARTY MOVEMENT.

The fight of the fall of 1885 would have been as featureless as those of other years were it not from the additional interest arising from the prominence taken by the third-party movement. From a weakling a few years ago, when Gideon T. Stewart was the Prohibition candidate for Governor, the party has increased in power—not phenomenally, but gradually—until this fall it has more importance than ever before.

There are so many peculiar circumstances connected with the cold-water campaign that it demanded from the Republican party consideration that it otherwise would not have received. First, that it drew its voting strength from that party was well known, but Republicans were generally content to lose men who were liable upon any occasion to slip up on a sentimental issue, and whose political principles were only measured by the amount and character of the persuasion employed to win them away. In a careful canvass of the State I find that three-fourths of those who will vote the Prohibition ticket usually voted the Republican; that a majority of them are in favor of woman's rights, a fact that may have induced the ardent support given the cause in Ohio by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Mrs. Woodbridge (Belva Lockwood indorsed, of course); that many of them have no idea of the principles of their party, no conception whatever of the merits of local option; and, indeed, some farmers will vote the ticket with the idea that it will immediately insure destruction of all the saloons and breweries in the country, and in consequence they will reap profits from the sale of their milk. This is a fact as expressed by an honest old countryman I met in Preble County a few days ago.

But, in the second place, the Republican party has been made painfully aware of the fact within two years that the Prohibition campaigns were inspired by the Democratic party, and it was not difficult to discover whence came the funds for so-called temperance purposes. Then was presented the anomaly of an alleged temperance party run and operated practically by money furnished by the great party of intemperance. This fact became more and more evident, and was never more palpable than at present, when the sheerest novice in politics can perceive the source of the substantial assistance given the third party. The disclosures made by George Calderwood of Chicago, formerly a leading Prohibitionist of this State, were only a part of the evidence that the campaign expenses of the Prohibition party were paid out of Democratic funds. In this respect the leaders of the temperance party have displayed more ignorance than was necessary to reveal their real purpose. Their operations have been so badly managed that in more than one instance proof appeared unsolicited that Democratic money was at the bottom of the movement. Several newspapers, professedly in the interest of temperance, have been sprung throughout the State, the printing and paper bills of which are paid by checks on a Columbus bank, drawn by the Democratic State Central Committee. The latest effort in this direction is a daily paper in this city, to be run in the interests of Prohibition upon money furnished through the usual channel.

Added to these facts, which have gradually been cropping out, is the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Leonard, and with it the nauseous antics of St. John at Springfield. Here, if not before, the purpose of the Prohibition party in Ohio was so clearly revealed, its opposition to all the excellent liquor laws of the Republican party so plainly defined, that there could be no mistake. Then came the explosion of Dr. Leonard's temperance professions by the testimony and affidavit of Mr. Gladden, who, being a good member of the Methodist Church, had accompanied Leonard to Embury campmeeting at Dayton, where the reverend gentleman had hied himself to the bushes and punished half a dozen bottles of good stock ale—for the stomach's sake, of course, and to relieve his dyspeptic suffering. Not only this, but it was proven clearly that Leonard had taken champagne and excellent Kentucky bourbon for the same purpose. In this regard he gave evidence of highly Democratic inclinations. Even Methodist churchmen began to lose faith in him, and many renounced him and declared that he could not become a politician and act consistently as a minister at the same time. Then Leonard appealed to the conference and received a partial vindication which was trumped up, and has ever since been parading this fact in his speeches, failing, however, to mention that the Rev. Dr. Herr of Dayton, one of the oldest and most prominent ministers in the Cincinnati Conference, introduced resolutions denouncing his course.

Though Leonard's reputation has been proven so unsavory as an inconsistent preacher who has committed glaring indiscretions wherever he has held a charge, yet there can be no mistaking the fact that he is making a vigorous campaign in a fanatical way, and will help his party to poll an increased vote. But it will be nothing near their confident claims. In order to get at the figures as nearly as possible I have secured reliable information from all but three counties in the State, including the estimates of both Democratic and Republican State Central Committees on the Prohibition vote next week. The result has been something of a surprise, since St. John and Leonard have so confidently claimed that the vote will reach 50,000. They either know these figures to be incorrect and their assertions nothing but demagogy or they are seriously misinformed. The maximum, excluding Loraine and Huron Counties, is 19,823. These are from figures furnished as above stated, and a glance at the record of past elections confirms their accuracy.

In 1876 the prohibition vote for President was 2,616; four years previous it was 2,100, showing a gain of but a few hundred in four years. In 1880 the ticket received 2,616 votes for President, an exact return to the result of 1876—certainly a retrogression. Again, in 1883, for Governor, the vote was 8,362, while in the year previous, with the same candidates running, this time for Secretary of State, the vote was 12,202, a falling off of over 3,000 in one year. These elections were both on State issues, and the significant feature is that the man (Schumaker) who in 1882 ran for Secretary of State the next year lost over 3,000 votes when he headed the ticket. If the Rev. Mr. Leonard can find consolation in this he is welcome to it. Last year St. John received 11,069 votes, a slight gain over the vote on the State ticket the year previous, but yet not up to that of 1882.

And now St. John and Leonard confidently claim that the Prohibition vote in Ohio next week will be 50,000, when the highest Prohibition vote ever cast in the State was something over 12,000 in 1882. The question is, Where are the 38,000 votes to come from? Will Democratic money purchase them, and can they find so many salable in the State without resort to corruption of the ballot-box? This is a question for Mr. Leonard to answer as a Christian minister. The counties wherein they expect to make their most important gains are in the country. For instance, their local committee claim a gain of sixty votes in Preble County, which is a close Republican farming district, lying northwest of Hamilton County. In 1884 St. John got just *three* votes in this county, and a careful poll of every township in it gives Leonard eleven this fall. That is one of their wonderful gains, and Preble is a strong temperance county, too, that would adopt local option if it were placed in that form; but prohibition never. Likewise, Leonard claims heavy gains among churchmen in Montgomery County, he having been pastor of Grace Church, Dayton, for several years, from which, in fact, he was driven by his radical utterances and growing unpopularity in his own congregation. In this county St. John had twenty-five votes in 1884, and Leonard will not have fifty more.

The heaviest gains of the Prohibitionists will be in this and the northern and lake counties. The Western Reserve will become their stronghold, and in that good old Republican locality Leonard will find the most encouragement for his cause.

Tonight there are developments in the day's work that show in what respect the Democrats hold the Registry law. In the "bloody Eighth" Ward, where some of the notorious outrages were perpetrated last fall, there were eighty registries that are known to be illegal. In the Nineteenth and Eighteenth equally good work was done for McLean and Hoadly, with others to hear from. The violation of the Registry law all through has been so evident that Democratic leaders considered whether it was not advisable to call a halt. Unfortunately, Kentucky is so near Cincinnati and the worst class of speakers can be secured for such a small sum that, for the time, Covington, Newport, and outlying towns have been depopulated of professional ballot-box stuffer. In many instances men who live over the river and have no right to vote in this city have been imported in droves by Democratic ward managers and have been registered in every precinct in strong Democratic wards. In these places it is worth a Republican's life to interfere. Saloons and dives are made centres of organization, and from these points organized raids have been made on the registry polls. In some instances men have been appointed as Republican registry clerks who were Democrats really; in other cases clerks have been plied with liquor, or have been so crowded in the work that it was an easy matter to register falsely. Registry books have been stolen and blank certificates torn out, which election-day will be presented duly filled with the name of a patriot who properly belongs in the penitentiary. Such are a few of the phases peculiar to a Cincinnati election.

FOUNDED ON NO FACT WHATEVER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The statement industriously circulated by the Democratic press within the last few days that Judge Foraker and Senator Sherman were not on the best terms, and that Sherman in all his speeches had purposely refrained from mentioning the name or candidacy of Foraker, excites considerable merriment in political circles here, and is a sample of the trumps the Democracy are compelled to play in order to keep up appearances. Both Sherman and Foraker arrived in the city tonight, and were seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at the rooms of the Republican State Executive Committee. When the statement was shown them both gentlemen laughed heartily at the utter inconsistency of such a political boomerang, and united in saying that there was not the slightest foundation in fact for the report. The best of cordiality exists between them, and they are both enthusiastic at the present outlook. Judge Foraker spoke in Cleveland last night, and Sherman at Wilmington. The latter place is the center of a large Quaker settlement, usually reliably Republican, but in 1883 went strongly for prohibition on account of the temperance agitation. They voted for Stewart, the Prohibition candidate for Governor; but this year, since it has became so plain that the Leonard movement is fostered by the Democratic organization, they have come back in droves to the Republicans. Senator Sherman says that he has never seen such enthusiasm in the party as is now sweeping over the State. During the War, perhaps, or in the memorable Vallandighan-Brough campaign of 1863, the intense interest felt at present was probably duplicated, but in no other period, according to his best recollection. This, he says, augurs well for Republican success. It knocks the last prop from the Democratic hope of a small Republican vote.

Judge Foraker said tonight that the Reserve was alive with political enthusiasm. He leaves tomorrow morning for Toledo, where the first of the joint debates with Gov. Hoadly takes place that evening. He is well equipped for the meeting and entertains no fear of not being able to best the coal-oil Governor.

Word received today is to the effect that the Republicans are likely to receive a larger vote than was expected in the mining region of the Hocking and Perry County Valleys. This vote has been the especial care of Gov. Hoadly, and as long ago as last June he began coddling the miners and winning their sympathy by refusing to respond to the call of the Sheriff of Hocking County for aid in suppressing the riotous proceedings following the great strike of last summer. He has been especially solicitous in the matter of squaring himself with that vote, and on the occasion of his visit to Shawnee and Straitsville last week made a most abject appeal for their support. It would appear, however, that the miners have sized up the Governor, and are deserting him in droves every day. The cause of this is largely attributable to the fact that the miners have become acquainted with the fact that all the measures passed by the recent Legislature in the interest of the laboring classes were introduced and engineered by the Republican members of the General Assembly. Among these are the following bills that are now a part of the law of the State:

House Bill No. 597, introduced by Mr. Jones of Jackson, prohibiting the payment of wages in scrip or store orders, and against selling goods to employés at exorbitant prices; House Bill No. 660, introduced by Mr. Ryan of Sciota County, providing for the arbitration of differences between employers and employés; Mooney's bill creating the office of State Inspector of Shops and Factories, and for the inspection of shops and factories to protect workingmen against accidents and unhealthy surroundings; House Bill No. 523, by Mr. Haley of Cuyahoga, prohibiting the employment of minors under the age of 12, and providing that minors between 12 and 18 years of age should not be employed by manufacturers and others over ten hours a day or over sixty hours a week; to perfect the law giving workingmen liens on the product of their labor, designed expressly in the interest of laboringmen employed by railroads.

Circulars setting forth the above facts are being sent all over the mining country, and are bringing about a stampede from the ranks of the coal-oilers.

The Prohibition State Committee, from its headquarters at Springfield, is sending great consignments of tickets all over the State, and loud circulars as to what the party proposes to do next Tuesday. Indications are not wanting, however, to show that the Leonard boom has about petered out, and the worst has been accomplished by this annex to the Democratic circus. This view is predicated only on superficial observation, however, and there may be dynamite concealed in spots that the State Committee and the wisest politicians have been unable to locate. The State Committees of the Democracy and Prohibitionists are in daily correspondence, and together are working for the defeat of Foraker and the legislative ticket.

The tracks of John McLean and his coal-oil crowd were seen in the close Counties of Perry, Noble, and Muskingum today, and information comes direct to the committee that a big bundle of boodle was landed there in the interest of legislative candidates. It is a money campaign all through in these and other close counties, on the part of McLean, and a wholesale purchase of the popular suffrage is depended upon to carry out their designs.

The matter of false registration in Cincinnati and Cleveland is also receiving attention at State headquarters and a comprehensive plan of arrest and prosecution is being formulated and will be pushed with energy against all Democrats who there is reason to believe will attempt to vote illegally.

JUDGE FORAKER AND THE RESERVE.

Judge Foraker has been on the Western Reserve for several days and has made speeches at Oberlin, Licking County; Burton, Geauga County; Canton, Stark County; Wellington, Loraine County; Youngstown, Mahoning County; Warren, Trumbull County; and Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County. He has been pretty well over the Western Reserve and has visited most of the counties of population in it. His report from the Reserve sustains and supplements the written reports and polls which have been sent to the Republican State Executive Committee. Speaking of the counties of the Reserve as a whole, Judge Foraker said tonight that he was satisfied with the outlook. The people have not been in some places wrought up to a high degree of enthusiasm, but all of the local committeemen insist that a full vote will be brought out. In one county of the Western Reserve only is there anything in the nature of Republican dissension. The regular Republican candidate for the Legislature in Ashtabula County is E. L. Lampson. The late Representative from the county, Freeman Thorp, was a candidate for renomination in the convention which nominated Lampson. Thorp and his friends claimed that he was unfairly treated, and he immediately announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, and has been making an active campaign in opposition to the regular nominee. There might be three Republican candidates for the Legislature in Ashtabula County without making a split which would give the Democrats an opportunity to elect a member of the General Assembly. The Republican vote last October in Ashtabula County was 6,959; the Democrat vote 2,645. Judge Foraker thinks that the contest over the Legislature will not harm the State ticket, but will result in a very large vote, and so be of benefit to him. Other persons think that there will be a disposition on the part of many citizens to escape the inconvenience of choosing between Lampson and Thorp by remaining at home and not voting at all. The committee's correspondents are quite as much inclined to take this view of the effect of the legislative dissension in Ashtabula as to expect the pleasant effect predicted by Judge Foraker.

Congressman Ezra B. Taylor of the Nineteenth district, composed of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake Counties, and part of Cuyahoga, takes a very hopeful view of the outlook in the Westrrn Reserve, and there are few men better equipped for estimating the political forces at work there than Congressman Taylor. He has canvassed the whole district many times and is thoroughly acquainted with the people and with all the local influences that affect a campaign. He has just completed a tour of the district and says that it is his final opinion and estimate that the counties of his district will give the Republican State ticket a majority of 14,000. This is a remarkably encouraging prediction from a Republican point of view. Mr. Taylor's majority in the district last fall, after it had been profoundly stirred by the visit of Mr. Blaine, was 13,053. Judge Foraker is not alarmed at the effect of the Prohibition movement in the Western Reserve. He thinks, and so do a majority of the persons from the Western Reserve whom I have met, that there will not be a great increase in the Prohibition vote and that the vote cast for Leonard will scarcely exceed St. John's vote more than one-half. At Oberlin, in Lorain County, the home of the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and the centre of the strongest temperance community in the State, there are no indications of alarming gains. It is thought that Hoadly's frequent and violent denunciation of temperance people and the well-known connection between the Democrats and the political Prohibitionists have had a tendency to check the break from the Republican ranks which was threatened earlier in the campaign. There is no doubt that the Prohibition party in Ohio has lost prestige, and that reputable persons are less inclined to be openly connected with it than they were before its leaders became Democratic tools or hirelings. There is a healthy temperance sentiment in many of the counties of the Western Reserve, but there is no reason to think that there is a greater number of cranks this year than usual. Loyalty to the Republican party is pretty strong on the Reserve; the Hoadly and the coal-oil Legislature are in ill-repute there. The Republicans of Lorain County are enthusiastic, and there is the promise of a full vote. Trumbull County, which gave Blaine 6,500 votes, is probably the least enthusiastic county in the Reserve, and two weeks ago it was feared that the vote could not be brought out. Trumbull gave Foraker, in 1883, 1,000 fewer votes than Blaine received. The committee, with this fact in mind, have made special efforts lately to arouse the Republicans of Trumbull, and the late reports are much more encouraging. There are no local dissensions in the county and no reason was assigned for the apathy except the unsatisfactory one that there was always an apathy in off years.

The Twentieth State Senatorial District, composed of Stark and Carroll Counties, was carried by the Democrats two years ago, and the Republicans included it within the list of doubtful districts until two weeks ago, when the reports from it became so cheerful and indicated so much good feeling and enthusiasm that the Twentieth District has been placed in the Republican column, where it has generally been in the past. Stark is a semi-doubtful county. It has two Representatives and the Republicans feel sure that they will elect one of them. Congressman Taylor says that Mahoning County will give the State ticket nearly 6,000 votes. If it does that the Republican vote will be very full. Other advices from Mahoning are encouraging. The usual Republican vote of about 4,400 is expected from Wayne County. The reports from Erie County, on the western border of the Reserve, received at Republican headquarters, are not so rosy. Erie is in Frank Hurd's district, and gave him a slight majority last fall. The Republicans are somewhat discouraged there, and, like their brethren in Trumbull, need to be aroused.

The political outlook, then, on the Reserve—the bulwark of Republican strength in Ohio—is, on the whole, satisfactory to the Republicans. The indications point to a Republican vote large enough to overcome Democratic majorities in other parts of the State. Apathy exists in some of the counties, but not to an alarming extent, and it is hoped that a widespread enthusiasm will be kindled before the day of election. The Democrats have received reports at the headquarters which, in the main, coincide with this summary. They do not count on Democratic gains on the Reserve, but estimate an increase of 80 per cent in the Prohibition vote over that cast for St. John. The Republicans place the increase at 60 per cent. The difference is not enough to have much bearing on the result. The Republicans say that they can carry the State if the Prohibition vote is twice that given St. John.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Politics is at fever heat in Northwestern Ohio, and, judging by personal visitation to a number of the surrounding counties, would predict that a full vote will be polled. Both parties are hard at work, but the committees are compelled to work with but little money—a marked contrast to last October's campaign. Both feel confident. The fact that the Senatorship is at stake will make the election of all Republican members of the Legislature from this section of the State certain, and this means a gain of two in this county. Prominent Democrats concede the election of Baumbach, one of the Republican candidates, but expect Puck, Democrat, to pull through. There is also a possible chance for Cook, Republican candidate for the Senate, although the district is heavily Democratic. As to the candidates for Governor it is impossible to say. Two years ago Hoadly carried this (Lucas) county by 1,700, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected. He will get by no means so large a vote this year. It all depends upon the Germans, and it is thought that Baumbach's nomination will bring them to Foraker's support. In the outside counties of this judicial district great interest is felt in the race between Wickham, Republican candidate, and Finnefrock, Democrat. The district is Democratic, but Wickham is the present incumbent. A strong fight is being made by the friends of both candidates, and both feel rather confident. A new phase is added to the situation by the withdrawal today of P. C. Beard of this city, Prohibition candidate for the position. This is in the interest of Wickham and will help him. The Prohibitionists are pretty strong in the district and are well organized. The Hon. Gideon T. Stewart of Norwalk, who was the Prohibition candidate for Governor two years ago, told me this morning that he feels certain of big Prohibition gains. He claims that the gain will be 15,000. This will with without doubt hurt Foraker if true. There are not many Prohibitionists in Lucas County, so that little harm may be expected from that quarter.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7.—The Democratic and Republican Committees met today and completed arrangements for the joint political debate between Gov. Hoadly and Judge Foraker, which will take place at the Wheeler Opera-House tomorrow night. The doors will be thrown open at 7:30 and the debate will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Gov. Hoadly will open the discussion, speaking one hour, and will be followed by Judge Foraker in a speech of an hour and a half, Gov. Hoadly closing with a rejoinder occupying half an hour.

FORAKER AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Judge Foraker held an immense audience in the City Armory last night for two hours in a manly and eloquent speech for the Republican party. He covered all the issues of the present canvass, arraigning the Legislature for stupidity and occasional political villany. Every point was clearly made and received and the great building shook with applause. He held a reception after the meeting. John P. Green, the real leader of the colored men, followed him and was cheered by several hundred of his race. There is every prospect of a big Republican victory at this end of the State. The vote will be lighter than last year, but the majority will be as heavy in proportion. Good reports come from Stark, Summit, Ashtabula, Lorain, Portage, Lake, Geauga, Mahoning, and all the Western Reserve counties. The Prohibitionists will poll a few more votes than last year. St. John got 615 in Cuyahoga; the county ticket may get 800, but not more, and a member of the Democratic Committee says he will bet their vote in the State will not be 15,000. Last year they got 11,269, and this year claim 50,000. M. A. Hanna, the real Republican leader and present Government Director of the Union Pacific, places Foraker's majority at 20,000, and he is the best-informed Republican in Northern Ohio. Ex-Gov. Foster estimates the same majority, and Senator Sherman, who has stumped the State from end to end, says there is no doubt of the result, and thinks the Republicans will have a majority of thirty members on joint ballot in the next Legislature, which elects his successor. All concede that he will be the nominee. A good deal of interest centres in the Registration law, which applies to Cincinnati and Cleveland only. The books finally closed tonight and the result shows none of the Republican apathy that the Democrats claimed would enable them to carry the State. Last fall Cleveland cast 35,576 votes for Blaine and Cleveland. The first registration closed with a total of 30,109 votes on the books last Tuesday. This left a deficit of 5,467 votes, and today there were nearly 5,000 names registered. There is no doubt but that a big majority of the missing names are Democratic ones. The Democrats concede that they have nothing to expect from the Germans, but look to a split in the colored vote and Republican apathy for victory. The registration figures from Cleveland and Cincinnati knock out the apathy claim and John P. Green, the representative of the colored people in Northern Ohio, says that the colored votes for Hoadly bolstered up by Democratic money will not reach 1,000. Hoadly carried Cuyahoga County in 1883 by 361 votes. The Democratic Committee concede Foraker 1,500 majority, and he will get 3,000.

Judge Foraker today received the following dispatch:

> AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 7.—*The Hon. J. B. Foraker, Cincinnati:* Interest in your contest rapidly increases in the East, with strong confidence in your victory. I regret extremely that it has not been in my power to take part in the Ohio canvass.
>
> JAMES G. BLAINE.

LOOKS WELL FOR THE G. O. P.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The political horoscope in the old Eleventh points advisedly to a handsome Republican majority. The Democrats here have made no canvass, depending solely on election-day boodle which McLean is reported to be scattering hereabouts with an unsparing hand. Stephen Reynolds, Senatorial nominee, is handling it in Scioto and Adams. Gen. Warner spoke at Ironton last night to a handful. He advocated Thurman. The Prohibition movement is noticeably waning. The Hon. A. C. Thompson and the Hon. H. S. Bundy, who are stumping the district, say Republican prospects were never brighter.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

MARIETTA, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—As the election approaches the campaign grows in interest. Republicans are united. This county and this (the Fourteenth) Senatorial District are hotly contested, but the Republicans will certainly carry both. McLean's campaign is developing every day by his peculiar methods. This section of Ohio will not do much for Leonard. His campaign has exposed coalition too plainly. Durbin Ward spoke here this evening, the first Democratic meeting of the campaign in Marietta. No enthusiasm was felt. In a conversation today he admitted that Hamilton County would probably elect the Republican legislative ticket. Southern Ohio will stand by the Republican party, and the only danger is a light vote.

McLEAN AND HIS MONEY.

ATHENS, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Unmistakable evidences have come to light here in the last two days that a large amount of Democratic money has been received and is being used in the interest of John R. McLean, candidate for United States Senator. Your correspondent has positive knowledge that two Republicans were yesterday paid $75 to work for John C. Parker, Democratic candidate for Representative, and that another was offered $70, which he refused. The county is probably Republican by at least 1,200, but this lavish use of money puts it in doubt. Democrats are feeling confident that they will elect their Representative and Sheriff. Senator Harrison of Indiana spoke to a large audience in the city-hall here yesterday. He said, among other things, that as a Senator he was in favor of investigating the causes for dismissal of many Republican Postmasters before confirming the new appointments. He said he believed Cleveland would welcome such investigations. He believed that Cleveland was much better than his party, which he was doing his best to pull up to him, but without success.

JOHNNY McLEAN'S BOODLE.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Private information was received by Republicans today from Columbus that a boodle from Johnny McLean's bar'l was to be sent into close counties to aid the canvass of Prohibition legislative candidates in order to divide the Republican vote and elect Democrats who will vote for McLean for Senator. This county (Mahoning) and fourteen others are to be corrupted. The Republican legislative majority in Mahoning County in 1883 was 383. The Prohibition vote is estimated at 250. Judge L. W. King, who has just returned from a stumping tour in the southern part of the State, reports that the canvass of Prohibition legislative candidates is being assisted by Democrats in every close county.

BINGHAM TALKS AT STEUBENVILLE.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Hon. John A. Bingham, ex-Minister to Japan for sixteen years, and Representative in Congress from this district, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in this city last night. His speech dwelt principally upon the past record of the Republican party and the right of negro voters in the South to exercise suffrage. He said that from his observation the Republicans were never more united or more confident of success. The counties in the Eighteenth Congressional District were never better organized, every precinct being carefully polled, and the result can be safely presaged, unless McLean puts a large amount of money into the different counties. It was not probable that this would be done in Eastern Ohio, as the Republican candidates for the Legislature are sure of election. McLean's friends, the "kids," are here, open in their avowal that he is a candidate for the Senate. The Democratic party has no organization and will probably poll a light vote. The Prohibitionists are working hard, but, except in a few precincts where the Quaker church is strong, will make no gains. The Republican leaders have striven to impress upon the party not to be deceived by the protestations of Democrats in regard to supporting a third party ticket.

THIS IS BAD FOR LEONARD.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—There has been a very decided turn in this city and Congressional district in Judge Foraker's favor within the last week, owing to the disagreement and almost disruption in Dr. Leonard's own congregation of the Central Methodist Church of this city. This disaffection, which has been growing more and more determined, has not broken out until the present time, but now several of his heretofore warmest supporters have come out openly and denounced the doctor in unmeasured terms for deliberately leaving his pastoral duties and neglecting his church work in advocating his election as Governor and in traveling over the State making stump speeches. This disaffection in itself would perhaps be unimportant were it not that now the church, or at least a very considerable portion of it, and the doctor have dissolved their cordial relationship. There are some unpleasant truths being told about the renowned doctor to the effect that he has deceived his own people in his enthusiasm to gain political preferment. He returned yesterday from a stumping tour, and is, it is reported, completely prostrated at finding his friends leaving him in such numbers. His actions have disgusted many of his warmest supporters, who are returning to the Republican ranks, thoroughly satisfied with their prohibition experience. It is safe to say the Prohibition vote has lessened in this county a hundred or more by the break in the church.

The Hon. Asa Bushnell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, says tonight that he never felt more encouraged as to the result. Reports from all over the State show the most flattering prospects, and he thinks the Prohibition vote is being greatly overestimated.

It was discovered today that the Standard Oil Company, which employs many salesmen in Ohio, has ordered all such as are Republicans out of the State on long trips so they will lose their votes.

BOTH PARTIES IMPAIRED BY THE LOSS OF LEADERS—FALLING OFF IN THE REGISTRATION SHOWING—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS GOOD.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 6.—Along the lake shore, from Sandusky to Conneaut—from the western limits of Erie County to where Ashtabula is bounded by the narrow strip that Pennsylvania sends up to greet the green waters, and stretching back, with varying depth, so to include ten counties, lies a section which has decided more political battles in Ohio than any other in the length and breadth of the State—the grand old Western Reserve.

And first of Cuyahoga. It is manifest that both parties have suffered from lack of concentrative and commanding leadership. The Democrats feel keenly the loss of Oliver H. Payne, who has given up his citizenship here and has become an active member of the County Democracy of New York City. He has long furnished both their brains and their purse; and there is none to take his place. The rest of the Payne family and its immediate attachés, while ready with their campaign contributions, are not tearing off their undergarments in the cause. Perhaps it is because Papa Payne has all they can ever expect for him. Perhaps it is in accord with the policy too often and fatally pursued by Republican Senators, who, being in accord with the National Administration, cared not that their distributive power in their own State should be divided with a rival of the same politics. Whatever the cause, the fact remains. And with the Republicans death has brought about a situation much like that which obtained in Indiana when Morton was gone; like that which befell Napoleon's Marshals after Elba.

In nothing is this lack of disciplined political methods more visible than in the matter of the registration here. While Cincinnati's registration ran above the vote for President, the registration here fell off 5,454 votes—a loss of nearly 13 per cent. For three days the whole State has been asking "What does it mean?" and can get no answer, for the simple reason that nobody here knows. Even the papers seem to sleep upon it. The *Commercial-Gazette's* admirable analysis of the Cincinnati registration, giving the gains and losses by precincts, together with their previous party votes, gave the whole State data for intelligent deduction. Nothing of the kind has been attempted here. The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee glows all over with the assurance that all the Democrats are registered and all the losses are Republican, and evidently believes what he says. The Chairman of the Republican Committee looks wise and says nothing, but is evidently bothered. Neither of them knows anything about it. Let me see if I can help them a little. Of course my examination is far from exhaustive, but in points touched it can be relied upon as accurate.

In the Sixth Ward, for example, is a loss of 164, but seven known Democrats are missing; and in the Twenty-third Ward all Democrats are on the books, with fifty-four votes short; while in the strongly Republican wards of the East End the situation is exactly reversed. In the Fourteenth Ward there is a loss of 474, of which fully 400 are Democrats. This comes from the Bohemians, who have an organization there of some 500 strong, which meets Sundays with brass bands and other accompaniments. They have become disgruntled with both parties, charging each with refusing to do justice to the labor element. They resolved, therefore, to go neither to the registration nor to the polls. A herculean effort will be made to pull them in on the supplemental registration day, but it is more than doubtful if it will be a success.

Among the wards most habited by the laborers engaged in the late strike the registration shows a very marked loss; and it seems to me to permit of easy and accurate explanation. There were about 4,000 voters concerned in this prolonged labor struggle, and a large proportion of them were Poles and other foreigners who have not been in this country long enough to entitle them to naturalization. Under the Democratic manipulation of 1884 *they were voted in bulk;* but this year they dared not face the tests of registration and the long opportunity for investigation which it permitted of. I count the loss from this source at fully *two thousand votes.* From the foregoing points it is obvious that little remains to be explained; but there remains a vast deal of work to be done. If the Republicans can properly handle the work of supplemental registration Wednesday Cuyahoga should show this fall phenomenal Republican gains; but it must be work of an intelligent, concentrated character. The scrutiny of old and new Democratic registration is a matter whose necessity and methods need no pointing out; but in bringing to the books absent Republicans the same tactics should be pursued as are followed on election-day in fierce contests. No screeching through the papers will do it. The absent must be personally sent for and brought in.

But in addition to the registration phases, the local situation is most encouraging to the Republicans. The Democrats count on great help from the late strike and have made desperate efforts to secure it. The most turbulent of the strikers—men who, as explained above, are not entitled to vote—sent to both party conventions a labor resolution, and the names of their candidates for the Legislature. The Republicans adopted their own admirable resolutions on this issue and nominated several far better candidates closely identified with the cause of labor and with laboring men. The Democrats took the resolution sent, and two of the three candidates sent with it. Hence they claim all the labor votes. It is the sheerest nonsense. The monstrous effrontery of their resolution denouncing monopolies adopted in the very home of the slimy coal-oil anaconda is enough to gag the stomach of every honest workingman in the land. They might gain something from this issue if they could vote their unnaturalized Poles; but they will lose from it, and seriously, among laborers who are citizens. Even the Bohemians, whom they have so long held under foot, have cut loose from them.

Summing up, the situation in Cuyahoga, if proper Republican work is done between now and election-day, and especially between now and next Wednesday, is of the most cheering character. The great German tide is hot for Sherman and the Scott law, and there are no evidences of weakness elsewhere.

The triangular legislative fight in Ashtabula will only result in bringing out the whole Republican vote. The Democrats made a stupid blunder in encouraging it. They are making another blunder in fancying that Lewis is going to carry the Stark-Carroll Senatorial district. Their mistake arises from a misconception of the circumstances under which Lewis was elected in 1883. They are all at sea, too, in fancying that Harter can carry his Senatorial district, though that is an exceedingly pretty fight. Summit County, which I reached last evening in time for the great meeting to hear Foraker and Kennedy, is all alive, and good for an old-time vote. Lake and Geauga are sleepy and need waking up. There are dangerous elements in Trumbull. Spear's nomination for the Supreme Bench was counted on to do wonders there, but it will not do to rely on this.

G. P.

A CAUSELESS MURDER.

A TOUGH NAMED LAWLER KILLS A FORMER CHUM AND ELUDES ARREST.

Edward Murphy was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by John Lawler, a tough man from the Stock-Yards. Lawler had been drinking hard during the morning, and in company with a pal named Cragg visited most of the saloons in the neighborhood. At Paddy Ward's place, on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Ashland avenue, he had a lively scrimmage with the barkeeper, who had refused to give him any more liquor. At last he was thrown out in the street, half crazed with South Side whisky. He went off, muttering that he would find Murphy, against whom he had long cherished a grudge. Entering Maxwell's saloon, at Thirty-ninth and Beers streets, he saw Murphy inside. After a few words Maxwell drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck the stove and Murphy jumped for the door. The murderer followed and emptied his revolver at the running man. Three of the shots took effect, one through the groin proving fatal. Murphy was carried into the saloon, where he died in a few moments. He was an unmarried man, about 32 years old, and lived with his father at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Jones streets. He was employed as a teamster in a brickyard, and had the reputation of being a quiet and decent fellow.

Lawler, the murderer, is 26 years of age, employed as a ham-sewer in Armour's packing-house. His reputation is most unsavory. He has been arrested time and again for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and burglary. A few years ago he found the town too hot for him, and went to Kansas and Colorado, whence he returned a year ago. Murphy had formerly been a chum of his, but since his burglary exploits began to be common has refused to recognize him. Since then Lawler has often threatened vengeance, and the shooting of yesterday afternoon was probably due to this feeling.

Immediately after the shooting Lawler fled west along Thirty-ninth street, and was last seen in the Town of Cicero. The officers are on his track, and he will probably be taken today.

The killing of Murphy created great excitement among his fellow-workmen in the brickyard. When they heard of the affair they congregated in groups and agreed to set out in search of Lawler and hang him when found. At one time a rumor reached them that he was under arrest at the Deering Street Station, and an ominous crowd started for the place where it was supposed he was confined, but they were met by several policemen who told them that Lawler was still at large. Their indignation was stimulated by the fact that the murdered man was the sole support of his father and three sisters.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

THEY HOLD AN INTERESTING SESSION AT DES MOINES, IA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The ladies have taken the town by storm, and the hotels and streets are thronged with delegates and visitors to the thirteenth annual session of the National Women's Congress. The object of the organization is "to consider the present practical methods for securing to women higher intellectual, moral, and physical conditions, with a view to the improvement of all domestic and social relations." Annual sessions, denominated the "Women's Congress," have been held in New York City, Chicago, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Providence, Madison, Boston, Buffalo, Portland, and Baltimore. The association has been presided over by Mrs. Mary Livermore, Prof. Maria Mitchell, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett of Chicago. Thirty-one States, together with Canada and England, are represented in the membership, which now numbers about five hundred and includes the names of women prominent in literature, art, science, philanthropy, in professions, and in business and educational circles.

The sessions of the congress are held in Plymouth Congregational Church, a commodious edifice, but crowded at each session. The forenoon meeting is devoted to business, and is for members only. The afternoon and evening meetings are open to the public, and at each papers are read and general discussion follows. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Rhode Island, the President of the association, gave the opening address this afternoon, and made a splendid impression by her graceful and hopeful words. She was followed by Mrs. H. L. T. Walcott of Boston, who read a paper on the "Work of the World's Women." Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago was to have read a paper on the "Work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." She was not present, but sent her article, which was read to the congress. In the evening Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., of Chicago read a paper on the need of adjustment between business and social life. She was followed by Alida C. Avery, M. D. of Denver, who presented a plea for a purpose. At the close of the session this evening a reception was tendered the congress at the residence of ex-Senator Wright. Tomorrow night the ladies will have a reception given them in the Governor's rooms at the new Capitol.

WILSON'S CONFESSION.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICERS BELIEVE IT TO BE TRUE, BUT THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF STAHL DO NOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—While the police are awaiting the return from Chicago of self-confessed murderer Wilson, they are as diligent as ever, and today proved beyond a doubt that the murder must have been committed on a farm: first, because the bag in which the body was found was a bag used for a fertilizing phosphate by farmers, and, secondly, that the agent for the sale of the phosphate was at the foot of Chestnut Hill, within a mile of Anthony Daly's home. The most remarkable feature about the confession which, if true, clears up the mystery, is that Daly's disappearance was never reported by his relatives to the police of this city. Even when the parts of the dismembered body were found sewed in the sack these same friends and relatives contented themselves by "wondering if Daly had been murdered instead of being burned in his stable," which was destroyed by fire about the time of his disappearance. His poor wife died of grief because he had absented himself from her, but neither she nor her friends did the missing man's memory the justice to institute a rigid inquiry into the cause of his disappearance. The ruins of the burned stable were never examined for evidences of his presence in the building at the time of its destruction. The man Wilson, who is now believed to be none other than Morris, while drinking a few days after Daly's disappearance, displayed a pawn-ticket for the missing man's gold watch. Four dollars had been loaned on it, although it is said to have been worth $50, and Daly was not at any time so much in need of money as to pawn his watch for such a trifling sum. About this time Morris was also seen to have plenty of money and wore good clothes, while before the disappearance of Daly he wore old clothes and was without money. The friends and brother of Frederick Stahl, who positively identified the chopped-up remains of Daly as those of the missing Stahl, still refuse to credit the Chicago confession, and say that it is nothing but a ruse of Wilson, or Morris, to get a free ride to Philadelphia.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NOTED SPORT.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—Albert Cathcart, of the Louisville pool-selling firm of Hughes & Cathcart, died very suddenly at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon while sitting in a chair in a sporting house. Cathcart's firm had the pool privileges at the Latonia race track this season, paying $32,000 therefor. The deceased was widely known in turf circles.

BAY STATE BOURBONS.

Their Convention at Worcester Yesterday Nominated Candidates for State Officers.

Frederick O. Prince Will Head the Ticket the Republicans Will Beat.

Cleveland Indorsed, and Civil-Service Reform and Everything Else Commended Very Highly.

Governor—FREDERICK O. PRINCE.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. GILMORE.
Secretary of State—JEREMIAH CROWLEY.
Attorney-General—HENRY K. BRALEY.
Treasurer—HENRY M. CROSS.
Auditor—JAMES E. DELANEY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic nominations today were achieved with tolerable harmony by the 1,400 delegates who composed one of the biggest representative gatherings ever held in Massachusetts. A majority of the delegates did not particularly care who was chosen as the candidate, but there was a sharp struggle among the leaders of the respective factions. The Butler leaders were present in force as delegates and lookers-on, and they did their prettiest to defeat Prince on account of the latter's lukewarmness in the Butler campaigns. They trotted out as opposing candidates the Hon. Edward Avery of Braintree, whom they presented as the "friend of the workingman," and James S. Grinnell, a Greenfield farmer, who, from having been a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Butler two years ago, and again with Endicott, the Cleveland candidate for Governor last year, was personally unobjectionable to both factions. Grinnell came very near being taken as the candidate, and he doubtless would have been nominated if the country delegates had felt enough interest in the result to stay in the hall until the second ballot was taken. As it was, Prince won through superior organization, his boom having been quietly started several months ago and carefully managed. Mr. Prince is an old-line Democrat, who has been Mayor of Boston, and for twenty-five years a member of the Democratic National Committee. The platform is the work of Mr. Avery. Its reference to President Cleveland was received with cheers, which were renewed later in the day at the call of the Chairman. Despite the apparent harmony in the convention, the hostility of Gen. Butler and his immediate friends will cost Mr. Prince many Democratic votes at the polls. Prince's friends say, however, that the defection will be more than offset by the mugwumps who are supposed to regard Mr. Prince's candidacy with favor. During the progress of the convention there was the customary row over the selection of members of the State Central Committee, and during the taking of the second ballot a delegate who was detected voting twice vociferously denounced Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the convention, as a liar, but these incidents disturbed only for a moment the general serenity of the convention.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock by the Hon. P. A. Collins. The usual committees were appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of John E. Fitzgerald for President. Mr. Fitzgerald, upon taking the chair, congratulated the convention upon the election of a Democratic President, and, among things, said: "Whether our lease of power shall continue longer than four years depends upon how well we have profited by the lessons of the past and how zealously and honestly we strive to carry out the promises made the people in our State and National platforms." He strongly indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland and commended him for his apparent determination to carry out the reforms promised in the Chicago platform. The speaker congratulated the country upon the unmistakable signs of the death of sectionalism.

The Hon. William Aspinwall sent to the Committee on Resolutions one declaring against biennial State elections.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the platform, which is as follows:

We, the Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, renew our adherence to the principles of Democracy declared by the last National Convention at Chicago.

We congratulate the people of the whole country on the election and inauguration of a Democratic President and Vice-President.

We have full faith and confidence in the President, in his wise caution, his far-seeing sagacity, his courage and firmness, his determination to administer the Government in the interests of the whole people, and his devotion to the fundamental principles of legitimate Democracy. We expect that under his Administration every reform required to make the Government pure and honest will be made; that the liberty and rights of every citizen in every section of our own country, and on the soil of every foreign country, will be zealously guarded and carefully preserved; that sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and that that pervading spirit of nationality will be revived which makes every citizen glory in the prosperity and honor of a common country; that the civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the Administration official sympathy with its policy—not creating an official class which shall be above and beyond the people—but giving to each and every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment; that it will recognize the principle that every officer of the Republic is a public servant, strictly responsible to the people, and holding his office subject to the will of the people; that the public lands will be rescued from the hands of squatters, speculators, and landed monopolies and preserved for the use of the people, to whom they justly belong; that the principal departments of the Government will be so economically and honestly administered as to impose the least possible burden of taxation on the people, and that confidence in the people, in their love of liberty, their fidelity to the Constitution, and their devotion to the Union will be restored. We, therefore, pledge to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, our unfaltering support.

We earnestly request that no candidate be nominated for either branch of the Legislature who is not pledged to the support of the following measures:

We are opposed to the payment of a poll tax as a condition on which the right to vote must depend.

We believe in a free, honest, unobstructed ballot; that the right to vote should attach to the citizen and not to the dollar.

We are opposed to the competition of convicts with the labor of honest people, and demand such legislation as will prevent it.

We believe that the frequent payment of wages enables the employed to live more economically and assures to them greater independence.

We deem it unjust to retain wages earned to enlarge capital or swell the profits of the employer. We, therefore, are in favor of the passage of a law requiring corporations to make weekly payments to their employés.

We are in favor of the immediate enactment of such laws as will provide for the settlement of all differences between the employed and employer by a system of arbitration.

We believe that the commercial intercourse between the several States is materially impaired and circumscribed by the existing laws relating to debtors and creditors, which are detrimental to the prosperity of the entire country, and therefore demand the immediate enaction of a National Bankrupt law.

That the importance of the American fisheries as a nursery for our naval power and the protection of our coasts and seaports in time of war ought to receive the serious consideration of the Administration at Washington.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, with profound sorrow, lament the death of the great soldier of the Union, Ulysses S. Grant, whose dying message of peace and good will to this people should be cause for his name to be revered through the coming ages.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

At 1 o'clock the convention took a recess for an hour.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

The convention reassembled at 2:15 p. m. The names of James S. Grinnell of Plainfield, Frederick O. Prince of Boston, and Edward Ward Avery of Braintree were presented to the convention as suitable persons to be chosen as candidates for the Governorship.

On behalf of Mr. Grinnell it was claimed that he would poll the full Democratic and mugwump vote and the "hayseed" vote besides. On behalf of Mr. Prince it was denied that he would be opposed by the Butler men. It was decided to proceed to a vote, the ballots of the delegates being taken as they filed over the platform, and a committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed to supervise the counting of the vote by the officers of the convention. A committee of fifteen was appointed to suggest nominees for the remainder of the State ticket. The first ballot for Governor resulted:

Whole number of votes	1,129
Necessary to a choice	565
Edward Avery	121
James S. Grinnell	493
Frederick O. Prince	513
Scattering	2

On the second ballot Mr. Prince was nominated amid much enthusiasm. The remainder of the ticket is as follows:

H. H. Gilmore of Cambridge, Lieutenant-Governor.
Jeremiah Crowley of Lowell, Secretary of State.
Henry K. Braley of Fall River, Attorney-General.
Henry M. Cross of Newburyport, Treasurer and Receiver-General.
James E. Delaney of Holyoke, Auditor.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

A WEAK TICKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic ticket nominated at Worcester today is a weak one. It will gain no favor with the masses. Said a well-known Democrat of this city tonight: "Well, I regret that the convention made this choice for Governor. Mr. Prince is a gentleman and a scholar, but he is too exclusive to suit the common people. He will not infuse any enthusiasm into the campaign, but will rather prove a dead weight. If Congressman Lovering had consented to run I believe we could have beaten Robinson. Lovering would have drawn largely with the soldier and labor vote. As it is we may as well hang up our fiddle this year."

SLOSSON-FOLEY.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION MARRIED TO MISS NELLIE FOLEY.

One of the happiest events in the sporting and social circles of Chicago for many days occurred in the parlor of the parochial residence of Holy Name Cathedral parish at 6 o'clock last evening, when Mr. George F. Slosson, the acknowledged champion billiardist of the world, and one of Chicago's notables, was married to Mary Ellen Foley, the daughter of "Tom" Foley, Chicago's well-known billiardist and billiard-hall proprietor. The marriage was strictly private, only members of the family and Miss Nellie Hogan, bridemaid, and Mr. J. M. Davis of the *Chicago Horseman*, "best man," being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Agnew, who wished the young couple every happiness for their future married life. After the ceremony the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception and elegant repast were tendered a number of intimate friends of the family. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Magner, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moynihan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. William Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Franc B. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Bensinger, Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan, Mrs. M. Hogan, Miss Nellie Hogan, Mrs. M. Robinson, Miss Nellie Moynihan, Miss Annie Muddeman, Miss Lora Bly, Miss Jessie Winslow, Miss M. A. Scanlon, Miss Nannie Foley, Mr. J. M. Davis, Mr. William Madden, Mr. David Calahan, Mr. W. H. Hosmer, Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, the Hon. A. C. Hesing, Mr. E. D. Hosmer, Mr. F. Du Sang, Mr. Charles Parker, Charles Matthews, Mr. Louis Bensinger.

The bridal party received their guests in the main parlor of the residence. The bride was attired in a plain traveling dress and hat of smoke-colored cloth trimmed with velvet, her only ornaments being a diamond breastpin with earrings to match and a few blossoms in her hair. The groom, George Slosson, is too well known in the United States, England, and France to need any extended notice. The young couple were toasted in the conventional fashion by their assembled friends, and amid heartily-expressed well-wishes and cheers Mr. and Mrs. Slosson, accompanied by Miss Hogan, the bridemaid, were driven to the Alton Depot, whence the bride and groom departed for St. Louis, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Slosson will take up their residence with the bride's parents until after the international billiard contest between Slosson, Schaefer, and Vignaux for the championship of the world, which takes place in this city Nov. 18.

The bride was the recipient of a good-sized wagon-load of wedding presents, among which were the following:

Solid silver ice-cream set, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Collender, New York; cabinet safe, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Davidson, New York; writing cabinet, H. Hoyt, New York; pair large bronze urns, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Donaldson, New York; solid silver water pitcher and silver goblets, M. E. Van Wagner and family, Brooklyn; solid silver lunch set, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bussell, La Crosse, Wis.; solid silver spoons and forks, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hogan, La Crosse, Wis.; Longfellow's "Evangeline," illustrated, the Misses Kelleher, Depere, Wis.; Dickens' Works, Michael Foley and Henry Starkey, Detroit, Mich.; solid silver berry dish and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wing, La Crosse, Wis.; solid silver nut dish and spoon, Miss Lizzie Blakesley, Brooklyn; silver jewel casket, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cahill, Springfield, Ill.; ivory toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bishop, Minneapolis, Minn.; handsomely bound volume, John Creahan, Philadelphia; embroidered splasher, fancy vase, tidy, fancy vase, the Misses Creevye, Miss Mary Klem, Mrs. Frank Tiernan, New Haven, Conn.; small gold watch and guard, from the groom; handsome cherry extension table, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moynihan; three large wedding cakes, handsomely decorated, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Swanson; lemonade set, Mr. and Mrs. M. Peck; china tea set, Mr. and Mrs. William Starkey; silver napkin rings, David Calahan; imported marble clock, F. H. White; handsome willow chair, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stevens; one dozen solid silver spoons, Miss Nellie Hogan; bronze lamp, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Henderson; silver napkin rings, Mrs. and Mrs. John Brennan; silver napkin rings, West Brothers; fruit basket, C. W. Downs; silver cake basket, Miss Lora Bly; silver fish set, E. D. Hosmer; silver pickle castor, Mrs. M. Robinson; one dozen gold-lined after-dinner coffee spoons, W. H. Madden; ivory-handled carving set, one dozen silver knives and forks, Miss Minnie Fitzgerald; ivory-handled carving set, Mr. Henry Palmer; solid silver casket, silver and cut-glass toilet set, elegant bronze smoking set, from "The Boys"; fancy work basket, Mrs. Bury; fancy work basket, Miss Annie Muddeman; Bohemian glass pitcher, Mrs. Simpson; Japanese celery dish, Master Tom Foley; fancy vase, Miss Nannie Foley; lemonade set, Miss Stella Merrick; oil-painting, George Parker; butter set, Miss Aggie Rogers; Longfellow's Poems, P. McHugh; chamber set, decorated china, Miss M. A. Scanlon; ivory toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cochrane; solid silver water service, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bensinger; reading-lamp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baggot; berry dish and silver spoon, Fred A. Mallory and William A. Taylor of the *Herald;* Bohemian glass pitcher and one dozen glasses, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews; swansdown quilt, Mother Moynihan; elegant solid silver service, from the Billiard-Room Keepers' Association.

It may seem strange to many that Mr. and Mrs. Slosson were not married in the cathedral proper, but the canons of the Catholic church forbid the solemnizing of a "mixed" marriage, or a marriage between a Catholic and a non-Catholic, in a church edifice, and in such mixed cases the priest acts not as a priest but merely as a person empowered by law to solemnize marriage, and he cannot even bestow the customary nuptial benediction.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

A COLORED BRIGADIER-GENERAL DENIED A STATE-ROOM ON A HUDSON-RIVER STEAMER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Union Veterans in session in Albany today feel indignant and have appointed a committee to draft resolutions condemning the People's Line of steamboats for refusing a state-room to Brig.-Gen. J. P. J. Howard of New York, colored, who is a delegate to the convention. Gen. Howard served in the South Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadron. At present he is manager of several large estates in New York and Brooklyn and is considered very wealthy. He said today that he would bring an action for damages against the company. The refusal was on the boat that left New York last night.

WILL NOT ASSIST PARNELL.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Upon the committee appointed at the Brooklyn meeting of Irish sympathizers to go to Ireland and assist in the campaign of Mr. Parnell and his associates are Congressman P. A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly of this city. Neither of these gentlemen favors the project, believing it entirely unnecessary, as Mr. Parnell does not need assistance of that kind. Mr. Collins said, when asked if he would go: "No, nor anybody else. If they want to do anything for the cause why don't they do as others are doing, send over money?"

NEW YORK.

A Scheme for the Annexation of Cuba—Specimens of Cheap Patriotism.

An Actor Arrested on a Serious Charge but Released—An Exciting Sea Experience.

Cardinal McCloskey Sinking—Two Very Notable Weddings—Free-Traders to Meet in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The officers of the Cuban Association in this city have received private advices from the Cinco Villas district which state that some encounters have taken place there, in one of which fifteen Spanish guards were killed. A movement is on foot among leading Spaniards, headed by a prominent man in Cuba, having for its object the annexation of that island to the United States in order to better insure protection to life and property. Many Spaniards are reported to be in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. The annexation movement is said to have the indorsement and active aid of several prominent and influential American citizens who recently had a formal conference at Saratoga, and three Spanish bankers in this city are said to be in favor of the scheme, and have representatives in Cuba who are engaged in helping it along. The Cubans in this city strongly indorse the movement, and propose to give their most energetic and active support to the scheme. The Cuban Association will hold a mass-meeting the evening of the 10th inst. in the University Club Theatre, at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. The object is to commemorate the Cuban revolution of 1868. Speeches will be made by prominent Cubans in this city and by several from Central America.

SPECIMENS OF CHEAP PATRIOTISM.

A meeting is alleged to have been held Monday at the office of John Rooney, at No. 145 Broadway, when it was declared advisable to send fifty orators to Ireland to assist Mr. Parnell in the coming election. John C. McGuire is said to have presided, but the names of the other orators who were present are not mentioned. The Irish supporters of Mr. Parnell in this city and Brooklyn are much annoyed at the suggestion put forward at this alleged meeting. They are also surprised that John C. McGuire, who is one of Brooklyn's leading lawyers, and who is respected by all who know him, should lend himself to such a movement. A prominent and well-informed Irishman said today: "What Parnell wants is money to pay election expenses and to pay members. He requires no spouters, as there will be no contests in Munster, Leinster, or Connaught. In these three provinces the nominees of Mr. Parnell will be unanimously elected. In Ulster there will be a fight, but Mr. Parnell has his trained parliamentary speakers to stump Ulster for him, and he wants no American aid in that direction. It looks to me as if some fellow wanted to take a trip to Ireland at the league's expense, but I have the best authority for saying that the movement will fail through. Why do not Rooney and John A. McGuire call a meeting in Brooklyn to aid the parliamentary fund? I am tired of this cheap patriotism."

This is the sentiment entertained by the great majority of Irishmen in New York and Brooklyn, and they repudiate Rooney's dictation.

HE MADE IT ALL RIGHT.

Mr. E. M. Stuart, once the husband of Maude Branscombe, and now holding the same relation with "Billie Barlow," was charged with passing a worthless check at the Jefferson Market Police Court today. According to the affidavit of Mr. J. H. Hill, clerk of the St. James Hotel, Mr. Stuart May 16 came to him with Mr. Hastings Hugh Frazer, who was arrested as a check swindler a short time after, and asked him to cash a check made by Frazer for $60 on the Central Bank of Canada. Mr. Hill gave the money for the check and took another for $195 on the same bank, and signed by Frazer, to negotiate. Both proved to be worthless, and Mr. Stuart was arrested at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway by detectives on a warrant issued by Justice Power. Mr. Stuart said that he once cashed Frazer's check and it was duly paid. Believing that he had funds at the bank, he asked Mr. Hill to cash the check May 16. Since then Frazer had sent money on to take up the $60 check. Justice Power permitted Stuart's counsel to satisfy Mr. Hill and discharged the defendant.

AN EXCITING SEA EXPERIENCE.

Capt. Oanglio and thirteen officers and seamen of the wrecked Italian bark Talismano arrived here yesterday on the German bark Louisa and Augusta, by which they were rescued about 750 miles east of Sandy Hook Sept. 29. Capt. Oanglio said yesterday at the Italian Consul's office: "We were forty-eight days out from Pensacola, bound to Glasgow, Scotland, and Sept. 23 the bark sprung a leak. We managed to keep the vessel completely free from water for four days, until we were caught in a revolving hurricane or cyclone. The outbursts of wind were frightful and came from all points of the compass. The seas rose to a frightful hight, so that we were not only in danger of having our masts twisted out, but feared that we should be swamped by the seas. The leak increased, and for forty-eight hours the men worked at the pumps to keep the vessel afloat, while the unbroken volumes of seas swept the length of the deck, threatening to carry everything before them. Finally the gale broke, but our vessel was in a sinking condition, and our only hope was in being taken off. The bark Louisa and Augusta was sighted about 9 a. m. last Tuesday, and she answered our signals of distress. At noon she was only about 200 feet from us, but the weather was so rough as to render an attempt to lower a small boat extremely dangerous, and, as our only alternative was to attempt to rescue ourselves, we put off in our long-boat, and in a few moments were on the deck of the German bark. Our own vessel was a perfect wreck, and was only kept afloat by her cargo of lumber.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S CONDITION.

The only change in Cardinal McCloskey's condition today was such as has been noticed daily for a week past. Each morning has found him visibly weaker than on the preceding day, and yesterday was no exception. That was all that Dr. Keyes could say after his morning visit in response to the anxious inquiry of the Cathedral clergy and of others who were early at the Cardinal's residence. There were many callers during the day, the majority of them priests. Mgr. Farley and the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, the Cardinal's secretary, received them. A large number went to the Archbishop's residence, where priests were gathered all day. No one except the physician and the ladies and nurses who are ministering to the Cardinal's dying hours were admitted above the first floor at the episcopal residence. The dying man lay as the doctor found him in the morning, passing from a wakeful to a sleeping state, with scarcely energy enough to open his eyes and apparently oblivious of his surroundings. He could take nourishment, however, when bidden, relapsing at once to his former condition. In the afternoon he brightened somewhat. Dr. Keyes found him at 4 o'clock with his eyes open and fully conscious of what was passing. He was too weak to emit a sound, but occasionally his lips moved as though he would like to speak. Even the attendants could not understand him, except when he uttered monosyllabic responses to their inquiries for his comfort. Then it was rather by his expression or the slight movement of his lips rather than by sound that they made out his wishes. It was a bare retention of the faculties in a frame thoroughly relaxed that they witnessed. He did not suffer the slightest pain. The treatment employed is merely sustaining. No anodynes have been used. Dr. Keyes said after the visit that the Cardinal seemed likely to live through the night. Yet, as there would be no premonition of the end, there would be no reason for surprise if the Cardinal were to pass away at any hour. The Cardinal's death, said he, would be peaceful and painless, as though he were falling asleep. He might close his eyes at any moment and not awake. Archbishop Corrigan will issue instructions to the churches of the diocese as soon as the Cardinal is no more in regard to the ceremonies to be observed. It is probable that the body will be laid in state at the cathedral as soon as it can be prepared. From that time until the burial prayers will be recited several times daily in all the churches of the diocese. Choice of the place of burial will probably be between Calvary Cemetery and the Cemetery of the Holy Cross at Flatbush. The cemetery of the Holy Cross is named as a possible resting place for the Cardinal because Brooklyn was his parental residence and his birthplace. That is the cemetery for the Catholics of that city as Calvary is the cemetery for New York Catholics. Messages of sympathy were today received from all parts of the country.

Dr. Keyes remained at the Cardinal's

in the evening from 9:40 until 10 o'clock. When he said good-by to the household for the night the Cardinal was dozing. His pulse numbered 100 beats to the minute and was feeble.

TWO NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut was married today at noon to Miss Anna Morris of Savannah, Ga. The ceremony took place quietly at the residence of Mr. Henry B. Plant, the President of the Southern Express Company, No. 584 Fifth avenue. He met Miss Morris at Saratoga during the summer. Gov. English is the wealthiest man in New Haven and his estate is rated from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. He is 74 years of age. Miss Morris is a handsome brunet, about 32 years of age. Her family is a very old one and on the side of her father dates back to the Pilgrim fathers.

Mr. Watts Sherman of New York and Miss Sophia Brown, daughter of Mrs. John Carter Brown of Providence, R. I., were married at Newport today. The Rt.-Rev. Thomas M. Clark, of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island and the Rev. C. A. L. Richards officiated. The bride was attired in white satin, which was trimmed with point Venice lace, an heirloom from her mother's family, and the veil was of the same material and fastened back with diamonds. The presents, which were not shown, cost a fortune, and came from the leading cottagers, who were present in large numbers. Leading Rhode Island families were well represented.

SORT OF A FREE-TRADE CONFERENCE.

The American Free-Trade League has issued a circular inviting the attendance of persons of all political parties, "whether they believe in immediate and moderate reduction of tariff taxes, or in a more thorough change in our system of taxation," at a National conference to be held in Chicago Nov. 11 and 12 next. Each State will be entitled to as many delegates as it has members in both Houses of Congress.

WHAT EX-GOV. RICE THINKS.

Ex-Gov. Rice of Massachusetts at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today said: "There is no doubt that Gov. Robinson, in my State, will be elected by a large majority. Massachusetts, and especially Boston, is the best exemplification so far of civil-service reform put into practice. It is indigenous, as it were, to the political spirit of our people. Ever since Boston was a city the McClearys have been City Clerks. They were reëlected because they were efficient. Yet they were partisans and voted the Republican and the Whig tickets. The Clerk of the Common Council has been in office forty years. We have not had over eight Treasurers and five Auditors. The elections are annual. There is no record in the world to beat this. Our State Government is so conducted that it is harder for good men to get out of office than for bad men to get in."

SAY HE HAS LEFT THE STATE.

Leopold Levy is said by his creditors, Messrs. Benjamin Knower and James C. Cooley, to whom he owes $4,066.65 for goods sold and delivered to him between July last and the 1st of the present month, to have left this State for the purpose of defrauding them. He has not been seen at his place of business, No. 51 Lispenard street, since last Friday, and in the meantime, it is said, his clerks have been shipping goods in an unprecedented manner until there were only about $500 worth remaining on the shelves this morning. His wife was visited at his home, No. 23 East Seventy-eighth street, and she said to her visitor that she expected her husband to return home tomorrow, but did not know where he was. One of the persons to whom goods were shipped from his store today is H. Goldsmith of Hartford, Conn., who is said to have recently become insolvent. An attachment has been procured against Levy's estate.

SAGE, GOULD, AND HEATH.

Russell Sage declined to issue a large number of puts and calls today. He announced that he was preparing to start tomorrow on a two-weeks' trip over Western railroads with Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington.

Gould had an interview today with other people interested in the affairs of William Heath & Co., the broken brokerage firm, and it is believed that arrangements were finally made by which aid will be extended to Heath through Gould's influence. It is an open secret that the reason Gould postponed his Western trip from last week until tomorrow was to fix this plan to bolster up his old ally Heath.

SOMEWHAT MIXED UP.

Capt. H. P. Nelson was arrested here this afternoon on complaint of Henry Pahdee of Jersey City, who charged that Nelson had assaulted Mrs. Pahdee. Nelson bore very positive evidences of having been burned with vitriol. He tells this story: He married many years ago and had six children. Eight years ago the youngest daughter married Pahdee. Subsequently Capt. Nelson went to sea with his vessel and his wife went to live with her married daughter. Eight months ago the daughter died. The Captain returned a few days ago and found that his wife had married Pahdee. He went to see her and threatened her with prosecution. She told him she thought he was dead, and then poured the contents of a bottle of vitriol on him as he went down-stairs. He was taken to the hospital and Pahdee and Mrs. Nelson were arrested on the double charge of bigamy and incest. The law here prohibits intermarriage between mother-in-law and son-in-law. A further charge of atrocious assault was preferred against the woman.

FRAUD IS ALLEGED.

Another attachment was obtained in the Supreme Court today against the property of Kossuth Marx & Co., on the ground that they have acted in fraud of their creditors, and that their assignment for the alleged benefit of their creditors was the final act in their scheme of fraud. It was obtained by the agent here of a firm in Paris, France. The affidavits in its support set forth the statements already made public to the effect that Kossuth Marx & Co. had purchased immense quantities of goods abroad on long credit and had disposed of some of them outright for less than their value. It is further alleged that they have turned over goods to other persons—their abettors and confidants—on the agreement that they shall be returned to them when they have got safely through insolvency proceedings. The present attachment is in a suit for $4,815.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met today. The report of the general agent was quite voluminous. It dwelt upon the rapid advancement which had been made during the last year in educational methods in the Southern States. Public sentiment had revolutionized the public-school system. The freedmen are now enjoying many school privileges hitherto denied them. The following sums from the Peabody educational funds have been paid out during the last year in the Southern States:

Alabama, $5,300; Arkansas, $3,100; Florida, $2,-; Georgia, $4,175; Louisiana, $1,800; Mississippi, -50; North Carolina, $5,430; South Carolina, $5,-; Tennessee, $11,850; Texas, $7,150; Virginia, -75; West Virginia, $2,500. Total, $57,705.

President Cleveland was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to succeed Gen. Grant, and J. Pierrepont Morgan to succeed Samuel Wetmore, deceased.

In the evening the annual banquet was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and wife of Ohio were among those present.

A DISPUTED POINT SETTLED.

The Court of Appeals today decided that the application of a sum of money to be expended in masses for the souls of the dead is recognizable in law as legal disposition of it.

WANTED IN CHICAGO.

J. E. GALLAGHER, CAPTURED IN COLORADO, WILL BE HELD FOR TRANSFER TO THIS CITY.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—J. E. Gallagher, who is wanted in Chicago for forgery, was captured near Louisville, Colo., today by a detective from this city. Gallagher was employed as bookkeeper by Stafford & Co., who knew him under the alias of J. Jones. Two letters were found in the Denver post-office for Jones, and by watching these detectives were enabled to run him down. Gallagher was brought to this city this evening and will be held to await a requisition from the Illinois authorities.

NO MONEY, NO SCHOOL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Yesterday was the day on which the public-school teachers of Cass Township, numbering twenty-five, were to receive their money for the last two months. The teachers in a body presented their warrants and the Treasurer refused to pay them. An indignation meeting was held, and it was agreed that the teachers were to strike together and not teach until the money was paid. This morning when the scholars assembled the doors of the school-houses were locked. An investigation will follow.

FELL DOWN A COAL SHAFT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this afternoon an unknown man employed at the Taylor Mine on the Air-Line Railway, some miles distant from this city, ran an empty coal-car into the open side of the shaft and fell with it to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of over 1,000 feet, crushing his body into a shapeless mass and killing him instantly. He was about 25 years old.

BASE-BALL IDIOCY.

Chris Von der Ahe Gives a Reception in St. Louis to "De Prowns."

Brass Bands, Flambeaux, Etc., Add Eclat to the Grand Occasion—A Unique Affair.

Vice-President Hendricks' Mistake—Racing at Latonia and Brighton Beach—Harvard's Snarl.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—St. Louis has a champion base-ball club. This is not generally known outside the city limits, but nevertheless it has a club entitled to that proud appellation. For seven months the club has been assaulting the Poseyville Reds, the Smoky City Whites, and the Porkopolis Blues, and having more or less vanquished them all it has returned home full of honors and booze. Not only is this club unique, but it has a President who is the most eccentric of his kind. His name is Chris Von der Ahe, and to mention it in base-ball circles is to provoke a wide grin. The base-ball fraternity and even his own "champion" club make merry with Chris' dignity. Like many good citizens from the Rheinish provinces, Chris has found the English language as hard to conquer as many of the ball clubs. His knowledge of the beautiful points in the game is also quite limited, as the following story, told by his deceased secretary, Dave Reid, will attest: One morning when his club was practicing he approached Dave, and in a burst of confidence said:

"Dave, dis was de piggest diamond in de country."

"No, Chris," replied Dave, "all diamonds are the same size."

"Vell," replied Chris, in no wise discomfited, "it vas de piggest infield, anyhow."

In the early part of the summer Chris called the boys together, and said: "See here, now; I don't vant some foolishness from you fellows. I vant you to stop dis slushing and play ball. Of you vin de 'scampinship I gif you all a suit of clothes and a benefit-game extra, and of you don't you vill haf to eat snowballs all vinter." This ultimatum had the desired effect, and the players slugged the ball and stole bases until they were well in the lead. When the President saw that the coveted pennant was within his grasp he determined to get up a carnival procession that would make the Veiled Prophet sick and dwarf his parade into insignificance. Last week all the baseball cranks in town and all the athletic associations received the following:

OCT. 3, 1885—*Dear Sir:* Owing to the inclement weather the committee arranging for the public reception of the St. Louis Browns the night of the 7th inst. have been prevented from calling upon you and therefore take this method of addressing you. The parade and entertainment having assumed gigantic proportions, entailing large expense, it has been suggested that the friends and patrons of the National game should be solicited to contribute to the fund for furnishing a reception worthy of St. Louis. Your well-known interest in the Browns' success prompts an appeal for your coöperation at this entertainment in their honor, and we would be pleased to hear, per return mail, whether your name can be placed on the subscription list and for what amount. Respectfully.

Dignified old gentlemen who would not know a base-hit from a passed ball were compelled to allow their names to go before the public as "the committee," and in this manner a boom was worked up. It was called a reception and was ostensibly given by the public, but in reality by Von der Ahe in the name of the public. Chris skirmished around and got all the rowing clubs, amateur ball clubs, foot-ball clubs, and sprinters, engaged all the German bands within a five-mile radius of the court-house, and awaited the arrival of "de Prowns." A Kansas flambeau club which had been engaged for the trades-display procession was inveigled into taking part in the reception and was really its only meritorious feature. The procession formed near the Four Courts at 8 o'clock, and at 9 the head of it reached the illuminated streets. Chester Krum was the grand marshal, and the various committees, composed almost exclusively of people who never saw a ball-game, followed in carriages. Chris was a stellar attraction all by himself, and immediately following him were "de Prowns." The champions were conscious that the eyes of the multitude were on them, and they bore themselves with becoming dignity. With feet occasionally elevated above their heads and cigars between their teeth, they showed by the expectorations which they showered on their admirers and emphatic cries of "Rats!" with which they returned all cheers, that they still retained their individual characteristics. Next came the wo-begone New York giants, who were hamstrung in Chicago. Mutrie was with them, and as he heard the plaudits and gazed at the crowd a look of intense agony swept across his face as he thought of "what might have been." The Lucas menagerie had to be pretty well divided, as the development of offensive partisanship in that club has reached such a stage that unless the players are kept separated they cease slugging the ball and slug each other. As they deserve credit for the gallant fight which they have successfully made, and having achieved the object for which they started—viz.: the tail of the league kite—their appearance was a signal for loud cries of "Rats"; "Get on to Dunlap, the king second-baseman"; "How is your arm, Sweeny?" etc. The Porkopolis Reds, in a semi-comatose condition, appeared, and it took eight of the players to keep the other one in the carriage. The amateur rowing clubs, flambeau club, etc., followed ad libitum. An amusing incident occurred while the column was passing the Southern Hotel. Among the arrivals tonight was Vice-President Hendricks, who has been imported to appear as an attraction at the fair. He was met also by committees and taken to the Southern. He had heard nothing about base-ball, and at 9 o'clock, when he was invited on the balcony to review the procession, he stepped out with the feeling that it was only in the West that the greatness of the Vice-President was realized.

"This, gentlemen," said he, turning to the committee as the flambeau club passed, "is an honor which I did not expect. It is a genuine surprise to me. I know that Missouri is a good old Democratic State, but I did not suspect for a moment that my arrival would provoke the enthusiasm which I see displayed before me. Gentlemen, I assure you this is the proudest——"

"I see Dunlap!" interrupted a youth beside the Vice-President.

"Dunlap? Dunlap?" muttered the Indiana statesman.

"Yes, and there are the New Yorks," continued the youth.

"What is this all about?" queried the Vice-President as a look of perplexity spread over his face.

"All about base-ball. We are the champions," volunteered the boy. Mr. Hendricks almost fell over the balcony, and he got off no more pretty speeches tonight.

The procession wound up in Schneider's beer-garden, where Congressman John J. O'Neil, a stockholder in the Browns, welcomed them in behalf of the public. He told how the great heart of the city warmed toward her club and that the boys could have anything they wanted, and if they were too modest to ask for it he would ask for them.

"Well, give us a rest," shouted one of the champions.

"Trow dat duffer under de table," shouted a New York giant. "If he makes a break like dat again I'll tump 'im in de neck," he added by way of emphasis. Latham, who is described by Chris as "dot por Latham, who can run like a cantelope," became quite obstreperous at the banquet. When the festivities broke up it was found that the real motive for having carriages was apparent. Many a stalwart form, who quailed not at the hottest liner, who only smiled when a section of ribs was batted in by a pitched ball, now lay stiff and stark, conquered, but not without a gallant fight. Mr. Von der Ahe, however, went home tonight impressed with the belief that the Browns can't win against rye and bourbon.

NEW YORK WINS A GAME.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Welch pitched a fine game today, not a hit being made off him until the seventh inning. Deasley gave him excellent support behind the bat, playing without an error and throwing to bases magnificently. Dolan and Gleason, who have just been reinstated by the American Association, played with the home team. The former was very nervous, as was also Healy, and both played poorly. Gleason hit hard, but not safely. Connor of the New Yorks carried off the batting honors, making two singles and a double out of three times at the bat. The best fielding on either side was done by Glasscock of the home team. During the game Manager Mutrie received a telegram from Mr. Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns protesting against Dolan playing. Mr. Von der Ahe worked for Dolan's reinstatement on the latter's promise that he would sign with him when eligible. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	*	—5

Earned run—New York, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 3; New York, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 13; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Connor, Dorgan. Passed balls—Doln, 3. Wild pitches—Healy, 3; Welch, 2. First base on balls—Off Healy, 4; off Welch, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Healy, 2; by Welch, 6. Umpire—Curry.

BOSTON'S BAD BEATING.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—The Bostons tried their new pitcher, Stemmyer, today, and to him and his catcher was due the result of today's game. While Detroit failed to hit him hard he gave many of them bases on balls. Of the seven runs of the home nine five of them resulted from bases on balls. That such was the case was partly due to Tate's passed balls and wild throws. Weidman pitched a strong game, Morrill's beautiful hit over the left-field fence being the only hit from him that amounted to anything. But five innings were played on account of the darkness. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Detroit	1	0	0	1	5	—7
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 4; Detroit, 4. Errors—Boston, 24; Detroit, 3. Home run—Morrill. Passed balls—Tate, 7. Wild pitches—Weidman, 1; Stemmyer, 2. First base on balls—Off Stemmyer, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Weidman, 8; by Stemmyer, 4. Umpire—Ferguson.

PROVIDENCE WINS EASILY ENOUGH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—In the second Buffalo-Providence game the home nine started in by earning a run, but on the other hand played such a poor fielding game that Providence won again very handily. This is the last league game here this season. The rest will be played in Rochester and Syracuse. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Providence	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Base hits—Buffalo, 0; Providence, 7. Errors—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 2. Home run—Carroll (Providence). Passed balls—Myers, 2. First base on balls—Buffalo, 1; Providence, 3. First base on errors—Buffalo, 0; Providence, 1. Struck out—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 4. Umpire—Sullivan.

In the second game today, each being only five innings in length, Buffalo was also beaten. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Providence	1	0	2	3	0	—6

Earned runs—Buffalo, 1; Providence, 1. Two-base hit—Bassett. Base hits—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 7. Errors—Buffalo, 12; Providence, 1. Passed balls—Myers, 5. Wild pitch—Shaw. First base on balls—Providence, 1. First base on errors—Providence, 14. Struck out—Providence, 2; Buffalo, 1. Double play—Force-Driscoll. Umpire—Sullivan.

MINOR GAMES.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 6.
At Washington—Nationals, 13; Baltimore, 5.
At New York—Metropolitan, 0; Brooklyn, 5.
(Local championship series.)

THE LATONIA RACES.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—The Latonia races were well attended today. The weather was a little threatening but not cold, and the track was in improved condition. No mutuals were sold:

First race, purse $350, seven furlongs—Starters: Maggie M., Kensington, Kershaw, Bangle, Littlefellow, Nodaway, Jim Douglas, Conkling, Sparland, Lady Reber, Clatter, Sam Walton, Golden Phœbus, Lady of the Lake, Vim, Katrina, Pink Cottage, Gleaner, Lord Clifden, and Billy Gilmore. Betting: Conkling, $100; Jim Douglas, $50; Pink Cottage, $30; Billy Gilmore, $30; field, $60.

After a little delay Katrina, followed by Lord Clifden, Billy Gilmore, and Jim Douglas, in the order named, was the first to show. Katrina was never headed, and won by half a length, Pink Cottage second, two lengths ahead of Jim Douglas, third. Time, 1:31¾.

Second race, purse $300, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Rochelle, Moonshine, May Lady, Eloise, Belle of Louisville, John Colter, Cynthiana, Uncle Dan, Carolina, Virgie H., Trance, and Winona. Betting: Winona, $125; Trance, $50; Moonshine, $35; Eloise, $35; field, $75. Uncle Dan was first away and he was never headed, winning by three-quarters of a length. Eloise, who had been well up all the way, finished second, half a length in front of May Lady, third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, purse $500, one mile and a 500 yards—Starters: Powhatan, Lucky B., Volo, Clay Pate, Keene, and Biddy Bowling. Betting: Powhatan, $100; Keen, $75; Clay Pate, $30; field, $50. Keene at first made the pace, the others bunched. There was little change to the half-mile post, where Powhatan went to the front and won by half a length, Volo second, Keene third, three lengths off. Time, 2:16¾.

Fourth race, the Springbok Stake, one and five-eighths miles—Starters: Ten Booker, Editor, Lepanto, Vallisia, and Irish Pat. Betting: Irish Pat, $100; Ten Booker, $75; Editor, $45; field, $50. Editor at once went to the front, increasing his lead as he went. He was never headed and won in a canter by four lengths, Vallisia second, four lengths in front of Irish Pat, third. Time, 2:58¾.

Fifth race, purse $500, one-mile heats—Starters: Forest, Irish Lass, and Aretino.

First heat—Betting: Forest, $100; Aretino, $90; Irish Lass, $75. Irish Lass led by two lengths for half a mile, Forest second. On the lower turn Forest went to the front and won easily by four lengths, Aretino second, Irish Lass third. Time, 1:47½.

Second heat—Betting: Forest, $125; Aretino, $65; Irish Lass, $15. Forest took the lead and was not headed, winning by a head, Aretino second, Irish Lass third. Time, 1:47.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A good day and track a trifle heavy were the conditions at Brighton Beach today.

First race, for 2-year-olds, selling race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Grand Duke, Homeward Bound, Peekskill, Asceola, and Gen. Price. Grand Duke won by three parts of a length, Gen. Price second, and Asceola third. Time, 1:20¼.

Second race, selling race, one mile—Starters: King Fan, Tenstrike, King George, Inconstant, Lucy Lewis, Valley Forge, Little Sam, Donald A., Fellowplay, Baltazar, Musk, Una B., and Hot Box. Valley Forge won by a length and a half, Una B. second, and Fellowplay third. Time, 1:46½.

Third race, for non-winners, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Lizzie B., Bob Cook, Kinsman, Pat Denis, Brunswick, Hazard, Leman, and Battledore. Bob Cook won by two lengths, Leman second and Hazard third. Time, 2:02¾.

Fourth race, for all ages, handicap, one and one-half miles—Starters: Nettle, April Fool, Kiohba, Tax-Gatherer, Blue Peter, Little Dan, Regret, and King B. King B. won by two lengths, Nettle second and Tax-Gatherer third. Time, 2:42¼.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase, long course—Starters: Harry Mann, Ecuador, Will Davis, Dangerfield, Capt. York, Ganley, and Perilous. Won by Ecuador by two lengths, Harry Mann second and Dangerfield third. Time, 5:22½.

ST. LOUIS FAIR RACES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—There was a very great crowd at the fair-grounds today. The free-for-all pacers' race was a closely contested and highly exciting one. The weather was good and the track in fine condition. The unfinished race of yesterday was won by Endymion, Sister Wilkes second and Victor third. Time, 2:26.

First race, free-for-all pacers, mile heats, purse $2,000, divided:

Mike Wilkes	2	1	4	2	1	1
Jewett	1	2	2	1	4	3
Little Mack	3	4	1	4	2	2
Billy S	4	3	3	3	3	ro
New Hope	dis.					
Richball						

Time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:19; 2:18; 2:19.

Second race, 2:35 class, purse $1,000, divided:

Chestnut Boy	1	1	3	1
Prince Edward	2	2	1	2
O. F. C.	5	3	2	3
Tom Allen	4	5	5	4
Robert	3	4	4	dis

Time—2:29½; 2:28¼; 2:28¼; 2:28¾.

TODAY AT JEROME PARK.

Entries and weights for today's races at Jerome Park, together with pools as sold last evening by Riley & Co. are as follows:

First race, one and one-eighth mile, handicap—Pericles (106 pounds), $30; Girofla (94), $10; Royal Arch (104), $6; Parole (106), $23; Buckstone (108), $12; Wall Flower (109), $16.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Millie (105 pounds), $20; Pontico (105), $38; Petticoat (102), $11; Regina (92), $10; Revolt filly (92), $5; Bandala (92), $15; Bonsoir (92), $11; Fay (92), $10.

Third race, one and three-eighths miles, handicap—Alta (115 pounds), $25; Col. Clark (107), $7; Greenfield (100), $11; Heartsease (100), $6; Natalie (95), $5.

Fourth race, one and five-sixteenths miles, handicap—Caramel (92 pounds), $5; Heel and Toe (107), $9; Pontiac (123), $20.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—Wandering (111 pounds), $20; Aurelius (92), $5; Sovereign Pat (113), $10; Sapphire (95), $9; Valiant (92), $5; Tenfellow (92), $3; Windsail (86), $9; Tony Foster (109), $7; Polonia (101), $6; Queen Esther (90), $20; Hotachamie (101), $11.

VIGNAUX ON HIS WAY HERE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The billiard champions received word today that Maurice Vignaux, the champion billiardist of France, and his wife are on their way here on the steamer Normandie. The actor Salvini is a passenger with them. The steamer is expected to arrive Sunday or Monday, and the billiardists will go down and give the Frenchman a rousing welcome. He will practice at the rooms of the Brunswick-Collender Company while in town, and it is possible that he will join Slosson and Schaefer in exhibition games in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Billiard-Players' Benefit Association.

THE SNARL AT HARVARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The snarl over athletics at Harvard will probably be straightened out by the appointment of a new Committee on Athletics, composed not of members of the faculty, as heretofore, but chiefly of students. The committee consists of Prof. D. A. Sargent, Henry P. Walcott, M. D., J. J. Storrow, L. S., W. B. Phillips of '86, and C. F. Adams, 3d, of '88. This committee will report to the faculty at the first meeting in January of each year, and on all questions involving general principles it will consult the faculty before communicating its decisions to the students. This committee is satisfactory to the students. Drs. Sargent and Walcott are well-known experts in their professions. Storrow was a graduate of '85. He rowed in the 'Varsity crew in three Yale races, and was Captain of the crew last year. Phillips is Captain of the base-ball team for next season. Adams is a son of C. F. Adams Jr., and proficient with the oar.

SPORTING NOTES.

The game scheduled for yesterday between the Philadelphia and home teams was postponed on account of the rain. Game between the nines will, however, be called today promptly at 3 o'clock, Clarkson and Flint forming the battery for the home team. The postponed game will be played tomorrow, weather permitting.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct 7.—[Special.]—The managers of the Mattoon Horse Fair have arrangements completed for a great race Oct. 16 on their track between the celebrated trotters Joe Davis and Phyllis. The former just developed speed on the Mattoon track, and was owned by Joseph Horn of this city. He has a record of 2:17½ and won a purse of $10,000 in New York this summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S—NAT GOODWIN.

Nat Goodwin, as was to be expected, is crowding Hooley's every evening, and "The Skating Rink"—queer jumble as it is of farce, circus tricks, and excellent bits of imitation which have become famous—seems to have fairly caught the fancy of the public. The piece is uproarious after the prevailing fashion, but there is much genuine fun in it, and any one afflicted with the blues may submit to it for two hours with the assurance that it will either kill or cure him. The performance moves more rapidly and smoothly than it did last season, and all the features that were then introduced, including fancy skating and comic songs and dances, have been preserved. Mr. Goodwin is as faithful as of old in his instantaneous process of reproducing voice, spirit, and manner of prominent actors; and it is to his credit that he does not permit this imitation to degenerate into burlesque. It is only when he comes on as Camille that he allows himself full swing in the burlesque line; and his exploit here may be recommended as a good antidote for pulmonary sentiment. Miss Daisy Murdoch, who is now supporting him, is petite and pretty, with Minerva-like features which a helmet would well become. Her Puck costume in the second act is modeled on the comic-paper idea, which, however, is not esthetic. A daintier dress should by all means be devised for the ex-Cupid of "Orpheus and Eurydice."

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

This morning the sale of seats for Mr. Lawrence Barrett's annual engagement will begin at the Chicago Opera-House. The engagement will cover a period of three weeks, during which time Mr. Barrett will appear in all his leading rôles, and he will revive one or two plays in which the public have expressed a desire to see him again. The program for these three weeks will be: Oct. 12, Monday and Friday evenings, "Richelieu"; Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinée (double bill), "Yorick's Love" and "David Garrick"; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, "Hamlet"; Oct. 19, double bill—Monday Tuesday and Saturday evenings, "The King's Pleasure" and "The Wonder"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "The Man o' Airlie"; Friday evening and Saturday matinée, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Oct. 26—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée, "Francesca da Rimini"; Thursday and Saturday evenings, "Julius Cæsar"; Friday evening, double bill, "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" and "The King's Pleasure."

ACADEMY—WEDDING BELLS.

"Wedding Bells," in which the McDowell comedy company appears this week at the Academy, is a rather bright and interesting play by George Fawcett Rowe. The plot hinges on the experience of a woman who, believing herself a widow, contracts a wealthy marriage and on her wedding-night discovers her supposed-to-be-dead husband in the garb of a burglar. She flies from him to alarm the household, returning only to find that he has been suddenly killed and that her child has at the same time disappeared. Then begins a search for the little one in which Mr. McDowell takes the part of an amateur detective. Miss Lottie Barr assumes the rôle of the child with much precocity. The entertainment includes an old-time burlesque called "Pocahontas," as well as a representation of the Bartholdi Statue. The patronage has been deservedly large.

NOTES.

Pelissier's new German Theatre on Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street, will be opened to the public Oct. 11.

The patronage of "The Don" at the Chicago Opera-House shows an appreciable increase since the first night. The piece will be given every evening during the week, including Sunday.

The Allison and Felch musical comedy company appeared at the Olympic before a large audience in "The Princess Trebizonde." Miss Bessie Gray made a hit in the part of Prince Raphael. The stage setting was quite satisfactory.

John McWade and Callan, Haley, and Callan, known as the Electric Three, will shortly join Haverly's Minstrel Theatre. The new features of the show this week have been much applauded, especially the pretty song of the Madrigal boys.

Dan Sully's "Capital Prize," which is at the Standard this week, has several of the natural touches and also much of the exuberant farce that made "The Corner Grocery" a success. The public is quite willing nowadays to take its fun roughshod.

Dion Boucicault has written to Manager Sharpe of McVicker's to say that his success in Australia has been so great that he will not revisit America this season. He had been booked at McVicker's in his latest play, "The Jilt," for Nov. 12. The engagement, of course, is now off.

Another new theatre will be opened Oct. 12 on Twenty-second street, between State street and Wabash avenue, to be known as the Twenty-second Street Opera-House. Mr. Charles Forbes will be manager and Mr. Byron W. Orr acting manager. The first attraction will be the Templeton opera company in "The Mikado."

On behalf of the management of Hooley's and of Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, Manager George Floyd yesterday wrote to Capt. Anson of the Chicago Base-Ball Club inviting him and his men to attend the theatre in a body Monday night. The invitation was accepted with thanks. It is understood that on the occasion Mr. Goodwin will present the nine with a silver ball emblematic of the championship.

Joseph Jefferson is once more at McVicker's; it is unnecessary to say more. He has an established clientele who never weary of seeing "Rip Van Winkle" over and over again, and it is a hopeful sign when art so true and modest can retain admiration in these days of nondescript successes. While his audience last night was fair it must be admitted it was not so large as the one that witnessed "The Skating Rink."

THE FIRE RECORD.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A fire at South Elgin last night destroyed the post-office, Masterson's cheese and butter factory, and Tilton's grocery store and residence. Loss about $5,000. Tilton had no insurance. The balance was partially insured.

LANCASTER, Ont., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Lancaster Pier Lighthouse, situated two and a half miles west of Lancaster on Lake St. Francis, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Origin of the fire unknown.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Fire at Amity, Ark., last night destroyed Willard's drug-store and Coker's dry-goods establishment, entailing a loss of $10,000. There was no insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Franklin Dale Company's cotton-mill at Wappinger's Falls was burned tonight with all its contents. Two hundred hands were thrown out of work. The mill will probably not be rebuilt. Loss, something over $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—The tobacco warehouse of T. J. Conrad & Co. burned tonight. Loss, $18,000; no insurance.

A frame barn at the rear of No. 3623 Butterfield street was burned during the afternoon. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A horse belonging to a colored man named Orange Allen, who occupied the premises, was burned in the barn, which was owned by Mead & Coe. Loss $200; uninsured.

WARRANTS OUT FOR GAMBLERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—Warrants are out for service on gamblers, proprietors of plants and dealers, all of whom were indicted and many of whom are still here.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Congressman Ward Chosen for the Presidency of the Young Democracy.

The Result Brought About by the Anti-Doolittle Faction—A Doubtful Proceeding.

Mayor Harrison's Compliments to the Iroquois Braves—The Republican Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Young Democracy met last night in the County Building for the purpose of electing a successor to Henry F. Donovan, its President, who recently resigned. About fifty persons, all told, were present, of whom thirty-four belonged to the committee. Lawrence M. Ennis presided. Mr. Ennis said, on calling the committee to order, that he would try to be fair. He would attempt no "gag law," and he would expect delegates to be as orderly as possible.

M. A. Driscoll of the committee to whom the resignation of Henry F. Donovan was referred made a long report, containing several "whereases," "inasmuchases," and "therefores," and winding up with a recommendation that it be received.

One of the whereases was connected with the words "jealous motives" which were imputed to certain opponents and critics, and Frank Walker asked that these words be stricken out. This being done the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the committee proceeded to elect a successor to Mr. Donovan.

J. H. F. Prentiss of the Ninth Ward nominated Charles E. Rollins; Frank Walker nominated W. E. Paulson; Mr. McGillam made a neat speech in favor of J. R. Doolittle Jr., whom he nominated; M. A. Driscoll and B. M. Curtin seconded Doolittle Jr., and Ald. Redmond Sheridan seconded Paulson; Jones of the Seventh Ward nominated Congressman James H. Ward.

On the informal ballot Ward received 9, Paulson 10, Doolittle 12, McGillam 1, Rollins 1. On the next ballot, which was formal, Ward received 8, Paulson 11, Doolittle 13, Rollins and McGillam 1 each. This vote was repeated, with a few variations, until the beginning of the fourth ballot, when M. S. Robinson raised the question whether the officer then to be elected would be a permanent President or not. He took the view that the committee only had power to elect a presiding officer, who would have to be confirmed by the Executive Council in order to become President of the club, the Executive Council having not yet been organized, as prescribed by the constitution. The Chairman held that the officer there to be elected would fill the unexpired term of Donovan. An appeal was taken by Frank Walker and the Chair sustained.

At this point a motion was made to adjourn. It created great confusion among the several candidates and their friends, and in the midst of it the Chair sustained a motion to lay the motion on the table, but on coming to himself he decided the motion to lay on the table out of order, and the motion to adjourn was voted down. The motion was virtually carried, but on a second thought the Doolittle men changed their votes and rejected it.

On the next ballot (the fourth) Doolittle received 15, Paulson 10, Ward 7, and Rollins 2.

An effort was then made by the Paulson men to get an adjournment, but failed. Just as the sixth ballot was ordered Mr. Doolittle entered the room and asked the unanimous consent of the committee to make a statement. Frank Walker savagely remarked that he hoped consent would be given, provided he should be allowed time to answer him when he had finished. Doolittle said he hoped there would be no occasion for an answer. Unanimous consent was given, and Mr. Doolittle proceeded, being watched uneasily all the while by Walker.

Mr. Doolittle said he had heard his name mentioned there several times and had read in the newspapers that he had been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency of the club. He did not seek the honor—was not there to defeat or elect anybody. His only object was to be of some assistance to it. He owed no allegiance to anybody nor anything, was free and independent as the air, had no disposition to become a party boss nor to manipulate a machine. He complimented the organization and counseled unity, in order that through it the party might be made more worthy of the confidence of the community. They needed organization. In this some people had thought he could help them, and if it should prove to be the opinion of a large majority that he could succeed in giving them the counsel needed he would be glad to give them the benefit of his time.

Mr. Walker asked Mr. Doolittle whether he had not said to a certain person on the North Side—no matter what his standing might be—that he proposed to be elected President of the Young Democracy, and if so he would control politics in Cook County.

This brought about the greatest confusion. Twenty delegates sprang to their feet at once. Martin Driscoll said no gentleman would ask such a question. Somebody else said it was impertinent, while O'Connor, shouting across the room, demanded what Walker meant by asking it. Walker replied that he had heard it and wanted to know the answer.

Mr. Doolittle said, as soon as he got a chance, that it it was unqualifiedly false.

With a parting request that their action would be unanimous, Mr. Doolittle bowed himself out.

Several motions were made at once, and it was clear in an instant that Doolittle had made a mistake, his visit being construed as a bid for votes. "Did you ever see such a cheeky thing in your life?" said Walker. "We'll just go ahead now and elect Ward."

Ward's friends undertook to withdraw his name, but the Paulsen men objected, and he was elected on the next vote, receiving 20 votes to Doolittle's 14, Paulsen receiving 2. Driscoll challenged the vote and Walker demanded a verification, but the club adjourned in the midst of the rumpus, and thus Ward stands elected.

It is a well-known fact that Ward and Doolittle were both surprised. Ward's friends expected to withdraw his name and give his backing to Doolittle whenever necessary, and Doolittle evidently expected to be elected. But for his appearance in the hall he would have been. At that time he needed but three votes to get it.

Mr. Paulson of the committee appointed to confer with the sub-committee of the County Central Committee reported that his committee had met the County Central Committee Tuesday, and had requested that it grant the Young Democracy one judge of election in each precinct, and also adopted the Crawford Primary law, and that the sub-committee had unanimously agreed to request the County Central Committee to grant the request. Mr. Paulson said that the sub-committee had stated to his committee that they were in favor of the Crawford law and that a committee had already been appointed to consider it.

MR. HARRISON AND THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

The slap which the Iroquois Club gave Mayor Harrison excited much interest yesterday and called out two very distinct expressions of opinion. The Mayor's henchmen, taking their cue from their chief, professed to laugh at the whole thing, but not with very good success. His opponents in the party declared that it was a merited rebuke. Said one of them: "The Iroquois Club is made up of gentlemen. When it was forced to recognize Harrison's official position two years ago at its banquet he abused its invitation and insulted one of its honored guests. Then when his man Grinnell failed to use the organization for him in the local elections he abused it. Because it would not identify itself with his present contest he has been very sore toward the Iroquois. So he thought he would get some formal action taken which would make it appear that the club was really on his side. To do this he had the bad taste to have his hired attorney appear before the club as his special leader. But I think Mr. Harrison is at last convinced that the Iroquois Club feels no earthly interest in his contest or anything else which concerns him.

"You may have noticed that he undertakes to speak slightingly of the club's political influence. He used to talk that way last spring because its members did not waste valuable time laboring for his election, and went so far as to threaten that they should receive no recognition from the President. You may remember that the first appointment made was that of Mr. Judd to the Post-Office. Nobody is likely to imagine that Judd is a friend of Harrison. Since then there hasn't been an appointment which did not recognize the influence of the Iroquois, while I don't recall any of Mr. Harrison's men who seem to have caught the eye of the President."

Mayor Harrison was asked yesterday what he thought of the action of the Iroquois Club regarding him.

"There were just a few boys—seventeen of them, the kitchen cabinet of the club—and when they get together they like to fulminate propositions. I don't care much about their action."

The Mayor said to another reporter: "The fact of the matter is, the club is composed of about 300 Democratic gentlemen, and was designed to be purely social in its character. Out of the 300 just exactly thirty were present last night, and out of that number just seventeen were present to slap me. That seventeen probably represent nearly the number of my enemies in the club. Two or three of them are men I refused to put in office, and the remainder probably have my tariff speech at the banquet two years ago treasured up against me."

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee is to be held at the Grand Pacific this afternoon, when the date for holding the convention and the primaries will be fixed. It is not thought that there will be any serious opposition to letting the Republican League name one judge for each of the voting-places if it so desires. Should the league also volunteer to pay the expenses growing out of the adoption of the primary law it is not likely that the committee would refuse the proffer. The league is to hold a meeting tonight, at which the attitude of the committee will be discussed along with other matters.

THE MONEAR-DOERNER CONTEST.

Yesterday forenoon another step was taken in the Monear-Doerner contest over the vote for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. As announced in THE TRIBUNE Mr. Underwood, counsel for Monear, the petitioner, notified Corporation-Counsel F. H. Winston Tuesday that he would call up the demurrer yesterday forenoon. Ald. Young had originally filed the demurrer on behalf of the City Council, but, as he had no authority from that body so to do, and as the Council Monday night directed Mr. Winston to represent it, Mr. Underwood very properly notified the latter legal representative.

Before Judge Anthony yesterday Mr. Underwood appeared and called attention to the demurrer. He also presented to the court a stipulation signed by himself and the Corporation Counsel to the effect that he (Underwood) would give the defendants until Saturday to prepare their answer to Monear's petition for a mandamus and that Winston would answer at that time. He also stated that the Corporation Counsel consented that the demurrer be dropped. Judge Anthony said that the case was not on his docket, but was on that of Judge Williamson. Mr. Underwood then stated that as Judge Williamson was engaged in the Criminal Court he could not attend to the matter and wished Judge Anthony to hear the case. Judge Anthony then said that ordinarily he would not take up a case under such circumstances, but, as this involved public rights and vital interests, he would hear it. He then entered an order that the defendants file their answer to the petition of Monear by Saturday or show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued against them. Next Saturday, therefore, the merits of the mandamus case will be considered, or, in other words, whether the City Council can be compelled to obey the law, as demanded in the petition of Monear. It will be remembered that the petitioner asks two things: first, that the court compel the City Council to order a recount of the ballots for Alderman in the Sixth Ward, in accordance with the city ordinances, and, secondly, to fix the time and place to take depositions of witnesses to be examined as to illegal voting in the ward. The petitioner asks a mandamus because it is the duty of the City Council to execute the laws. If the Corporation Counsel files his answer to the petition Saturday, according to the order of the court, it is probable the arguments on the petition will be made next Monday or Tuesday.

The matter of the demurrer seems, therefore, to be ended. As Ald. Young filed the demurrer without any authority, and as the Corporation Counsel is the only legal representative of the defendants, it is no more to be considered. It was never based on any legal grounds, but made simply for delay. Monear's friends say that Ald. Young had no right to act thus without authority; while the friends of the Alderman in the City Council have said that if he had not filed the demurrer they might now be boarding over at Conrad Folz', at the expense of the Sheriff.

Corporation-Counsel Winston wanted ten days to answer the petition, as he did not propose to support the demurrer, but Mr. Underwood would only give him two or three days. The matter is, however, settled now by the aforesaid stipulation and the order of Judge Anthony.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

"I have been in court all day arguing a case before Judge Moran," said Mr. A. C. Story last evening, "and have had no time to give to the Mayoralty matter. I've got tomorrow till midnight before those ten days are up. I guess by sitting up all night I'll be able to get something ready for tomorrow. O, no, we shan't depend on any technicalities. We may try to show, though, how the counsel on the other side has made a case for us and why we shouldn't be asked to go any further. They have been very kind to us so far, and there really seems no reason why we should be asked to do anything in the case. I wonder, though, if they are really expecting to go on?"

THE SOUTH TOWN CONSTABLE CASES.

Judge Prendergast reached the contested election cases of the South Town constables yesterday afternoon, and proceeded at once to the trial. There are four cases now pending, and all are to be heard together, as the issues are identical. These contestants are William Bohn, Joseph Holdernon, John Q. Grant, Cyrus Head, John Moll, F. A. Brokoski, and F. P. Gleason. The principal question which arose yesterday bore reference to the missing ballots from the Third Precinct of the Third Ward, haply spirited away by convict Keith. It was claimed by respondents' counsel that the only evidence which could be taken was that of the voters themselves; that the real question was how the voter wished to vote rather than how he did vote, and that the voter himself was the only person cognizant of that ultimate fact. The court held, however, that the ballot was the ultimate fact, and not the intention of the voter, and that any competent evidence as to the result in the precinct was admissible. Election-Judge Quinlin was placed on the stand. It is understood that the judges will testify to the number of ballots cast in the precinct for the several candidates.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting last evening in Justice Scully's office for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. J. E. Ferguson presided. A committee was appointed consisting of J. E. Ferguson, William A. Downing, and William A. Chambers to wait on the central club of the ward and ask to be allowed one judge at the primaries and half the delegation. The club indorsed A. J. Stone and ex-Ald. Oliver as candidates for nomination as County Commissioners, after which an adjournment subject to the call of the President was carried.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Republican Club met at the Sherman House last night, with Louis Hutt in the chair. The club completed their list of three members of the Executive Committee, ten members of the Advisory Board, ten alternates and five delegates for each ward and each Commissioner's district, to be submitted to the Republican League at its meeting at No. 167 Washington street tonight. It leaked out that a severe attack was made on Justice Kistler by Adolf Mueller and others on account of his position in reference to the Crawford Primary law and his alleged disregard of the Germans. It was probably due to these attacks that the Justice left the room a short time before the meeting adjourned. No action was taken in regard to the matter.

IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

The Irish-American Central Republican Club of Cook County met at their rooms on Washington street last evening. After the routine business was concluded the club chose ten delegates and ten alternates to represent the club in the Republican League. This league will organize by the formation of the Advisory Board in connection with the Executive Committee already appointed.

The delegates chosen last evening by the I.-A. C. R. Club are: William Flanegan, Fifth Ward; P. L. O'Meara, Fourth Ward; P. T. Barry, Fourth Commissioner's District; John Hickey, Sixth Ward; John T. Golden, Eighth Ward; Matthew P. Brady, Twelfth Ward; J. D. Murphy, Tenth Ward; P. H. Cronin, Eighteenth Ward; William Linehan, Seventeenth Ward; and Thomas Boyle, Fifteenth Ward.

[illegible]AGED BY BREACH OF PROMISE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A great deal of gossip was caused here this afternoon by the announcement that Prof. Giles H. Stilwell, Principal of School No. 3, had been served with papers in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Bessie Rowe of Binghamton, the Professor's former home, and where he was married to Miss Mary A. Lewis a few months ago. Miss Rowe lays her damages at $5,000. The Professor has been extremely popular here, and especially among the young ladies under his charge. Miss Rowe is said to stand high socially in Binghamton.

AN ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—C. L. N. Reade, the absconding agent of the Southern Express Company at Morristown, Tenn., was arrested in the City of Mexico a few day's ago by a detective, who will arrive here tomorrow with his prisoner. Reade is charged with embezzling about $12,000.

THE ELGIN CONVENTION.

It Nominates Richard Bishop for Congress on the First Formal Ballot.

He Says He Can't Win, but Wants to Beat the Republican Nominee.

Connecticut Town Elections—A Judicial Decision at Detroit Unfavorable to the Republicans.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District held their convention here today to nominate a candidate for Congress. There was a united effort to defeat Judge Ranstead, which succeeded on the first ballot. The convention placed J. F. Glidden of De Kalb in the chair and elected P. K. Allen of McHenry County Secretary. The Hon. James Herrington of Kane placed in nomination Judge John W. Ranstead of Elgin. Joel H. Johnson of McHenry County placed in nomination the Hon. Richard Bishop of Woodstock. D. Iliff of Aurora seconded the nomination of Judge Ranstead and W. B. Worden of Lake County seconded the nomination of Mr. Bishop. The informal ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

Boone County—For Bishop	3
De Kalb—For Bishop	10
Kane—For Ranstead	19
Lake—For Bishop	9
McHenry—For Bishop	11

This gave Bishop thirty-three and Ranstead nineteen votes. The formal ballot was the same. Kane County then moved to make Bishop's nomination unanimous. Mr. Bishop was called for and made a very creditable speech, only once giving utterance to an oath, an almost unheard of thing, for his profanity is so profuse that he has acquired the nick-name of "Profanity Dick" throughout the district. He scored the Republicans, and accused Haines of almost everything that was dishonorable. He also attacked Hopkins. He admitted, however, that he had no hope of election, but he was going to fight his best fight and swell the Democratic vote, and a year hence the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District could send a man to Congress. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration. Judge A. H. Barry of Elgin was elected to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by Col. Joslyn's death, and a resolution of respect was adopted. It is claimed that De Kalb and Lake Counties were captured for Bishop by the unlimited promises of post-offices. It is also said that Mr. Johnson of Woodstock, who placed Bishop in nomination, has the unqualified promise of the Woodstock Post-Office. As is the case invariably in this district, the Democrats have played their worst card. Had Judge Ranstead been nominated he could have come very near carrying this county and would have received a vote which might give him some influence with the President, but Bishop will not poll his full party strength.

[Mr. Bishop was born in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1835. He came when a boy to Illinois, and in 1843 settled in McHenry County. He was born in poverty and has fought his way to the front, being now worth upwards of $200,000. Some ten years ago he was a member of the Illinois Legislature. He was the party nominee last fall, but was overwhelmingly defeated.]

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Returns received up to tonight from 157 of the 165 towns in which elections were held last Monday show eighty-one carried by the Republicans, fifty-four by the Democrats, and twenty-two divided. There is a net Republican gain of ten towns on last year's vote, and many Republican majorities, despite the light vote of an off year, are larger than usual. The Republicans claim that the gain is attributable to the fact that many of the Independents voted with them who last year voted the Democratic ticket or refrained from voting. Only eighty towns voted on the question of selling liquor within their own limits, and of these fifty-one voted in favor of granting license and twenty-nine against. The other eighty-five towns did not vote on the question, and under the law the last vote taken in any previous year governs the town. In nearly every case this was a prohibition vote and a close estimate shows that nearly 100 of the 167 towns in the State prohibit liquor selling within their borders.

BAD FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today denied the motion for a mandamus compelling the Common Council of this city to show cause why it refused to obey the Egan Registration law. The opinion of the court will be filed hereafter, but the decision is supposed to be based upon the following grounds, which were submitted by Frederick A. Baker, a constitutional lawyer employed by the Council to represent it before the court:

1. That the law is in conflict with the constitutional provision that "no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title."

2. That it is in conflict with the provisions of the constitution that "no law shall be revised, altered, or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revised, and the section or sections of the act altered or amended, shall be reënacted and published at length." The act in question requires the most careful examination of the charter provisions and of the general law to ascertain the provisions that apply to Detroit, and then there is great obscurity as to their true meaning. The main purpose of the act is to create a commission to appoint all the registrars, inspectors, and clerks of election in the city; to designate the registration and polling places for the entire city; in fact, the entire election system of the city is turned over to these commissioners.

3. The form of registration prescribed is not in harmony with the constitutional qualifications of electors of this State.

4. The partisan qualifications render the law wholly void, as the Constitution, after fixing the form of the oath of office required to be taken by all officers, provides that "no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust." The partisan test runs all through the act; it is the main feature of it, and the backbone of the whole enactment. To reject the partisan test and retain the remainder of the act would be like playing "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. It is impossible to reach the conclusion that the Legislature would have passed the bill with the partisan test or provisions stricken out.

In behalf of the Republican City Committee, Edwin F. Conely made an exhaustive argument in favor of sustaining the law. In view of the probability of the court holding the non-partisan portions of the law to be unconstitutional, Mr. Conely claimed that if they so found the remainder of the act would still be operative. Justice Sherwood gave an intimation as to how he would decide by interrupting Mr. Conely when the latter was speaking of the act as non-partisan and saying that it appeared to him to be quite the reverse. Mr. Conely's argument was considered clear and forcible. The court's decision was anxiously awaited here, and after the news was received nothing else was talked about. There was general handshaking and rejoicing among Democrats and corresponding depression among Republicans, who believe the defeat of the law loses them the city election this fall. However, the fact that Judge Campbell concurred convinces the Republicans that the decision is sound. The Democrats hold a love-feast tonight.

NOMINATED FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Republican County Convention for Jackson County met at Maquoketa today and nominated William Stephens for the Legislature.

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

CONTINUED HEAVY RAINS DO MUCH DAMAGE IN MEXICO—THE COUNTRY FLOODED AND RAILROAD AND MAIL SERVICE DELAYED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—Heavy and damaging rains are still reported from the interior and the Valley of Mexico. At Leon, owing to the giving way of reservoirs on the hills above, the city was badly flooded and had many houses swept away. The Mexican Central Railway is again badly inundated. The bridge at San Francisco has again succumbed. The vicinity of Leon for many miles is under water. Mail communication is again interrupted.

MEN OF FUNERALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Funeral Directors' Association of America met here today in annual convention. There were delegates present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Alabama, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The report of the Secretary showed that all the State associations, seventeen in number, are in a flourishing condition. The rest of the session was devoted to papers and addresses.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

MCVICKER'S—Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."
COLUMBIA—Lester and Allen's Minstrels.
HOOLEY'S—Goodwin in "The Skating-Rink."
GRAND OP.-H.—Robson & Crane—"Comedy of Errors."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Henry Lee in "The Don."
ACADEMY—McDowell Comedy Company.
STANDARD—Dan Sully's "Capital Prize."
PEOPLE'S—"The Diamond Broker."
HAVERLY'S—Minstrels.
OLYMPIC—Bessie Gray in "Princess of Trebizonde."
CRITERION—J. B. Polk in "Mixed Pickles."
LYCEUM—"The Hoop of Gold."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—"The Mikado."
ALCAZAR—Amy Gordon's Co. in "The Mikado."
EXPOSITION—Thirteenth Annual Display.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
BASE-BALL PARK—Chicago vs. Philadelphia at 3.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

AT Palermo Tuesday there were 107 new cases of cholera and sixty deaths.

THE President has appointed Jabez L. M. Curry of Virginia Minister to Spain.

IRISH "moonlighters" are compelling farmers to swear that they will not pay their rent.

THE Michigan Supreme Court has declared the new election law of that State unconstitutional.

THE Illinois Masonic Grand Lodge has chosen Alexander T. Darrah of Bloomington Grand Master.

ONLY 1,850 miles of railway track were laid during the first nine months of 1885 in the United States.

THE Democrats of the Fifth Illinois District have nominated Richard Bishop of McHenry County for Congress.

PRESIDENT GARRETT of the Baltimore & Ohio asserts that his company has no idea of abandoning the construction of a New York line.

THE Abyssinians under Ras Aloula en route to the relief of the Kassala garrison met and defeated the Arabs, killing 3,000 of them.

FREDERICK B. CLARKE has sold to William H. Mosher improved property on Ogden avenue, at the southeast corner of Polk street, for $40,000.

ALBERT CRANE has sold to Robert D. Sheppard 33⅓x171½ feet, west front, on Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets, for $47,500.

THE transfer to the United States Treasury of the $10,400,000 in silver brought from New Orleans by the steamships Swatara and Yantic was completed yesterday.

KING MILAN declares that in the event of a union between Bulgaria and Roumelia being recognized by the Powers Servia would fight, unless her demands for an extension of territory are recognized.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the amount of standard dollars put into circulation during the month of September in the regular course of business was $27,000,000.

LORD SALISBURY, in a speech at the National Conservative conference held at Newport, England, outlined the policy of his party. Turkey is to be given English backing and outrages in Ireland are to be suppressed.

FREDERICK FISCHER has purchased of B. P. Hutchinson the property on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street for $150,000. The land is 80x180 feet in extent, and four buildings are included in the purchase.

AFTER a stormy meeting the Young Democracy's committee last night elected Congressman James H. Ward President of the organization, vice Donovan, resigned. This was brought about by a coalition of all the elements opposed to J. R. Doolittle Jr.

THE Massachusetts State Democratic Convention met at Worcester yesterday and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Frederick O. Prince; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Gilmore; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley; Attorney-General, Henry K. Braley; Treasurer, Henry M. Cross; Auditor, James E. Delaney.

IN Judge Prendergast's court yesterday morning A. M. Pence made a motion asking the court to enter an order directing the County Clerk to prepare the necessary blank returns and tally-sheets for the judges and clerks of election, and prepare instructions for them regarding voting on the submission of the new Election law. After argument by counsel Judge Prendergast took the matter under advisement. An early decision is expected.

THE money market was quiet and a little firmer in this city. There was a fair business in investment securities. The New York stock market was active and buoyant, with a general advance in prices.—The Chicago produce markets were firmer, and grain was more active. The demand was stimulated in wheat by better cables, in corn by wet weather here, and in lard by the fact of very large shipments this month. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 2½ cents higher, lard fully 5 cents higher, meats firmer, wheat nearly 1 cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye firm, barley steady on the speculative grade but weak on the poorer sorts, and flaxseeds ½ cent higher.

THE POLITICAL SIDE-SHOW IN OHIO.

Senator Sherman says that he has made no reference to the Leonard faction in Ohio for the reason that he did not see how it could be regarded as anything else than a branch of the Democratic party. The Prohibition organization is generally known in Ohio as the "Democratic Aid Society." In its ideas and theories it is the antipode of Democracy, but in its actions and politics it is the helper and assistant. The natural demagogy of the Democratic party prompts it to cajole and flatter all subsidiary factions, as the anaconda slimes and fondles its prey before swallowing it. Leonard and his followers are already pretty well slimed over with Democratic flattery and their campaign expenses defrayed by Democratic money, and in due time they will be swallowed after going through the same performance by which the Greenbackers were led to abandon all their principles and unite with the Bourbons.

The Greenback fiatists started out with ideas that were at war with the Democracy. They would listen to no compromise and be satisfied with nothing but unlimited issues of irredeemable fiat money, and yet after a few years of Democratic fondling, and with nothing but the bait of a few nominations for offices which they rarely got, they are now found united with the Democracy and struggling to support an Administration that is completely devoted to gold as the only legal tender—to the monomania of monometallism. It would be hard to find a parallel to the abject surrender of the fiatists. In States like Massachusetts, Michigan, and Iowa, where the fiatists became strong, the Democrats began by calling them "brave fellows" and flattering them for their pluck. A little later the fiatists received mysterious contributions to their campaign funds; money was supplied to print and circulate their peculiar literature, and the machine of the third party was not permitted to run many months without a plentiful supply of Democratic soap. Meantime the cajolery went on, and in a few years the fiatists were baited bag and baggage into the Democratic camp with the bribe of a few offices for their hankering leaders. They were so thoroly beslimed that the Democracy gulped them down with surprising ease, and are now digesting them at their leisure.

In Ohio the Democratic anaconda fondles and slimes the Prohibitionists just as it did the fiatists there and in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Iowa. It encourages them openly and secretly, paying the expenses of their speakers, supporting their campaign sheets and circulating their cranky documents, and thus paves the way for their complete betrayal and absorption hereafter. They are being baited into the Democratic party by degrees. Democracy would seem to be peculiarly abhorrent to the coercive teetotalers, since that organization is Bourbon in what it drinks as well as in what it thinks; but already the Rev. Dr. Leonard, fresh from the temperance lodges and cold-water meetings, finds the flattery of his tipsy companions in politics sweet and pleasant. The Prohibitionist finds the words of his Democratic admirer so flattering and encouraging that he fails to be offended by his breath. The "God, Home, and Native Land" fanatic who stops to listen to Democratic flattery will most assuredly find himself undone and robbed of every political principle by the wily enemy who slimes him at first to bolt him afterwards.

The wiles and serpent-like cunning of the Democratic party are most strikingly shown in its treatment of the third factions that spring up from time to time. If the faction shows any signs of strength the Democrats never combat it. It is the settled policy of the Democracy to carry all third parties through a regular program of cajolery, so that they "first endure, then pity, then embrace." The political Prohibitionists in Ohio are doing the Democrats a good turn by running a separate ticket, but they will do still better when finally absorbed into the free-whisky Democratic organization. The Prohibitionist who accepts aid or comfort from the Democracy is lost. He turns his back on the party which contains eight-tenths of the sober, temperate people of the North and strengthens the hands of the free-whiskyites as against the only organization that has the power and the disposition to deal in an intelligent and practical manner with the evils of intemperance. It is one of the comedies of politics to see enthusiasts and dupes like Leonard preaching coercive teetotalism while living on the money and flattery of the rum-loving Democracy and mistaking the half-drunken plaudits of their admirers for true glory.

A FIELD FOR THE BANKERS.

Judging from the comments of newspapers and people here and there, the country assumed a rather critical attitude toward the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association in this city. A few of the more hardened sinners among the newspapers dared to make fun of the financial experts assembled at that gathering. *Bradstreet's* complains of the barrenness of the essays and says that "one of the most important results of this convention was an act entirely outside of the proceedings of the convention"—to-wit: the publication by THE TRIBUNE of opinions from hundreds of points extending over twenty Western and Southern States as to the silver question. *Bradstreet's* finds that the time of the convention was taken up—to the exclusion of live topics—in setting forth principles that are or should be familiar to all bankers.

There is a good deal of justice in these strictures as well as in those of the New York *Sun* and other papers as to the ill-conceived and immature opinions expressed at the convention. But it must be remembered that bankers in this country are not students, but business-men, and that the study of financial subjects in the United States is of the most desultory and unscientific sort. The older bankers have devoted their lives to the making of money for themselves and their associate stockholders by loaning their depositors' money—requiring no great brain power. They generally consider money-making the beginning and the end of their profession and the chief end of life, and are impatient of the class they contemptuously call "theorists." The younger members of the fraternity naturally partake of this sentiment in their contact with the world, and in the process of their education they learn that there is really something in theory and that their profession is broader than the routine behind the counter.

The association is taking steps to extend its work. The country will be interested to know in exactly what way it is to be extended. There are no people in the world more jealously watchful of the doings of a monopoly, a combination, or a particular class than the American people. If they see a body of wealthy men combining to do a certain thing, they will make sure that that particular thing is not done if they can prevent it. It will thus be easy for the bankers so to antagonize the people as to defeat the very measures they are most anxious to have adopted. The silver question was the subject on which they threw their weight at the recent convention, but it is doubtful if the convention advanced it a single step toward solution. If all the papers had been so calm and well-considered as Mr. Gage's or so full of logical arguments and statistics as Mr. Lacey's, the thinking men of the country would have given them much more attention. And if the convention had had less of the appearance of excluding everything not tallying with its desire to have certain measures adopted its message to the people would have had much more weight. The anti-silver resolution was recorded as having passed unanimously, and so was a similar one last year. It is not natural that a large number of men thinking on this subject, which is the occasion of such a wide variety of opinions, should have reached precisely the conclusion formulated by the convention, and the action will seem to the people like the mere carrying out of a program.

The proper function of this body is educational. If it will bring young bank clerks and others to the study of economics it will perform a great service to the country. The first steps in that direction have been taken in a scheme for an auxiliary membership of the association and the formulation of a course of study. The practical experience of the bankers, enlarged by their knowledge of economic science, enables them to frame an exceedingly useful course for the student, and they have a field before them which is now almost unoccupied. If they will put forth a tithe of the effort that is now made in the colleges to fill the heads of students with useless Greek, they will accomplish in a few years something of which they may be proud. There are some institutions in the country that profess to give boys a knowledge of economic science, but their achievements are not yet of much consequence. The various societies now in existence generally have some hobby, such as protection or free trade, and the moving spirit in them is apt to be some august young person who has recently graduated from college and thinks he knows it all. The bankers can establish a system that will supplant all these other agencies, and so much influence as they can exert upon the country by educational methods will be welcomed by all right-thinking men as in the highest degree commendable.

THE TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY.

The mysterious disappearance from the Senate files of the bill authorizing special proceedings to test the validity of patents is a matter of considerable interest and ought to be thoroughly investigated. Owing to the slipshod methods that prevail in some State Legislatures it has been possible for sneak-thieves to defeat important measures by stealing the bills from the files after they had passed but before they were enrolled and signed. In Congress bills are carefully guarded after they are acted upon; but it would seem to indicate a good deal of carelessness when a measure that had passed the House was stolen or lost in the Senate before the time to take it up. Senator Platt, who is Chairman of the Committee on Patents, owes it to himself to make a thorough inquiry into the singular disappearance of the Telephone bill. It seems clear that the bill was referred to Senator Platt's committee for a report, but was not returned to the Senate and cannot now be found in the files.

However, the disappearance of the bill referred to the Senate Committee on Patents is not a matter of any great consequence so far as the Government suit against the Bell Telephone Company is concerned. The bill in question was intended to facilitate just such suits, but the existing provisions of law are ample to support the proceeding recently begun at Memphis. The truth about this proceeding is that it was begun by the United States District-Attorney at Memphis, whose petition was approved by Solicitor Goode in the absence of Attorney-General Garland. If the Attorney-General had been present he could not have done otherwise than approve the petition without disregarding the plain provisions of the law. If the petition had concerned the company in which Mr. Garland is interested, or any one of a dozen others, it would have been his imperative duty to approve the proceeding just as Solicitor Goode did in his absence. The disappearance of the Patent bill in the Senate and the extent of Mr. Garland's ownership of telephone stock may be very interesting topics, but they should not be permitted to obscure the facts as to the Government suit against the Bell company.

It is alleged that the Government suit against the Bell company is an attempt to coerce the courts into a reversal of the decisions made heretofore, which have all been in favor of the monopoly. If the suits referred to were not actually dishonest and collusive, they were certainly presented in a very unfortunate manner. In each of the primary cases on which the Bell monopoly now rests the plaintiff admitted that Bell was the inventor of the speaking telephone, and the Judges were therefore compelled to treat this notoriously false statement as undisputed and render judgment accordingly. In the later infringement suits the Judges have referred to the earlier cases, in which it was decided that Bell was the originator of the telephone, and litigants were not permitted to dispute the false admission which had been judicially determined. According to all appearance the Bell monopoly rests on bogus cases that were hurried through the courts before any genuine controversy could be made. The Government, however, is privileged to attack the validity of a patent without regard to the admissions made by private parties, and hence the only means of making a thorough test of the Bell monopoly was to have the proceedings authorized by the Attorney-General. It might look better if Mr. Garland had no interest in a rival telephone company (and we notice his interest is about to be disposed of); but still the action of the Department of Justice in this matter is not open to any just criticism.

When the Government proceeding is heard at Memphis there will be no decisions based on false admissions. As part of the evidence in the case telephones of the Reis pattern have been deposited with the Clerk of the court, and it will be proved that these instruments were manufactured ten years before Bell's application was made, and that they successfully transmit audible speech. The questionable methods under which the Bell patent was granted are to be submitted to the court, and no false admissions of any kind will be made. The Government proceeding will be in the interest of the public and not of any particular litigant. It will aim to overthrow an unjust monopoly which is now bolstered up by decisions obtained in collusive cases, and its purpose is not to destroy the Bell company, but throw the telephone business open to healthy competition, so that other inventors may enter the field and the people be able to secure an improved service at reduced rates. Clouds of dust may be raised about such irrelevant matters as Mr. Garland's ownership of telephone stock; but the people may be relied upon to appreciate fully the merits of the Government attack on the Bell monopoly.

BAYARD'S COWARDLY POLICY.

Secretary Bayard's refusal to take any action in the case of William A. Davis, an American citizen who was arrested as a "suspect" in Ireland and grossly maltreated by the British officers, is without doubt the most pusillanimous decision ever made in the Department of State. Davis is a native-born citizen and a printer by trade. He served in a New York regiment during the War, and is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing. A number of citizens who know Davis well vouch for him as a man of good habits, honest, industrious, and truthful. It appears from his petition to the Department of State that in 1882 Davis made a trip to Europe, intending to pay his way by work at his trade; that while in Ireland he was arrested as a "suspect," although in no manner connected with or in sympathy with conspirators against the peace or Government of Great Britain"; that he was held twelve days in jail without reasonable cause and subjected to the treatment of a common felon, being three times "walked through the public streets from the jail to the office of the magistrate handcuffed to other prisoners."

After Davis returned to this country he made complaint to Secretary Frelinghuysen and was told that his case "would have careful consideration." Before the investigation was concluded Mr. Bayard became Secretary of State, and March 9 he stated in an official letter that "Mr. Lowell, the American Minister at London, states that while the inquiries he has made into the subject do not contradict the statement made by Mr. Davis they fail to corroborate it." Since then the Secretary has written another letter declining to take any further action, and holding that Davis' only remedy is to return to England and bring a suit for damages in the British courts against the officers who arrested him. In his last letter Mr. Bayard says:

> Upon a full examination of the facts of the case I conclude that the principles upon which the Government conducts its intercourse with foreign nations will not admit of diplomatic intervention in behalf of Mr. Davis in the present state of his complaint with a view to obtaining a pecuniary reparation. Under the laws of Great Britain a remedy exists for those who have been subjected to unlawful arrest; and citizens of the United States as well as subjects of Great Britain are entitled, without distinction, to avail themselves of that remedy in the regular, ordinary courts of justice. The same rule exists and is enforced in the United States with reference to the subjects of Great Britain.

Thus Secretary Bayard refuses to make a complaint on behalf of a respectable American citizen whose rights have been outraged. He will not demand an investigation of the matter at the hands of the British authorities, but coolly informs the complainant that if he has a grievance he can bring a suit in the Queen's bench and have the matter settled there. In accordance with Mr. Bayard's notion, this poor printer must appeal for justice to the Government whose officers committed the outrage and can obtain no assistance from the authorities of his own country. Davis is unable to spend time and money crossing the ocean and conducting a suit through the British courts, and hence Bayard's ruling amounts to a declaration that the poor printer can obtain no redress for the outrage perpetrated on him while in Ireland.

It has been generally thought that since the close of the Revolutionary War Americans were not in any manner dependent on the British courts for the protection of person or property. It appears, however, under Bayard's construction of the law, that American citizens traveling abroad may be treated like common felons, and yet their own Government will make no complaint. Cowardice in the State Department was never so signally illustrated as under the present Administration. Heretofore the Government has sometimes failed to enforce its demands with vigor, but there is probably not another instance where it has refused even to make a complaint on behalf of an American citizen whose rights had been outraged.

THE Irish landlords and the tenants widely disagree on the price the latter should pay the former for their holdings under the new act of Parliament by which the Government loans the tenant three-quarters of the purchase money for a long term of years at 4 per cent, and applies 1 per cent of the 4 as a sinking fund to extinguish the principal. The landlords demand as a rule not less than twenty times the rental and the tenants offer ten rentals. Thus, if a farm rents for £1 or $5 per acre, the landlord wants £20 or $100 per acre for that piece of ground, while the tenant offers but £10 or $50. Before the Land-Tenure bill was passed securing the tenants fifteen-year leases at a rental to be fixed by the court the landlords would look at nothing less than twenty-five annual rents for the lands; but that was during the rack-renting epoch and before boycotting was invented or "moonlighters" imposed oaths on willing people. Since then the English landlords have been climbing down in their demands. Parnell laid down the proposition a couple of years ago that what he called the prime value of the land was all the British absentee landlord should be paid, which he estimated at ten times the yearly rental. That idea has taken a firm lodgment in the Irish mind, and it is almost impossible to induce any of the tenants to offer a penny more. They tell their landlords if they are wise they will accept that amount, make quitclaim deeds, and clear out bag and baggage, for when the Irish Parliament is restored to Dublin less money will be offered. A cablegram says that "John Dillon, presiding at a meeting of "the National League today, warned tenants "who contemplated the immediate purchase "of land not to pay more than the amount "of *ten years' rental* of the same. People, "he said, must either buy or fight for land, "and the price he indicated was, in his opinion, a fair compensation to the landlord." A few days ago a large estate near Killarney was sold to the tenants under the new act of Parliament at fourteen rentals. The other landlords thought this was a frightful sacrifice, but the tenants generally considered that it brought one-third more than it should or would in a short time hence.

THE Republican dissenters in the Fifth Congressional District did wisely in giving themselves plenty of time to cool off and reflect, and when they met in convention at Elgin Tuesday and talked the matter over they came to the sensible conclusion to adjourn without making any nomination. Only two counties were represented—viz.: Boone and McHenry. The Hon. Charles E. Fuller, one of the delegates, took the right ground. In a five-minute speech he said:

> I am proud to say that we, the delegates in this convention, are Republicans. It has been charged that the delegates who were to meet here today had a desire to repudiate the Republican party. I wish it understood that *such is not the case*. I have talked with all the delegates here, and I know that they are—*every man of them*—opposed to the nomination of any man whose candidacy would endanger the success of the Republican party in this great Republican district. There is not a delegate here who would consent to the indorsement of any Democratic candidate for Congress; and, seeing that a majority of the people of this district have not seen fit to send representatives to this convention, I move you, Mr. Chairman, we, as Republicans, adjourn.

The motion was unanimously carried and the convention came to an end.

It would have been a great misfortune if that banner Republican district had split up into angry, hostile factions and endangered the election of a Republican member. In that Kane County district was held the first Republican convention or meeting in Illinois. The cradle of the party was in Aurora. The big baby was born there early in 1854, going on now thirty-two years ago. The counties composing that district have been in the habit of rolling up 10,000 to 12,000 majority at every Presidential election since then—the majority last fall being 11,476 on Congressman. For many years it was called the big Abolition district. Being the elder brother and the biggest of the family, it could not afford to set an example of bolting and kicking to the other districts. The trouble over there on the Fox River is they have too many great statesmen ambitious to break into Congress, while the door opening into the Capitol will let in only one at a time, and those on the outside become impatient. Mr. Hopkins was fairly nominated, according to party usage, to fill the existing vacancy, and is an able and well-qualified man for the position. He is entitled to every Republican vote. He was born and bred in the district, and is a brainy young fellow. In a few years he has pushed to the front at the bar, which shows that he has got good stuff in him. Give him a chance to exhibit his capabilities. Roll him up a "boomer," and treat him fairly and according to his merits.

MME. MODJESKA has lost a dog and wants to buy one. Might we suggest to the Cleveland Cabinet in Chicago that here is a chance to get rid of the old element?

SAYS a cablegram:

> DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Outrages by the "moonlighters" throughout Ireland are now reported nightly, and the "no-rent" movement is growing to alarming proportions. Such of the tenant farmers as refuse to declare openly in favor of the movement are waited upon by deputations of the "moonlighters" and forced to swear that they will not pay their rent. Several farmers were called on last night by the "moonlighters" and were compelled by threats and other means to swear that they would pay no more rent.

The average American will hardly believe that the "moonlighters" have to apply serious "force" to induce the tenant farmers to take that oath. The "deputations" have an easy task before them, as nine-tenths of the farmers religiously believe that they have paid far too much rent already, and that it is high time to take a rest.

IT is intimated that the election of a new President for the Young Democracy will be a lively but not a particularly vicious contest. From this we infer that nothing worse than mayhem will be allowed at the meeting.

A LATE writer delares that "the sixth sense" is the sense of humor, and suggests that parents should cultivate the quality in their children. This sounds ridiculous at first, but may it not be a reasonable idea? The sense of humor is a clearly-defined power, of which a portion of the community is unfortunately deprived; and no doubt by proper cultivation this gift could be made common to all. It would be a better world, too, with the sense generally developed. What blessing is greater to the individual than the ability to see the ludicrous as well as the gloomy side of life—to have the quick intelligence to note what is real and what is fantastic and farcical, and to avoid the bogus, if only as a matter of taste? If all had the sense of humor, there would be far less misery in the world; for more than half the existing misery is imagined. There would be no suicides, for nothing is so ridiculous as self-murder. There would be no Pumblechooks. In the United States, thick-headed, lucky millionaires would not be made Senators; for the absurdity of stumbling over a million or so into power would be manifest to every member of a Legislature. And so the list of evils avoided might be extended almost indefinitly. With the sense of humor fully developed in everybody we should all laugh at ourselves and at each other, and our long list of crimes and failings would be cut down by the subtraction of those from which the gifted are now deterred by the fear of being laughed at. Let parents by all means cultivate this sixth sense in their children—that is, where parents are capable. As the situation now is, about one father in twenty and one mother in 5,000 is equal to the task.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Iroquois Club Postmaster Judd was very successful in obtaining the indefinit postponement of the motion of Harrison's lawyer, Brandt, seeking an indorsement of our Carter as the leader of the Chicago Democracy and a recognition of him by the club. As Postmaster Judd has had such gratifying success to this extent, it is a pity that he cannot find some way to indefinitly postpone Carter himself. If he did that he would receive the thanks of the whole community.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS is one of the attractions at the St. Louis Fair. He is not on any of the awarding committees, his bad luck since last fall in the distribution of blue ribbons having checked any demand for him in this field.

THAT Abyssinian General who is marching to the relief of Kassala—which place, by the way, still "holds out"—appears to be in earnest. A certain sum has been offered for lifting the siege of Kassala, and the Abyssinians want the money. There is something cheerful, and careless, and oddly matter-of-fact about the manner in which they march off to relieve the garrison, very much as they would to supply so many elephants' tusks under contract, and with no more thought of failure. Men who go into an undertaking in such a spirit are likely to succeed, even when savages; and there is nothing surprising in the news that these hopeful fighters have whipped and butchered some 3,000 dervishes, late followers of the False Prophet, who chanced to oppose their progress. It would be interesting to have the Abyssinian's General's opinion of Lord Wolseley, who did not relieve Khartoum. It might correspond strikingly with the opinion Wolseley once expressed of a General really great.

TO THE correspondent who inquires concerning the resemblance between politics in ancient times and at the present day we can give little information. Small light is thrown by history on the political methods popular in patriarchal days, but they were doubtless about the same as at present. Samson is the reputed author of "There is victory in the 'air'"; and no doubt other traces of the use of present campaign phases and catchwords could be found by close study.

THAT uncouth thing, Death, mars a great many pleasant undertakings. A brief account in the local columns of the New York papers affords an illustration. Mr. James V. Coleman is a young Californian with a taste for yachting, a fortune, and a resolute way of carrying out an enterprise. He was married not long ago, and a pleasure trip on the sea with his young wife seemed to him something to make a bright spot in life. He ordered of the same firm who designed the famous craft Priscilla a keel-schooner which would defy any sea and which should make a comfortable pleasure-boat. The schooner was built, one of the best of her kind in the world, and was named the Carmelita. An experienced Captain was found, a picked crew of Scandinavians and Germans secured, and the Captain was ordered to bring the schooner round Cape Horn to San Francisco. The Carmelita started on her long voyage months ago, and had reached a port well down toward the Cape when a message was received to return to New York at once. The little vessel was put about only to encounter such gales that, stanch as she proved, it was finally necessary to put into Rio Janeiro for repairs. The schooner reached New York last Monday, and then it was learned why the trip had been abandoned. The wife of Mr. Coleman had died suddenly while the schooner which was to take the young couple on a voyage over any sea was on the way to reach them. The husband had abandoned all his plans and gone away to Europe, to wander about alone. There is nothing remarkable in the little story. It is only one of the everyday illustrations of how senselessly Death interferes.

CREMATION is not popular at Little Falls, N. Y. A Mrs. Druse has just been sentenced to death for cutting the body of her husband into small bits and burning the pieces in a stove. The fact that she had previously killed the man may have had something to do with the sentence.

THE Democrats of New York have been glorifying themselves not a little because their new candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is a General, and hence is a fair offset to the Republican candidate, Gen. Carr, who has a splendid War record. Some inquisitive persons, however, have been examining the records of the War Department, and find that Jones was brevetted Brigadier by President Johnson after the close of the War and three years after he had ceased to be an officer. It is also found that Col. Jones raised a regiment in Massachusetts in September, 1861, and that his resignation as Colonel was accepted not long after "for the good of the service." He is a Brigadier-General who never heard a shot and never saw a battle; but, then, that is the kind of General who was very popular with the Democrats during the War. But will he suit the veterans of New York?

THE difficulty between the small-pox and the rioters in Montreal continues. The small-pox does not make as much noise as do the rioters, but it exhibits more intelligence. The disease has sense enough to know in what localities it will thrive, and the French-Canadians have not.

WE are constantly reminded that the War is over. No stronger proof of this could be given than the fact that Gen. Jones, who shot down Democrats in the streets of Baltimore while in command of the famous Sixth Massachusetts, is now the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York of the same class of men whom he swept off the face of the earth. By the way, however, isn't it the least bit of a bloody-shirt revival for the New York Democrats to allude to Gen. Jones' Baltimore record in order to secure the soldier vote? Jones didn't hurt any Democrats in Baltimore, and he was only a hundred days Quartermaster.

A FARMER near Buffalo, N. Y., has wagered his farm and nearly all his earthly possessions that Hill will be elected Governor. After the election it will be "over a Hill to the poorhouse" with this deluded Granger.

THE return of the New York *Times* to the ranks of the Republican party will be hailed with acclaim by all the Republican press, with the possible exception of the New York *Tribune*. But really, if the *Times* does not stop flopping it will fill the mission on land that the "hickory shad," sometimes known as the "skipjack," does in the water. It is not hard to catch, but it is of no account when caught.

IT has always been a matter of belief with some that the massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo., would be explained after a fashion. The shocking story that they were killed and their houses burned by white miners sounded too incredible. The explanation now comes, and from a ministerial source, and illustrates better than anything that has ever before happened the deep capacity of the Chinese for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." The Chinese burned their own houses! It is to be presumed that they also killed each other or killed themselves. Nothing is more likely. Those who escaped death from the hands of their infuriated countrymen or were able to resist the temptation to commit suicide have since been prowling around and digging in the ruins for buried treasure. Of course it is not to be supposed for a moment that they were searching for the bones of murdered countrymen, although they did run all kinds of risks to get bones in shape to send back to their own country, in San Francisco. The world is indebted to the Rev. Timothy Shirloway for this rosy and plausible explanation of the alleged Wyoming riots. The knowledge of geography by the Chinese is very limited, but they would find out by communication with the whites that China lies directly under us. What more natural than that they should bury their money in a deep hole under their houses, with a hope that it would ultimately find its way to their old homes, and then kill themselves and fire their houses, or vice versa? It is a fortunate thing for the white miners of Wyoming that their revenge took this turn. What the country needs is not a law to keep Chinamen out of the United States, but one that will prevent the Chinamen from leaving it in such a manner as to cast a shadow of suspicion on the good, honest white miners.

IT is apparent that when the New York base-ballists called the Chicagos "quitters" they didn't mean it. They were trying in an imperfect way to imitate a guinea hen.

CURRENT NOTES.

The very fashionable young man has ordered a slow yacht, because "it's English, ye know."

The Colonels are hunting offices in Washington. There are any number of them for rent in St. Louis.—*St. Louis Whip.*

The Troy *Times* says that "when a Massachusetts Postmaster gets a letter addressed to somebody, 'K pan,' he at once chucks it into the mail-bag for Cape Ann."

"If I were you and you were I," she sang vigorously at the piano, and, turning to him, said: "What would you do?" "Well, love," he answered, "judging from your disposition and the color of your hair, I'd say you would take a club and knock me off that piano stool if I didn't stop singing."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Teacher of a class in grammar—"What is the plural of man?"
Johnnie—"Men."
Teacher—"What is the plural of woman?"
Jack—"Women."
Teacher—"What is the plural of child?"
Susie—"Twins."—*Boston Beacon.*

First Plumber—I hear that Francis Joseph is about to rebuild the Castle of Buda, at a cost of $3,500,000.

Second Plumber (meditatively)—Francis Joseph? "Yes."

"I was trying to recall him; guess I am not acquainted with him. Where is his shop?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Queer Pets—"Clementina, wat in der world yo' got dem flies caged fur? T'ought yo' declar'd yo' wasn't goin' ter keep no more pets when yo' knary bud died, ur is it some ob de child'en's work?" "Lan' a me, pap, dem hain't pets! Dat's a fly trap wot yo' ketch flies wid, doan yo' know; w'at Lige bought dis summah. Wa'al, I won'er yo' hain't seen dem 'fore now."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A good campaign story is told by ex-Senator David Davis. One day, while on the stump, he remarked: "I know no East, no West, no North, no South." "Then," said one of his hearers, "you'd better go home and study up your jeography." "It broke me all up," said Mr. Davis, "and from that on till the close of my address there was no personal magnetism in my burst of campaign eloquence."

"I am a very timid man," writes a subscriber in Ohio. "I am nervous, constitutionally timid; a very coward in fact. I am ashamed of it, but I can't help it. Now, what profession or occupation can I adopt in the practice of which I will be most perfectly safe from harm or danger?" Go to France, my son; go to France and be a duelist. Or, you might remain in America and be a pugilist.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

They were a North Minneapolis pair, and were sitting close together on the piazza, when he said: "Georgiana, dear, why are you like the moon tonight?" "I don't know, Augustus. Why am I?" "Because there's a circle round you" (lengthening his arm out a joint). "Yes, Augustus; and why are you like the moon?" "Am I like the moon? Why?" "Because you are affulgent, Augustus."—*Minneapolis Mail.*

"Where's Jimmy that he isn't in for supper?" inquired Tuffboy Sr., as he spread his napkin over his knee. "I don't know, really; I can't keep track of him," replied Mrs. T. "He is riding on a grocery wagon, or playing 'mibs,' or something all the time. That boy beats all." "He seems to be the Puritan of the family," replied Tuffboy Sr., and just then Jimmy came in with a big rent in his spinnaker, caused by too suddenly climbing out of a pear tree.—*Hartford Post.*

"Quick, Mrs. Drybread—Mr. Timkins—ma'am—has killed himself—in the back parlor——"

"Gracious goodness! Do you mean to say he has hung himself?—the poor dear man! What can have been the reason?"

"O, no, ma'am; he hasn't hung himself—worse—he's cut his throat——"

"Cut his throat! and a new carpet only put down last Monday! Drat the man! Why couldn't he have gone into the bath-room?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

Dr. Scudder is an eminent divine, an excellent man, a devoted citizen of Elizaville, Ky. He has received numerous calls to other congregations, but he rejects them all and clings to Elizaville. A brother minister says that on one occasion he dreamed he was in Heaven, and the first man he saw there was the good doctor, strange to say, looking very disconsolate.

"How d'y' do, doctor?" he said, extending his hand cordially.

"How d'y'," responded the doctor, dejectedly.

"You look sad, doctor. "Ain't you happy here?"

"Well, yes," he replied hesitatingly, "I suppose I am, but it isn't Elizaville."

The doctor enjoys this story quite as thoroughly as do those who know his fondness for his home town.—*Merchant Traveler.*

It was only a dude who came up today,
Then a gust of wind came and blew it away;
White were its hands as the December snow,
It wanted to stay, but the wind made it go.

Only a dude, with its cane in its mouth,
And it choked on the knob as the wind blew it south;
Pale was its forehead and slim were its pants;
They were made from a garter of one of his aunts.

Only a dude, in the hight of its pride,
And it tripped on a hair, and it fell down and died;
We searched in its pockets for money in vain,
It had no more money than the poor thing had brain.

It was only a dude, and they laid it away
Robed in a tape-line, it's sleeping today;
Only a dude, and it sleeps in the ground,
And will rest till old Gabriel screeches around.
—*St. Louis Whip.*

PERSONALS.

Roscoe Conkling was reduced twenty pounds in weight while at Carlsbad.

Private Bettling of the Eighth Cavalry has become heir to $30,000, bequeathed by a relative in Paris, France.

The Hon. Ira Davenport, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, is an accomplished linguist.

Lieut. Schwatka and Engineer Melville are still enthusiastic in their desire to attempt another North Pole expedition.

A New York politician, mistaking Secretary Endicott for Mr. Manning the other day, referred in the course of a conversation with him to "that Boston ossification Endicott."

The body of the first Napoleon, buried at the Invalides in Paris, is inclosed in five coffins—the first in tin, and the others in mahogany, lead, ebony, and oak. All is placed in a sarcophagus of Finland granit—a present from Russia. The tomb was completed in 1861, and cost 6,750,000 francs.

A Paris newspaper says of the Marquis de Leuvilee—who didn't marry Frank Leslie's widow—that he has arrived in Paris and is staying at the Hotel Continental. The Marquis is about to repeat his four-in-hand driving tour recently executed in England, the itinerary chosen being from Paris to Marseilles by the Bourbonnais. On his return the Marquis will give a lecture and reading at the Salle des Conferences, in the Boulevard des Capucines.

The death of Canon Anson calls attention to some of the abuses which furnish texts for the arguments of those favoring the disestablishment of the Church of England. During his lifetime as a clergyman, extending over forty-four years, Canon Anson drew of church funds £72,000, [illegible] a year being from the little parish of Sudbury in Derbyshire, in which there is a population of only a few hundred souls. He was presented to the living in 1837 by the Lord Vernon of that day, in whose family the patronage lies. He subsequently married Lord Vernon's daughter. There is a still older Canon at Windsor, drawing his £1,000 a year, Lord Wriothesley Russell, who has also a fairly good income from a living in Bucks, to which he was presented by his relative, a former Duke of Bedford.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows of the Princess of Meiningen, the Venus of the Hohenzollern blood. To her the Graces have been eminently partial. The rosy cheeks and Greco-Roman profile, soft blue eye, clear complexion, and teeth whose setting Hygiea might have given, make easily plausible the stories of her heart intrigues, but give little clew to the unhappy marriage to which she was martyred. The beautiful Princess fell upon her knees before the sturdy grandfather, it is said, and begged and entreated the recall of the nuptial cards; but he proved inexorable, and let the tears flow unchecked. She loved another who was not a Prince of the blood; but the name Hohenzollern ruled the inclinations of her heart and manacled her to a man who was her peer only in descent. Her beauty, alliance, and position have made her, in a manner, desperate, and she wields her manifold charms indiscriminately.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Mme. Heneage, better known as the daughter of an American General and the wife of Prince Felix Sahusalm, Adjutant to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, has left the Catholic Church and gone over to Protestantism.

A new feature of the German public-school system, which meets with great favor, is that of bathing. The Burgomaster of Gottingen says that when bathing was first introduced in the schools of that town only a few of the pupils availed themselves of the privilege, whereas now 580 out of 700 gladly take part in it several times a week. The children are bathed in sections of six to nine, and as they immediately return to the school-room and resume their lessons no risk of catching cold is ever incurred; while the refreshing influence of the bath shows itself in a greater energy and eagerness to study. The health of the children is greatly promoted, especially those from the homes of the poor.

Massowah, on the Red Sea, which the Italians have occupied, is anything but a lovely spot for Europeans. A letter in an English paper says: "We called in at Massowah, and had to anchor for the night, and a more frightful, horrible night I never spent. Not a breath of air, and the thermometer 122° Fahrenheit. This is no exaggeration; we were panting about the deck; the heat seemed to choke you; sleep was out of the question. Some negroes seemed to feel the heat more than Europeans and were groaning fearfully and pouring buckets of water over their heads, which, however, was of very little use, as the water was between 95° and 100° Fahrenheit. Five Italian officers have committed suicide, and no wonder."

There is still an Englishman who says "God save the Queen" in a whisper of awe. At the last triennial festival dinner of the Charing Cross Hospital the Treasurer said in a speech: "But when we consider the readiness with which the royal family—I think I can say our royal family [hear, hear]—are always ready to come forward upon any occasion when they may be able to promote any undertaking that conduces to the welfare of the community; and when we consider the fact that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Cambridge are patrons of this hospital." The speaker here was almost overcome with emotion. Turning to the list of subscriptions it is seen that the Queen subscribes £50, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburg [illegible], while £3,000 are given by Miss Matilda Levy, who was not mentioned in the Treasurer's address.

In the great bank frauds trial at Vienna there was a sensation on the reading of a note written by Jauner on the eve of his suicide, in which he said: "Kuffler, with satanic power, has induced me to commit actions which bring ruin and death on me, and which I committed involuntarily, being quite insane. God alone knows my innocence. I ask every one to pardon an unfortunate man who was led by this terrible seducer into fraud and misfortune." Kuffler attributes this letter to Jauner's excitement, and alleges that he had Jauner's fullest confidence to the very last. Jauner's widow states that her husband the eve of the catastrophe spoke of Kuffler as his "Satan," and one of the messengers of the Escompte Bank says he overheard Jauner and Kuffler talk a week before the catastrophe of escaping to America or England.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Report that 3,000 of Osman Digma's Rebels Have Been Killed in Battle.

Lord Salisbury Replies to Chamberlain in a Ringing Speech at Newport.

The Eastern Quarrel—Politics in France—Irish Affairs—Notes from Abroad.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Official advices have been received from Ras Aloula, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition marching to the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Kassala, to the effect that after a severe battle the Abyssinians defeated a large force of dervishes under Osman Digma and that 3,000 dervishes were killed in the encounter. The Abyssinian General is now rapidly advancing on Kassala.

BRITISH POLITICS—SALISBURY SPEAKS.

The long-expected enunciation of the Tory platform for the present electoral campaign was made today by Lord Salisbury in a speech before the National Conservative Conference at Newport. The Premier's speech disappointed the prophets because it contained no startling statements; but it furnished abundant food for serious thought. It is universally admitted to be the only able speech that has been made on the Tory side since Mr. Chamberlain started the stumping campaign. Lord Salisbury spoke for two hours in slashing style. He seldom referred to notes, and he used no graces of oratory or of gesture to assist his meaning, but his desperate earnestness impressed itself upon every listener. His rugged manner emphasized his words and every point was iterated and hammered in with bull-dog pertinacity. The Liberals have hitherto indulged in platitudes about self-government. The Tory chieftain wasted no words to win friendship, but he outlined a sound workable scheme which would be greatly to the advantage of the middle-class rate-payers. The most exciting episode of the day was when Lord Salisbury made his reply to Mr. Chamberlain's Radical platform. The Premier sneered at Mr. Chamberlain's pet measure of free education and the compulsory purchase of land. The first of these, he said, was an attempt to abolish religion, destroy the church, the State, and the schools. The other measure was, he declared, a most ingenious and carefully-evolved scheme to effect Liberal domination, with its attendant corruption. At this point the whole audience exhibited the wildest enthusiasm. Hats were thrown into the air, sticks and handkerchiefs were wildly waved, and round after round of cheers rang through the building for several minutes. A similar but milder outburst of fervor occurred when Lord Salisbury mentioned the loyal devotion of the colonies and approved the project of imperial federation.

Referring to the disturbances in the Balkans the Premier said: "It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Roumelia; the treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated, nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish Empire, and, wherever it is possible to do so genuinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish, and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities who have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present I have hopes that the Powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of the Roumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Roumelia if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878." He favored a great change in the present measures for local self-government; to decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new Government's policy. People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country, not alone those having houses and lands.

The Premier, in answering a question as to what extent local government authority should be extended to Ireland, said: "The extension might give more facility to the majority to do justice to the minority." Conservative traditions, he said, were clear. He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the imperial-federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly fixed.

He believed in a closer union of England and her colonies, with a view of proving the real strength of the nation in European councils, and said it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapening and simplifying the sale and transfer of lands. He stated that the Government had received returns showing that general crime in Ireland had decreased. Boycotting was amenable to the ordinary law, which would be sternly enforced. Thirty-five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self-government to Ireland, he declared, is an open question, but it is desirable as far as possible to give Ireland the same benefits as are enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom.

The Premier's speech was better than a manifesto. It receives great attention. He accepts the event in Roumelia, and now only seeks, in common with the Powers, to limit the area of the disturbance. He embraces the principle that people should locally govern themselves, provided that all men, according to their ability, shall contribute to the rates for this purpose, and not leave the lands and houses alone to bear the burden. He joins Mr. Gladstone in objecting to free instruction at the rate-payers' expense as being leveled at religious teaching. He would, however, give free teaching to the very poor. His program for Conservative legislation shows how the old party lines have shifted, for he favors cheapening the transfer of land.

Turning to Ireland, he ingeniously held that boycotting began and intensified under the Crimes act of the Liberals, and he asks how could that which a Crimes act originated be destroyed by a renovated Crimes act. He affirms the supreme necessity of maintaining the imperial connection with Ireland, but emphatically rejects any shadowy schemes of federation. Epigrammatically rendered, the speech may be said to be one for peace abroad and progress—Tory progress—at home.

Mr. Gladstone will address two meetings, both in Midlothian, during the coming campaign.

At Newport this evening a mob attacked the Tory newspaper office, breaking the windows, and otherwise wrecking the building. Before the disturbance was quelled the police were compelled to charge upon the rioters.

The Rt.-Hon. George J. Goschen (Liberal), member of Parliament for Ripon, speaking at Edinburg this evening, said he was opposed to free education. He would not vote for the disestablishment of the Scottish Church unless the proposition was a Government measure. If the Liberals, he said, were returned to power they would be justified in appealing to the Tories for help to fight Parnell.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The *Times* today publishes an interview its Paris correspondent had yesterday with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France, respecting the recent elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Prince said:

> In my opinion the only possible way, under the circumstances, to form a stable government is by a union of the two Republican sections of the chamber, as I am afraid the radical Left minority will not defer to the desires of the moderate Left majority regarding governmental measures. Europe has hitherto been enabled to live on good terms with the French Republic, but the republic of tomorrow may differ from the republic of yesterday. If the Conservatives use their comparative victory solely in the interest of the country they may easily contribute toward maintaining or even improving the relations of France with the rest of Europe. If, however, they should use their increased forces to disturb the situation and call into question the established order of things France would enter into a period of troubles and agitations and would require the closest watching by foreign statesmen. Every oscillation in France at the present moment makes a sensible difference in the political calculations which now occupy the attention of Europe.

The result of Sunday's elections has been a complete suprise to every one. The success of the Reactionists—that is, of the Monarchists and Bonapartists combined—has surprised even members of that party. The exact result cannot be told positively until after the second ballots, which will take place next Sunday week, but enough is already known to make it certain that an anti-Republican coalition will comprise about 200 partisans, or more than one-third of the new Chamber, which, in all, will be composed of 584 Deputies. In the last Chamber the anti-Republicans had about ninety votes only. The cause for the increase this year seems to have been a general discontent with the manner in which France has been governed during the last four years, with the policy of colonial adventure inaugurated by M. Ferry, and with the extravagant financial management for which M. de Freycinet is chiefly responsible. Besides this the widespread agricultural depression has naturally contributed to make the peasants desire to vote for a change.

M. Lullier, a defeated candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, has written a letter to the American Consul at Marseilles requesting a certificate of citizenship of the United States. He says he is sick of serving his ungrateful country.

Disturbances were renewed in front of the *Gaulois* office in Paris this evening, but the disorder was not serious.

The election returns so far received show a Conservative gain of ninety-six seats. Traffic has been stopped in the vicinity of the *Gaulois* office, and the *Figaro* building is also guarded. Tradesmen are suffering injury in their business, as they are compelled to close their establishments at an early hour. The returns from the Department of the Seine are expected to be in favor of the Radicals.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Messrs. Parnell and Davitt are announced to meet at Mitchellstown, Cork County, Sunday, to address the people on the issues of the day.

The Nationalist convention at Marysborough, Queens County, today accepted Richard Lalor and Arthur O'Connor, the present members of Parliament for Queens County, as the candidates of the party in the coming parliamentary elections. Both are Mr. Parnell's nominees.

The Davitt land-system agitation in Ireland increases daily. "Moonlighters" are forcing farmers to swear that they will not pay their rents. Several farmers were waited upon by "moonlighters" last night and compelled to take an oath to that effect.

The fund for the benefit of James Stephens, the ex-Fenian Head-Centre, amounts to only £1,600, and his friends are greatly disappointed at the meagreness of the subscriptions.

Mrs. O'Connell, who married the liberator's nephew, claims to have come out victoriously from the recent boycotting contest. Father Vaughan and Walsh accompanied the tenants at her request to Ballylean House today. She asked them to pay at the reduction of 15 per cent previously offered, and said she would forego the Sheriff's costs. This offer was refused, and the tenants left, but a number of them, fearing the Sheriff's sales and the heavy costs, returned immediately and paid their rents, less the 15 per cent. Their action caused great excitement. Walsh and the rest of the tenants were again sent for, and Mrs. O'Connell, proud of her claimed victory, offered them a 20 per cent reduction, which they accepted. The boycotting of Mrs. O'Connell will now cease.

John O'Connor, M. P., spoke at Cork this evening. He said that the new Irish Parliamentary party would be divided into three classes—self-supporting members, members who will be called to London only on special occasions, and members whose transcendent abilities entitle them to compensation. Many candidates, he said, were coming forward expecting payment, but they would probably be disappointed.

Cardinal Manning will write an article for the Dublin *Review* on "How Catholics should vote in the election."

At the meeting of the Catholic hierarchy at Clontarf College, near Dublin, yesterday and today resolutions were passed condemning and regretting the recent acts of violence in certain parts of Ireland. While admitting that the farmers had received great provocation from the landlords, who, in times of great commercial and agricultural depression, refused a reasonable rent reduction, the Bishops warned their flocks that excess and acts of violence such as those referred to would draw down the wrath of Heaven and bring disgrace upon the country.

THE EASTERN AFFAIR.

A dispatch from Philippopolis to the Paris *Temps* says the Mayor has caused placards to be posted throughout the city announcing that in view of the wishes of the foreign Ambassadors to Turkey the Sultan has accepted the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia under the rule of Prince Alexander.

The warlike attitude of Servia has compelled the Porte to call out more reserves for service on the frontiers. The Turkish Ministry believes that Servian troops will cross the frontier, although certain of defeat, in order to raise the question as to Servia's rights. The Porte has represented to the foreign Ambassadors here that a Servian revolution would lead to agitations in Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and that Austria and Russia would eventually be drawn into the conflict.

The Bulgarian delegates—Petroff and Tchanokoff—who were commissioned by Prince Alexander to assure the Porte that peace and order reigned in Eastern Roumelia arrived at the Yildiy Kiosk and solicited an interview with the Sultan. They were immediately arrested, and were subjected to an official examination. The affair has caused a sensation.

It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has raised a difficulty in the Roumelian conference. He desires that the article in the Berlin treaty giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abolished in the event of the union of the two Bulgarias.

The Porte is negotiating for a loan from the Ottoman Bank. The bank asks from the Porte as a partial guarantee for the desired loan a concession for a railway in Asia Minor.

An imperial irade mobilizing the entire Turkish army has been issued.

The report recently published that Austria was mobilizing her army is officially denied.

It is rumored in Stamboul that Veyssel Pasha has been murdered by Albanians.

Hobart Pasha has frequent conferences with the Ministers on the state of the navy. He was specially summoned to a Cabinet council today. Warlike rumors are current at Constantinople.

King Milan, at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, declared that in the event of union between Bulgaria and Roumelia being recognized by the Powers Servia would fight unless her demands for an extension of territory were granted.

Prince Alexander has received a telegram from the Sultan accepting the principle of the Bulgarian union.

The Porte has decided to have three army corps watch the Greek, Servian, and Bulgarian frontiers. A warlike feeling is growing, and great activity prevails at the arsenal.

Turkey has requested the Governments of Servia and Greece to explain their military and naval preparations.

Representatives of Turkey have signed a contract with the Austrian Lloyds for the transportation of 4,000 troops to Dede, Agatch, and Salonica.

It is denied on the highest authority that Prince Alexander has sent a telegram to the Czar offering to resign if his personality impeded the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The diplomatic attitude of Turkey is still the same. Military preparations are steadily proceeding while the Porte awaits a response from the Powers to the recent Turkish note. I have good reason to believe that a definit policy has been adopted. If all the Powers unite to whitewash the Bulgarian proceedings and in recognizing the fait accompli, the Porte will bow to the force of circumstances. If, on the other hand, all declare for the status quo before the uprising and in recommending military action, Turkey will advance. The mandatory Powers, however, as it appears highly probable, may agree to disagree about the whole matter. In this case the Porte will declare the Berlin treaty at an end and will reassert its ancient rights over both Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria; then it will strive its utmost to reconquer those provinces. The conference is sitting with closed doors, stuffed-up keyholes, and windows covered with blue, and the Ambassadors are taking the most minute precautions to prevent the disclosure of their proceedings. But really there there is nothing to conceal. The conference is only intended to drive the Turks into action for the purpose of hastening the completion of the work left undone by the last war, while enabling the "unholy alliance" of Russia, Germany, and Austria to shirk responsibility for having set Southeastern Europe in a blaze. Representatives of the last three Powers mentioned demand the maintenance of the "status quo ante"; but England, France, and Italy, knowing that this is impossible, favor union of the provinces, with maintenance of the Sultan's sovereign rights. The mobilization of troops is going on steadily. A contract has been concluded with the Austrian Lloyd's to transport 40,000 men from Smyrna. An imperial order mobilizing the entire Turkish army has been issued. A report was current this morning that the excitement in Greece is firing Crete. A few battalions were sent from Crete recently as reinforcements for the Adrianople garrison. The Governor of Crete now telegraphs to have them replaced. As a proof of the double game that Russia is playing at the present time, notwithstanding her great indignation previously expressed, M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, recently received instructions to say nothing more about the deposition of Prince Alexander. It is said, too, that M. Nelidoff has raised a difficulty in the conference by insisting that the articles in the treaty of Berlin giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abrogated in case the union is accepted.

Petroff and Tchamakoff are commissioned to open direct negotiations with the Porte on the subject of the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

It is reported that the Czar replied to the Bulgarian deputation that Russia's feeling toward Bulgaria had not changed; that Russia assented to the union but objected to the method by which it was intended to protect Bulgaria from the dangers besetting her.

A FIRE IN LONDON.

What will prove to be a large fire, which will cause a great loss of property, has just broken out (5 a. m. Thursday) on Aldersgate street, city, in the Charter House Buildings, threatening the Charter House School, an old and venerable building, which is a stone's throw from the celebrated Carthusian Retreat for Pensioners.

CABLE NOTES.

Germany has dispatched a note to the Court of Spain rejecting Spain's claim to the Carolines.

The returns issued by the British Board of Trade show that the imports during the month of September decreased £2,290,000 and the exports £1,880,000, compared with September, 1884.

Prof. Graef, the celebrated artist of Berlin, who was charged with perjury and with corrupting his model and her 14 year-old sister, has been acquitted. The other persons accused with him have also been acquitted.

The trial of the Socialists—Vollmar, Bebel, Auer, Dietz, Frohme, Viereck, Heinzel, Mueller, and Ullrich—which began at Chemnitz Sept. 28, was concluded today, the prisoners being acquitted. They were charged with being members of a secret society, and the allegations against them were made in connection with the Socialists' Congress at Copenhagen in 1883.

The New Zealand Government has renewed the mail service between New Zealand and San Francisco. The Union Line of steamers will carry the mails via Sydney and Auckland to Honolulu, and the Oceanic Line will carry them between Honolulu and San Francisco. The Governments of New South Wales and America will contribute their shares of the subsidy necessary for keeping the service in operation.

RUSSIA SHOWS HER HAND.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the Ambassadors at Constantinople yesterday, which lasted four hours, the discussion is said to have taken a wider range than was anticipated, and provoked some difference of opinion which has not yet been settled and may cause delay in sending the identical note which was to have been addressed to the Powers and afterwards submitted to the Porte. It is now said that Russia is claiming the right to occupy Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia and has notified the Powers to that effect. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople have both been reported as vigorously protesting that Russia not only had no desire of extending her territory in the direction of Constantinople, but was totally unaware and greatly surprised at Prince Alexander's audacity. Until quite recently it has been stated that Russia would insist upon Alexander's abdication, presumably as a punishment for his revolt. Yet at the opening of the conference the first hitch is caused by Russia's claim to occupy Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

She bases her claim on the military convention with Turkey and the treaty of Berlin, and holds that Russia is to act as the agent or representative of Europe. This is a very neat argument, but Art. 16 of the treaty of Berlin gives Turkey similar and prior rights—those of sending troops into these provinces in the event of internal troubles or threatening aspects from foreign sources. The whole matter in a nutshell is that Russia has resolved to take Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under her wing, Austria would like Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece would like a slice of Macedonia—and so would Servia. The latter principality has been assured by England that it will have an extension of territory and it will be equal in points of vantage to the territory secured by Russia, unless England and Austria are diplomatically beaten at the conference.

England is playing Servia and Austria against Russia's Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Naturally a hitch has already occurred and more are likely to occur. Warlike preparations continue with unabated vigor on both sides of the Balkans, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty grows hourly more dim.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says that the Powers have all agreed to advise the Porte to recognize the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

THE MORMONS.

THEY ARE URGED BY THEIR PRESIDENCY TO DEFY THE GOVERNMENT AND STAND FIRM.

LOGAN, Utah, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—At the Mormon General Conference held here today John Taylor and George Q. Cannon of the Presidency of the Mormon Church, who have been hiding from officers the last six months, communicated with the Saints through a letter requiring ninety minutes to read before the conference today. They start out with a reference to the operation of the Edmunds law, which they term a persecution with the most outrageous acts of oppression. They claim it is aimed at the destruction of a principle of religion and prosecuted in that spirit; that no criminal, however guilty, not a Mormon, had been punished under it; while acts of sickening depravity have been committed by non-Mormons that have scarcely had a passing notice. It complains of the rulings of the court concerning indictment for each offense, week or month; that the law has not a general application to adulterous acts, but still claiming celestial marriage as pure, holy, not adulterous, and exhorted the people to obey all commands and covenants. If need be, go to prison for having more wives than one. Never abandon wives and families, as some have done, to escape prison. Those who refuse to obey the laws are compelled to endure the reproaches, taunts, and insults of a brutal Judge (referring to Judge Zane). It praises noble men and women who have exhibited their integrity to God and His cause and devotion to principle by submitting to bonds and imprisonment rather than deny their faith or break their covenants. Referring to prosecutions, they say: "Satan never wrought greater ruin in Eden than these enemies of ours would work in our midst if we would listen to their blandishments or be frightened by their threats." The communication is one of defiance to the Government and a plea for Mormons to stand firm in violations of the Edmunds law. The excuse of the Presidency in keeping out of the way is that they do not believe justice will be done them. All speakers of this conference plead the cause of polygamy and urge people to defy the law of the country in living their celestial marriage covenants.

Delegate Caine promised to do all in his power in Congress to stop persecution. He said that, while he is a representative of all the people in Utah, he more particularly was the representative of the Latter-Day Saints. No time in the history of Mormonism have they been more defiant. Non-Mormons regard this communication from the Presidency as another nail in their coffin.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 7.—Policeman Andrew Smith took the stand today in his case of unlawful cohabitation, admitting that he lives with two women as wives. The verdict was guilty. Sentence was postponed for ten days.

A LOTTERY MAN JAILED.

JAMES H. WILSON, A VERY SLICK WORKER, CAPTURED AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS OF WATCHING.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—For several months Post-Office Inspector McAfee of St. Louis has been trying to locate James H. Wilson, an agent of the Louisiana Lottery Company, but until Tuesday his efforts had been of no avail. In the last two months, however, he found him in this city and set a watch to get a charge upon which to arrest him. Wilson got an idea of what was going and removed his quarters to Covington, Ky., whence he operated, but United States Deputy Marshal Kiersted caught him up this morning and arrested him on a warrant charging him with using the mails for furthering lottery schemes. Wilson is about 45 years of age, and says his home is in New Orleans. At 3 o'clock he had failed to give $1,000 bail, and will in all probability be committed to the county jail.

FAR WEST NOTES.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 7.—Some two weeks ago a stranger came to a printing and lithographing house here and, representing himself to be the cashier of the First National Bank of Oregon, ordered 1,000 lithographic certificates of deposit, 1,000 identification certificates, and 1,000 envelopes. The stranger paid the bill and took them away. Today one of these bogus certificates came to the First National Bank of this city from a Helena (Mont.) bank for collection. It was for $3,500, payable to O. C. Whitney. The forged identification certificate made the swindler's work of getting the certificates cashed easy. Another certificate of $3,500 was cashed at Butte, Mont.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Subscriptions to the Grant monument fund were opened today. Senator Leland Stanford headed the list with $5,000.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMOR.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 7.—A Kennebec paper of tomorrow morning will state that the report that Mr. Walker Blaine has sued the United States for his salary as assistant counsel in the Alabama Court is entirely groundless.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore-Throat yield readily to B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

A Few Cars Running on Some of the Lines—The Merchants Indignant.

Numerous Deeds of Violence and Efforts to Intimidate Made by the Strikers.

Ship-Yard Employes Strike at Baltimore, Md.—Knights of Labor Assembly —Other Items.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—An attempt was made today to run cars on several lines, but it was anything but successful. Twenty special policemen and fifteen deputy-sheriffs guarded the cars on the Union Depot line, and every one that left the stables had at least half a dozen officers on it. The People's and Union Depot lines began to run occasional cars after 12 o'clock today. The drivers were nearly all half-grown boys and the conductors little better. As each car left the stables committees of strikers boarded it and requested the drivers and conductors to turn back with the car. The strikers explained the situation and pleaded with the men to quit work. Many of them turned back, but others refused, and there was an occasional car on these two lines all the afternoon. At 3 p. m. the first act of violence was reported. The Lindell Railway bob-tail attempted to send out a car, and the driver had proceeded but two blocks from the stables when he was dragged from the car and severely beaten. A squad of police repaired at once to the scene, but the mob had dispersed. Another car was sent out, but was thrown from the track and ditched on Papin street. Seven lines did not attempt to run. The three which did not strike ran a full complement of cars. The strikers spent the morning at a mass-meeting at Turner-Hall and the afternoon in distributing circulars supporting their action. One car on Cass avenue was partially wrecked by a volley of stones about 5 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the leading merchants of the city held a meeting and resolved to take hold of the People's line and run it themselves until the end of the week. They will hire men and pay them good wages. At 2 o'clock this morning citizens living in North St. Louis seized ten Bellefontaine cars and drove home all who could get on, free. The most serious trouble is anticipated tonight late if any cars are run over the striking lines. A detail of 150 policemen has been sent to the stables to quell riots. The strikers are requesting people not to patronize the cars, but popular opinion is against them for the advantage they have taken of the city, and their requests are not listened to. The southwestern part of the city is very unfortunate, as not a line is running in that direction, and the exhibitions of walking given this morning would make an athlete envious. The railwaymen say they will not listen to any arbitration by the Knights of Labor, and their position can be realized when it is known that they forfeit their charter when they fail to run a car over their lines within a specified time—six hours.

Several strikers have been arrested. A disposition to interfere with running cars was also manifested on the Washington avenue line, and the President of that road, as a precautionary measure, ordered all cars turned in at dark. A crowd of strikers left Turner-Hall, their headquarters, late tonight and went out to the Market street line stables and endeavored to persuade the men of that road to join them, but their mission was a failure. But few cars have been running tonight on the roads involved in the strike, but their managers generally express the belief that they will be in good shape tomorrow, and able to run regularly and continuously.

SHIPWRIGHTS' AND CALKERS' STRIKE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The shipwrights and calkers of Baltimore to the number of 300 or 400 have now been on strike nine weeks, and are still making a stubborn fight against the builders. The men struck against a reduction from $2.75 and $3 per day to $2 and $2.50. Many of the men stoutly maintain that they will not surrender. They are determined not to recede from their present position for at least six months. The shipwrights and calkers have combined in a protective association. Two or three of the smaller yards are paying the old prices, but the leading builders stoutly refuse, and have formed a committee to go to Maine and secure workmen, whom they declare they can get for $1.50 and $2 a day. Many of the striking shipwrights have secured temporary work as second-class carpenters, but this has gained them the ill-will of the Knights of Labor in encroaching upon the carpenters.

THE K. OF L. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 7.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor resumed business this morning. It is expected that the session will last nearly two weeks. The report of the General Secretary and Treasurer showed the rapid growth of the order during the last year; that the organization had been firmly planted in England and Belgium; and that there had been a steady increase in the number of assemblies in the Southern States. It recommended that workmen should work only eight hours, regardless of the wages paid. The question of wages would right itself in a few months in the necessary employment of surplus workmen in consequence of the shortening of the hours of labor. The increase in membership during the year was 75 per cent. Following is a statement of the growth of the order during the year ended June 30, 1885: Assemblies organized, 7,041; reorganized, 31; lapsed, 164; district assemblies organized, 19; lapsed, 2; local assemblies in good standing, 1,610; members in good standing, 104,066; in arrears, 7,329; total, 111,395. The balance-sheet shows the following: Total receipts, $48,781; total expenditures, $39,502; balance on hand July 1, $9,279. R. S. Trevellick of Detroit delivered an address on "Pauperism."

NOBODY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ROCK SPRINGS OUTRAGES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 7.—The grand jury of Sweetwater County found no indictments against the Rock Springs rioters. It made the following report;

> We have diligently inquired into the occurrence at Rock Springs the 2d day of September last, and though we have examined a large number of witnesses no one has been able to testify to a single criminal act committed by any known white person that day. Whatever crimes may have been committed the perpetrators thereof have not been disclosed by the evidence before us, and, therefore, while we deeply regret the circumstance, we are wholly unable, acting under the obligations of our oaths, to return indictments. We have also inquired into the causes that led to the outbreak at Rock Springs. While we find no excuse for the crimes committed, there appears to be no doubt of abuses existing that should have been promptly adjusted by the railroad company and its officers. If this had been done the fair name of our Territory would not have been stained by the terrible events of the 2d of September.

The Union Pacific Railway Company is now employing Mormons at its mines at Almy and Rock Springs.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Manufacturers of flint glassware in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, New Bedford, Meriden, and this city met here today. It was unanimously determined to refuse the demands made by employés for increased wages and decreased output.

THE SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—At today's session of the congress of the Socialistic Labor Party a motion to establish a coöperative printing and publishing association of the party connected with a wholesale and retail labor news agency at New York was favorably considered.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Governor-General Lansdowne arrived at a late hour last night and at noon today was escorted by the militia, citizens, and civic societies through the streets. Eight hundred school children surrounded the stand where the speaking took place singing "God Save the Queen" as the Marquis arrived. An address of welcome was read and presented, to which he replied with the usual complimentary remarks. There were only about forty miles of track to lay on the Canadian Pacific and then the road would be finished. After his speech the multitude gave him three cheers and the procession moved to the Government House, where the Governor-General will remain during his visit. He will remain here several days.

I sent George Sonner, who has been afflicted with neuralgia five years, a bottle of Athlophoros. One dose took effect almost immediately and in the morning he felt as clear as a bell. It has done wonders. A. S. Calley, druggist, Winkle, O.

THE QUAKER CITY.

THE LEONARD-ERLANGER SHOOTING—A FARMER SWINDLED OUT OF $5,000—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A FATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—George H. Leonard, the wounded actor who was shot in his wife's room yesterday by Mr. Erlanger, was well enough to leave the hospital this afternoon, and was promptly arrested for assault and battery by his wife, Louise Balfe, about whom the quarrel yesterday occurred. The actress was put on the stand, and said that she had been separated from her husband since June last, for the third time, and then went on: "I was sitting in my room in the Continental Hotel yesterday afternoon with a seamstress, when Mr. Leonard rushed in. He was under the influence of liquor, as I have often seen him before. He asked me whether I would not forgive him once more and come back and live with him. I said I could not. He made a rush at me with clenched fist and caught me by the throat. The violence of the attack threw me backward." The witness said that by the time the assault was made Mr. Erlanger fired at Leonard and wounded him. She swore that he made her life miserable and that she was afraid of him. The defendant was held in $600 bail for assault and in $400 to keep the peace. In the same court earlier in the day Mr. Erlanger was held in $1,000 bail for assault with intent to kill Mr. Leonard.

John Fulmer, a rich resident of Nazareth, was visited by a three-card monte man, who claimed to be the son of Cashier Hackett of the Easton National Bank and in search of pasture for 1,000 sheep. Fulmer's barn was visited, and soon another alleged live-stock dealer came in in search of bulls. Cards were produced. Hackett won and Fulmer was induced to take a hand in picking out the lucky card. He didn't have any money, but he agreed to accompany the men to Easton and draw $5,000 from the Easton Bank. After getting the money he was driven two miles from town, tried the game, and lost all. Hackett and his confederates drove away and left Fulmer to walk four miles to his home. He has employed detectives to find the swindlers and offers $2,000 for their arrest.

An hour before the steamship British Princess sailed from Philadelphia today two special officers stationed themselves at the gangway. Presently a man, a woman who carried a babe in her arms, and two children alighted from a cab. The officers arrested them and locked them up. The party were the entire family of John T. Whitefield, formerly of England, and for some time past a resident of Gloucester. They were about to go to England, their passage having been paid by John Hublitt, who desired to get them out of the way as witnesses. A month or two ago Whitefield's two daughters, aged 10 and 12 years, were assaulted by three men from Philadelphia in a boathouse near Gloucester, and it is charged that Hublitt is one of them. Whitefield, it is said, consented to go to England and hush the case up for $500, which was given him. When the family left Gloucester Tuesday night the authorities got wind of what was going on. Whitefield is held, awaiting a requisition for compounding a felony.

CITY ITEMS.

A FIREMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Ralph Declerq, assistant engineer of Engine No. 20, Chicago Fire Department, suicided at 8 o'clock in the evening by shooting himself in the head. Domestic trouble was the cause. He had lived unhappily with his wife, it is said, for the last year and a half. They were once divorced, but remarried, and lived at No. 247 West North avenue. Yesterday at dinner he imagined that she gave him a bitter look. He said nothing until supper, when he reproached her for it. The woman, in her fright, ran upstairs to a family who live on the floor above, and while she was gone Declerq lay down on a bed beside his 3-year-old son, and placing the pistol against the right side of his head fired. He died instantly. Deceased was a Belgian, 41 years old, and had been on the Fire Department since Nov. 9, 1879, where he bore a good reputation. In addition to the wife and child mentioned, he leaves a daughter 10 years old.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the County Board of Education yesterday Henry F. Donovan thanked his fellow-members for the honor they had done him in electing him President of the board for two terms, and for the hearty coöperation they had extended him, but positively declined to accept the office of President for another year. On motion of Mr. Summerfield Dr. Champlin was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Donovan. A resolution offered by Mr. Max Stern returning thanks to Mr. Henry F. Donovan for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties as President of the board was unanimously adopted. Col. Parker, Superintendent of the Normal School, reported that he had 612 pupils in all on hand at present, 280 of whom were in the Normal School proper, twenty-five in the kindergarten training-school, 269 in the public school, and thirty-eight in the kindergarten proper.

STRIKING COOPERS.

The coopers who are on a strike at the Stock-Yards held a mass-meeting last night at No. 3109 South Halsted street. The meeting was secret, none but union and striking coopers being admitted. A large number of non-union coopers were initiated into the union. It was given out that the meeting was called largely for the purpose of strengthening themselves in their position, especially in the way of gathering the sinews of war. The point in dispute between the men and the bosses is whether the men shall receive $2.50 or $3 a day. The men demand the latter wages.

MASTER PLUMBERS.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association last night a committee of five was appointed to confer with the City Health Department with reference to the substitution of tile for iron in house drainage. The majority of the plumbers favor the use of the former. Very elaborate and elegantly-framed memorials were presented to each of the seven ex-officers of the society who served last year—namely: E. Baggot, T. C. Boyd, J. J. Hamblin, W. B. Oliphant, Frank E. Rub, John Sanders, and George Tipple.

HORSEFLESH.

HOW MANY HAVE EATEN IT IN BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

New York *Sun:* It will probably be news to many Americans who have lived in Paris that they may have unknowingly often eaten horseflesh at some of the minor restaurants. In 1883 over 13,000 horses, mules, and donkeys were slaughtered for food there, and sold for about half the price beef. This accounts for the modest prices prevailing in cheap bouillons. It is claimed that the custom tends to the improvement of the horse. One point may certainly be granted, that a worn-out jade is now often got in condition for the meat market and is put to death in a much less cruel fashion than formerly. In former years the Government made many efforts to stop the sale of horseflesh, and immense quantities of it were seized at different towns, but it is now viewed as having become a necessity. In any case, there are 80 duly licensed horse-butchers in Paris at the present moment. The first efforts to put a stop to the practice of eating horseflesh can be traded as far back as 1739. During the revolution, however, almost the whole of Paris lived on horseflesh, while during the last Franco-Prussian war horseflesh was considered a delicacy. The writer remembers having eaten once at the Quartier Latin a students' dinner entirely composed of horseflesh. The students tried it as an experiment, which, thanks to good seasoning and good appetite, proved a great success. It is no exaggeration to say that in almost all the cheaper restaurants horseflesh enters constantly into the preparation of soups and stews, and that in many of them roast beef is nothing but roast horse. Of course you cannot easily find out what you are eating in the potages and ragouts. But the horse roast beef always betrays itself as horseflesh when roasted, shows no fibre, and looks more like liver than like beef, and often has those little round holes which everybody knows who has ever eaten coarsely baked and tough beef liver.

THE HOG PRODUCT.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* will state tomorrow that the number of hogs handled by Western packers last week is 110,000 head, against 105,000 for the corresponding time last year. The total to date from March 1 is 4,030,000, against 3,480,000 a year ago. The movement at the principal points since March 1 is as follows: Chicago, 2,110,000; Kansas City, 686,000; Milwaukee, 180,000; Cedar Rapids, 157,000; St. Louis, 156,000; Indianapolis, 154,000; Cleveland, 121,000; Cincinnati, 95,000; Ottumwa, Ia., 68,000.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—James McCullough, brakeman, was killed and William Moore, fireman, terribly scalded in a collision on the Fort Wayne Road at Leetonia, O., today.

CANADA'S SCOURGE.

How the Small-Pox Gained a Foothold at St. Catharines—Precautions—The Cholera.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Three weeks ago a sailor named Bell, who was taken sick with small-pox in Montreal, came on here to receive the care of his relatives. The nature of his illness was not known and a physician was not deemed necessary. Neighbors had free access to the house, and members of the Salvation Army were untiring in their efforts in the care of the afflicted man. Four other members of the Bell family were soon taken with the disease, when the attention of the Board of Health was finally called to the matter. It was at once seen that the disease had obtained a footing, and measures were adopted to guard against its further spread. The Bell residence was placarded, a constable was detailed to guard against ingress or egress, and disinfectants were freely used. The terror of the neighbors was pitiable, many of those living in the neighborhood moving to other parts of the city. It was generally feared that other cases would break out, as many members of the Salvation Army looked upon it as an act of valor worthy of Christian commendation to place themselves in danger of infection, and, it is said, had communication with the patients in spite of the authorities. A Miss Lightheart, a member of the Salvation Army, who had been praying over the patients in the Bell family, was the next victim. She resided in a thickly-settled part of the city. Members of the army visited her freely until stopped by the authorities. Yesterday another case was reported—that of a girl 11 years old, named Misler, who had been attending the Salvation Army meetings, and it is supposed the disease was taken by coming in contact with members who had visited the infected house. As the Mislers have mingled freely with their neighbors and school-children, doubtless other cases will present themselves shortly. The Board of Health has been very derelict in its duty thus far. Cases of small-pox were known to exist here three weeks ago, but no effort was made to provide a pest-house until a week ago, after the Lightheart case came before them. Vigorous measures are now being taken, however. A hospital is being rapidly constructed and is expected to be ready for occupancy this evening.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 7.—Everything has been quiet at the exhibition grounds today. Extra precautions will be taken by the authorities to provide against a renewal of last night's attack. Threats to burn down the exhibition buildings have been made, and had it not been for the volunteers last night they in all probability would not be now standing. Official returns at the health office today show forty-one deaths in the city yesterday from small-pox and ten in the adjoining municipalities.

The French papers claim that the volunteers were quite as much to blame as the mob last night. Some of them say the volunteers were the aggressors. A member of the detective force says the attack was preconcerted. As the crowd departed last night threats of returning and burning the exposition building tonight were made. At a meeting of the Civic Board of Health today the Isolation Committee presented a report which showed that the work of relief had revealed cases of small-pox aggregating 1,000 in 739 houses scattered throughout the city wards, those principally affected being St. Mary's and St. James'.

GUELPH, Ont., Oct. 7.—A case of small-pox is reported here, being that of the wife of the Rev. J. C. Smith, who only lately returned from a visit.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 7.—Four cases of small-pox were reported today. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE CHOLERA.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 7.—No cases of cholera have been reported in this city since the 4th inst. Vessels leaving this port are now granted cleans bills of health.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—In Spain today 244 new cases of cholera and 105 deaths were reported.

UNCLE SAM'S CONTRACTS.

HOW STRICTLY HE INSISTS UPON THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

Washington (D. C.) Letter to Cleveland *Leader:* "The Treasury is very close in its enforcement of its contracts," said a leading official of that department to me yesterday. "In buying our carpets we stipulate as to exact weight of the wool and the number of threads contained in it. A square foot of carpet is cut out of each piece. This is taken apart, picked to pieces as it were, the wool weighed, and the threads counted. If a roll varies by the fraction of an ounce from the contract we reject it. The Treasury here, you know, buys furniture for the different post-offices over the country. To illustrate how closely it makes its purchases, I will take the case of the Cincinnati Post-Office, which we are now furnishing. We contracted with a firm at Grand Rapids to fit out the building. The price was $30,000, and every part of the furniture was stipulated for in the contract. We sent an inspector, as is our custom, to Grand Rapids to look after the making of the furniture and see that it was done according to contract. He found fault with some things, and the manufacturers changed these. Another inspector was sent to Cincinnati to see that the furniture was according to contract before it was paid for. By boring holes through the furniture he found that some parts were of cheaper material than had been agreed upon. He found also that in the desks wrought-brass hinges had been used instead of cast brass. The wrought brass was about 10 per cent cheaper than the cast brass. He found also that the drawers were machine-dovetailed instead of hand-dovetailed, and for these reasons he refused to accept the goods. Some of the furniture was, however, all right. The department accepted this, and took the other at a discount of 20 per cent on condition that the hinges should be changed. "It's a cold day," concluded this official, "when Uncle Sam lets any one make any money out of his contracts."

A DISASTROUS WRECK.

COLLISION OF A FREIGHT WITH A COAL TRAIN—BOTH ENGINES WRECKED AND EIGHT CARS DAMAGED.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—A coal and freight train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad collided near here shortly after midnight. Both engines were wrecked and eight cars were damaged. George T. Transue, a brakeman on the coal-train, was crushed to death in the wreck.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, accompanied by his secretary, Col. East, and R. M. Shoemaker, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, arrived here tonight, as guests of the city, to visit the great fair and exposition and view the other sights which form a part of the public entertainment of fair week. Tomorrow Mr. Hendricks will visit the Fair Grounds and races, where he will be the special guests of the Fair Association, and Friday he will go on 'Change and have a chat with the merchants.

NEW FINE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 7.—The North American Holstein Cattle Registry and Stock-Breeders' Association was organized here today. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. V. Rambout of Memphis; Vice-President, Dr. T. P. Coleman of Oxford; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Jones of Holly Springs. A committee was appointed to examine into the feasibility of obtaining the establishment of a cattle quarantine station on the South Atlantic coast.

AN EXCITING TIME.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Tonight an exciting meeting of the directors of the Wisconsin Industrial Association was held. The office of R. D. Torrey, Secretary, was declared vacant against his wishes and R. B. Bates elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Torrey refused to give up the keys, though he finally gave them to his bondsmen. He will bring suit against the association for back salary.

FOWLER-WASHBURNE.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Oct. 7.—A wedding took place today at the Washburn homestead in Livermore. At 1 o'clock this afternoon A. H. Fowler, Esq., of Colorado, was united in marriage to Miss Marie Lisa Washburne, the youngest daughter of the Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, ex-Minister to France. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. French of Turin. The bride and groom left for Colorado on the evening train. The wedding was a private one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Four First Premium Medals Awarded at Exhibitions.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale at druggists' and country stores in bottles only with U. S. Gov. registered label attached, without which none is genuine. Also by T. J. HUSBAND JR., Philadelphia, Pa.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Angostura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such today that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes.*

Avoid profanity by using Allcock's Corn Plaster. All druggists. Only 10 cents.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

We announce today a

Hosiery and Underwear Sale

At Bargain Prices.

Ladies' Solid Colored German Cotton Hose, extra quality, worth 65c, at

25c Per Pair.

Children's Solid Colored Ribbed Wool Hose, in all colors and black, all sizes,

25c Per Pair.

Gentlemen's Extra Heavy Merino Half Hose, splendid value,

25c Per Pair.

Ladies' Merino Underwrappers, open all the way down, all sizes, worth $1.00, at

60c Each.

Gentlemen's All-Wool Scotch-Gray Shirts and Drawers, all sizes,

$1.50 Each.

Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pantalettes,

20c and upwards.

Heavy Reductions in the better qualities of Hosiery and Underwear for this sale.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Corset Dept.

A Great Bargain.

We have reduced our entire line of

"C. B." Corsets to $1.00 per pair,

To close.

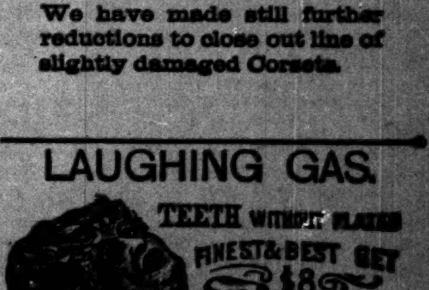
All Colors—All Sizes.

Your attention is also invited to several NEW MAKES of Corsets (possessing many peculiar advantages) recently added to this already extensive stock.

In Basement Corset Dept!

We have made still further reductions to close out line of slightly damaged Corsets.

LAUGHING GAS.



ART SALE—LOUIS MARXHEN.

The Paintings, Drawings, and other art works of the deceased artist, Louis Marxhen, will be offered for private sale at his former studio, Room [illegible], State-st.

HENRIETTA MARXHEN,
ALVA A. KNIGHT,
Administrators.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fight Over the Chicago Appraisership Likely to Be Indefinitly Prolonged.

Secretary Endicott Knows No Favorits—An Important Decision from the Interior Department.

Curry of Virginia Going to Spain—Other Appointments—Italian Counterfeiters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Melvin McKee and others interested in the Chicago Appraisership contest have come to the conclusion that a month may elapse before action is taken. As the fight now stands McKee's friends claim that it is McKee against the field. The fight has become very bitter and personal, and much resembles the struggle which drove the Marshalship out of Chicago. There is no expectation, however, that the present wrangle will operate in favor of an outside candidate. The statement has been emphatically made at the White House that the wishes of the Chicago business-men will dictate this appointment, and to go out of Chicago for an Appraiser would be in direct violation of this declaration. The point raised as to McKee's membership in the Iroquois Club and his alleged non-payment of dues is an important factor in the contest. McKee's friends were prompt to take up the charge and reply that McKee was a member of the Iroquois Club as long as he regarded it as a useful political organization conducted on sound Democratic principles, and that he only dropped out when he considered that it had degenerated into a purely social organization, and one too expensive and aristocratic for his means and not sufficiently Democratic. McKee's friends took the matter up as a card in his favor, and the story of his resignation from the club has precipitated a very warm contest between McKee and the Iroquois men. McKee himself, although not hostile to the club when he first came here, is now understood to believe that the members of the club are waging war against him rather than against any of his competitors. One of the rumors of the corridors in connection with the Appraisership is that no action is to be taken until after Col. Morrison can visit Chicago and make another survey of the situation; that he is prevented from doing this for the present for the reason that he has gone to St. Louis with a view of aiding the Administration to compose the very serious political difficulties which have arisen in connection with the contest for the St. Louis Post-Office between Priest and Hyde.

NO EXCEPTIONS MADE.

Upon the request preferred by Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, and Howard that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently-issued order sending back to their regiments all officers who have been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has had the subject brought to his attention and has decided that no exceptions shall be made to the operations of the order. The order was issued after long and personal consideration by the Secretary, who fully knew the effect it would have. He had become convinced that under the prevailing system detached officers lost interest in their regiments and that its longer continuance would be demoralizing to the service.

In addition to the cases above mentioned the Secretary's attention had been called to the fact that three officers—Lieuts. Greely, Craig, and Dunwoody of the signal service—might be affected by the order, and reasons were given why they should be continued in their present duties. Lieut. Craig had, however, asked to be relieved from further duty in connection with the signal service, and his request was granted. The other two officers are regarded as performing necessary special duty under the direction of the War Department, and as such come under a provision of the original order making such cases exceptions.

It is understood that Gen. Sheridan will tomorrow designate Capt. Benteen of the Ninth Cavalry and Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt of the Ordnance Department as his aides. Capt. Davis will rejoin his regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks and Capt. Gregory of the Engineer Corps will go where assigned. The officers who are thus obliged to leave the staff of Gen. Sheridan relinquish a salary of $4,000.

The following order is issued from the War Department:

Maj. William H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to proceed at once from Cheyenne, Wyo. T., to Denver, Colo., to relieve Capt. Frederick Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at that place, and then return to his proper station. Maj. Bell, in addition to his present duties, will take charge temporarily of Capt. Whitehead's office and perform the duties thereof, making such occasional journeys between Cheyenne and Denver as may be absolutely necessary.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY LAMAR.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a decision upon the appeal of Luther Harrison, ex-Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, from the order of Commissioner Sparks denying to him the right of practice as an attorney before the Interior Department under the terms of the act of June 1, 1872, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person appointed after June 1, 1872, as an officer, clerk, or employé in any department to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for the prosecution of any claim which was pending in the departments while he was such officer, nor to aid in the prosecution of any such claim within two years next after he shall have ceased to be an officer or employé. In his appeal Mr. Harrison held that the act applied only to the prosecution of claims for money; that it had no application to practice before the Land Office except in cases involving the payment of money; and that in his case it had no application whatever, because he was a third-class clerk at the date of the passage of the act. He declares that his employment was continuous till June 1, although his salary had been increased by promotions which were made by new appointments. In his opinion, after citing the act, the Secretary holds that it applies to all departments and to claims of every class. Its design is to elevate the public service so that it may inspire public confidence. The act plainly implies that it is not suitable or seemly for an employé shortly after his departure from service in a department to appear before that department as a prosecutor of the claims pending therein against the United States while he was a member of it. The principle of the act is that all of the public servants in the department, whether officers, clerks, or employés, shall observe a condition which at least tends to hinder them from the appearance of being placed under suspicion of having had a conflict between their duties as officers or public agents and as men, and as giving preference to the last. For two years after their resignation or dismissal they are disabled for the prosecution of their claims against the United States. The Secretary also holds that cases prosecuted in the Land Office for claims to titles are not exempted from the operations of the act, and he points out how an employé, if so disposed, might abuse his opportunities while in the department to profit, as, for instance, to use his time not in the speedy and just settlement of claims against the Government during his term of office, but in preventing such settlement and putting them in such a shape as to enable him to reap a handsome profit by their unjust settlement after his term of service shall have expired. In conclusion, the Secretary holds that the act also applies to persons like Mr. Harrison, who, although in office at the date of the passage of the act, received new appointments or commissions since that date, or who have been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

This opinion applies to all persons who have either resigned or been dismissed from any department during the present Administration, and is a heavy blow to a great number of persons who have embarked in the business of prosecuting claims before the departments. It was adopted after consideration in Cabinet, and it is to be presumed will afford a precedent for other Cabinet officers in regulating practice before their departments.

CURRY GOING TO SPAIN.

The President today appointed Jabez L. M. Curry of Virginia to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, vice John W. Foster, resigned.

[Mr. Curry was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of Alabama in 1847, 1853, and 1855, a Presidential Elector in 1856, and in 1857 was elected a Representative in Congress from Alabama, and reëlected to the Thirty-six Congress. After the close of the Rebellion, in which he took part on the side of the Southern States, he was ordained a preacher of the Gospel in the Baptist Church. In 1865 he was appointed President of Howard College in Alabama, and in 1868 a professor in a Richmond college. Dr. Curry resides at Richmond, Va., and is the President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, also Secretary of the committee in charge of the Peabody trust.]

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Charles A. Zollinger, to be Pension Agent at Indianapolis; William B. Shaffer, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Evanston, Wyo.; and Charles A. Correll to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Del Norte, Col.

The Postmaster-General today appointed the following-named fourth class Postmasters:

Tennessee—At Hunnicutt, J. C. Stith.

Kentucky—At Halifax, T. G. Sledge; Morningview, D. L. Frazier; Smithsonville, Arch A. Whitaker; Sharon Grove, W. H. Lyon; Fruit Hill, Mrs. C. A. Southouse; Vanderburg, Isaiah Ramsey Jr.

Ohio—At Waldo, S. T. Elliott; Kingsville, Emily Whitney; Glenford, Charles C. Seartman; Cuba, Eldorado Briggs; Chalfants, Adam Cooperider; Frost, Mrs. M. J. Russell; McArthur, George Lantz; Clinton Valley, George R. Kearns; Bowerston, D. R. Philips; Watkins, Wray F. Thompson.

Indiana—At Collins, Robert C. Hemmick.

Michigan—At St. Elmo, Joel Knapp.

Illinois—At Seehorn, Thomas A. Constable; Kellerville, A. G. McCray; Seaton, William Ferguson; Snicarte, John Reemtsen; Bradbury, George H. Russell.

Iowa—At Eagle Grove, John H. Howell; North Branch, H. O. Shoesmith; Addison, G. L. Cruikshank; Dodds, R. Margison; Underwood, Robert Currie; Gilbertville, John P. Nemmers; Colemans, Earl Perry.

Louisiana—At Bradwell's Store, W. A. Oliphant.

Texas—At Camp Rice, A. J. Warren.

Missouri—At Spurgeon, M. E. Regan; Pinkhill, A. C. Sheley; Garrison, William Williamson; Walnut Grove, John McLemore; Cave Springs, Stephen G. Allan; Hickory Barracks, Benton Oliver; Hart, Cornelius Tucker; Galena, S. A. Carr; Levasy, C. H. Prieorb; Rieger, John Clements; Progress, Henry G. Suebke; Bois d'Arc, D. W. Fratzer.

Kansas—At Stockton, Patrick H. McCanna.

Nebraska—At White Rabbit, E. A. Francis; Dale, Robert J. Kelly; Courtland, Lorenzo A. Simmons.

Dakota—At Hot Springs, Frank Callahan; Alta, Thomas Appleby; Weller, Charles Weller.

Arizona—At Contention, Harry Lewis.

Nevada—At Yardnerville, Charlotte Undergreen.

Idaho—At Albion, James W. Snodgrass; Bannister, Mrs. Mary M. Parfel.

California—At Enterprise, Philip Kless; New Alameda, George Carson.

Oregon—At Helix, John R. Baird; Burns, W. E. Grace; North Cañonville, Isadore Wollenburg; Wells, F. Cauthern; Hilton, Francis M. Hampton.

Washington Territory—At Marshall, George S. McWilliams; Mossy Rock, George Miller; Toledo, Norbert Dubean.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Chief Brooks of the Treasury Secret Service, with the assistance of several members of the city detective and police force, this morning arrested five Italians, two of whom were women, for passing counterfeit coin. They live on a rented farm in a neighboring county of Maryland, and have been in the habit of coming into market apparently as innocent hucksters or purchasers. They are of the lower class of Italians. The case has been under investigation several weeks, and the trap was sprung today at the risk of losing some of the gang by reason of the numerous complaints among market-men of the amount of counterfeit coin passed upon them and the consequent danger that the criminals would be frightened away. Late this afternoon three more members of the gang, also Italians, were captured. A visit to the farm-house resulted in finding some letters which developed the fact that the spurious coin came from Cincinnati.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to the Attorney-General the question which has been raised by Townsend relative to paying to the Government of British Columbia $50 for each Chinaman returned to Canadian soil. The reference from the Treasury Department calls upon the Attorney-General for suggestions as to the law and as to the powers which may be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises. A man who has carefully studied the subject says that the Attorney-General will not be able to give the Secretary of the Treasury any satisfactory information, and that the matter will eventually be referred to the Secretary of State in the hope that some negotiations may be made with Canada, which will relieve our Government from the present embarrassment. According to this official, the United States is powerless to extricate itself from its very serious dilema. The law commands the return of the Chinese, but Congress has not supplied the Government with funds to provide for their return. And even if there were funds available for such a purpose there is no authority in any existing law for the payment to the Government of British Columbia of $50 for each returned Chinaman. The Canadian authorities are entirely within their right in enacting such a statute, and have not violated any international law in so doing. The Canadian Government has the same right to keep the Chinese from its borders by a prohibitory tax that the United States has to exclude them from its territory. Meanwhile, until some agreement can be made with the Canadian Government, the indications are that the restrictive Chinese statute must be inoperative.

DON DICKINSON'S POWER.

Don Dickinson today achieved another triumph in the appointment of Andrew J. Shakespeare, editor of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, to be Postmaster at Kalamazoo, instead of Dr. Pratt, a member of the State Committee and an old political Democratic war-horse, who had the indorsements of all the leading Democrats of the State. The appointment of Shakespeare is another illustration of the dominating influence which Dickinson has in Michigan politics. He has thus far controlled the patronage of that State against the seven Congressmen, who have not been able to secure anything. The appointment of Shakespeare is another indication of Dickinson's ambition to secure the election to the United States Senate if by any fusion combination the Democrats shall be able to secure the Legislature. Dickinson's program appears to be to appoint as many Democratic editors to office as possible, and in addition to the appointment of Shakespeare he has already had appointed Van Antwerp, Postmaster at Jackson; Lacey, Postmaster at Marshall; Murdock, Postmaster at Berrien Springs; Swineford, Governor of Alaska; and Editor Sanford to another post-office.

INSPECTORS WHO WILL BE SURPRISED.

Local inspectors of steam vessels who have hitherto supposed that they held positions from which they could not be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as they were appointed by a board, will be surprised to know that it has been decided that these inspectors can be removed at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that numerous changes will soon be made. These inspectors are appointed by a board consisting of a Supervising Inspector, a District Judge, and a Collector or Surveyor of Customs. The Secretary of the Treasury has the power of confirmation, but he can obtain his local inspectors only in that way. Secretary Manning endeavored to make a removal in one of the Southern districts, when his power to do so was questioned, and he was informed that no local inspector had ever been removed by a Secretary of the Treasury except through the selection of a successor by a board. An opinion of the Attorney-General of an ancient date has been found according to which the Secretary of the Treasury has power to remove these inspectors. The test case came up in 1862, when Judge Cadwallader maintained that the Secretary of the Treasury alone had the power to appoint and remove these officials, and that the action of the board is illegal. The Secretary then referred the subject to the Attorney-General, who sustained Judge Cadwallader.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief-Justice Waite has derived very great benefit from his three months' trip abroad, most of which time was spent in England and Scotland. He was very much run down by his official labors and the rest and change which he has experienced have made a new man of him. Some of the English papers, just before he sailed for home, expressed regret that more attention had not been paid him, and rather chided the bench and bar for failing to entertain him. But the Chief Justice has no complaints to make on this score. Before he left the United States his physician advised him, if he expected to recuperate, he must avoid all excitement and particularly abstain from the pleasures of set entertainments. Following this advice he kept out of fashionable circles. He was much struck with the comparison between court practices in England and America. In England, the Chief Justice says, the Judges decide questions much more promptly and in much fewer words than in the United States. At the close of important cases in England the Judges will often announce decisions before leaving the bench—so different from the practice in the United States, where Judges will take days and weeks to get their decisions ready, and then put them out in the form of lengthy essays.

GEN. CROOK AND THE HOSTILES.

Under date of Oct. 2 Gen. Crook reports the movements of the hostile Apaches as follows:

The Indians have been for two days in the Chiricahua Mountains, but have been prevented from crossing the San Simeon Valley into the Steins Peak range, as was evidently their intention. Yesterday morning they were forced out of these mountains by the scouts and troops and driven into the Sulphur Spring Valley and their trail lost after dark. They have taken sufficient stock to mount themselves well, and I am informed this afternoon that they went into dragoons this morning. They probably killed two men in the Chiricahua Mountains, and this in spite of every effort made to warn all citizens. Two companies of the Tenth Cavalry and Capt. Woodstrop of the Fourth Cavalry are on their trail, and it is presumed Capt. Crawford with his scouts also. Everything possible for troops to do is being done to try to destroy the hostiles.

Another dispatch from Col. Bradley states that the railroad men say the Apaches crossed the railroad west of Wilcox, Ari., Oct. 1, going north.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Logan is to be tendered a banquet in Baltimore tomorrow.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the amount of standard dollars put into circulation during the month of September in the regular course of business was $2,700,000.

The Postmasters at Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., have had a disagreement growing out of encroachments by the former on the latter's territory in delivering special-delivery letters, and both Postmasters have communicated their views on the subject to the Department.

The Hon. Alphonso Taft, ex-United States Minister to Austria, arrived at the Ebbitt House tonight. He comes to see the Secretary of State regarding several matters relating to his late mission, none of which, however, are of public moment. Mr. Taft has recovered from the effects of his recent illness, and though not as fleshy as of old is in robust health.

An unofficial report has reached the United States Minister at Lisbon that fifty Methodist missionaries from this country—men, women, and children—under the care of a Bishop, recently landed on the west coast of Africa in an utterly destitute condition and became at once a charge on the local government of Benguela. A tract of land was granted them on which to make a permanent settlement.

Attorney-General Garland treats lightly the charges about his telephone stocks. He said today that the question whether he should dispose of his stock had never been discussed or even mentioned between the President and himself. Gen. Garland remarked that his telephone stock was for sale, and had been for sale all along if there was anybody who wanted to buy it.

Mrs. Annie E. Babcock, widow of the late Gen. O. E. Babcock, now residing at Chicago, as executrix of her husband's estate has filed a bill in equity in behalf of herself and children, asking permission to sell the property in this city belonging to the estate. She states that the inventory and other assets show an aggregate value of personalty of about $16,000. Claims amounting to about $46,500 have been presented.

The Board of Management of the New North, Central, and South American Exposition at New Orleans has added to their list of special days an "American Silver Congress," assigning it to Dec. 11 and 12, the two days following the "American Bankers' Congress." This was in response to a request from the silver interest. Steps have been taken to secure a grand display of products from the silver regions of the United States.

Gen. Sanborn of St. Paul is here to present to the Interior Department the claims of the licensed traders whose goods were given to the Indians in 1862 to pacify them and prevent further outbreaks. Congress last year appropriated $100,000 for this purpose. Agents of the Interior Department maintain that the actual loss was but $42,000. Gen. Sanborn comes to deny the accuracy of the reports of the special agents.

The transfer of the silver cargo of the United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, amounting to $10,400,000 in standard dollars, to the United States Treasury was completed today. The coin will be counted in a few days. It is believed, however, that it has all been safely delivered. It is said at the Treasury Department that, owing to the trouble and delay in transporting money by water, railroad transportation only will be employed in the future.

The Consul of the United States at Guaymas, Mex., informs the Department of State that the statements made in various newspapers that there are 1,000 Chinamen in his district, that the same are being surreptitiously introduced in the United States in contravention of the Restriction act of Congress, are untrue, as the total number of Chinamen in that Consular District does not exceed 125, and these are nearly all employed in shoe and tailoring factories and have no desire to leave their present profitable positions. No additions are being made to their number.

WHY SHE MARRIED.

THE ROMAMCE OF JOHN PRUYN'S TWO SWEETHEARTS.

New Haven (Conn.) Special to New York *Morning Journal:* The only subject of conversation on the street today is the elopement of Miss Honora Harwood with Truman Hemingway of New York. The young lady's parents are said to be completely prostrated with grief and will see no one, not even their most intimate friends. It is rumored that Dr. Harwood will not occupy his pulpit next Sunday. The clergyman's friends sympathize most heartily with him in his affliction, but many of the young lady's friends maintain that she did right in doing as she did. The reason for Miss Honora's seemingly inexplicable conduct is said to be embodied in the following story, which has been known to two or three persons:

Before young Pruyn went to Bar Harbor the summer before last he had made an offer of marriage to an acknowledged belle of Albany. The young lady did not give him an immediate answer, but kept his offer under consideration, so to speak, for some time. When Mr. Pruyn saw Miss Harwood he apparently forgot his Albany sweetheart until he had been accepted by the doctor's daughter. Then he made haste to write to the Albany lady, stating that he wanted to withdraw his offer of marriage. At the time Mr. Pruyn mailed his letter from Bar Harbor the young lady at Albany posted one accepting his offer of marriage. By the time Mr. Pruyn received his letter Miss Harwood had left for New Haven. Mr. Pruyn was in a quandary. He was doubly engaged. He went to Albany, and his lady-love there informed him that she could not live without him and that she would hold him to his engagement. He therefore wrote to Miss Harwood a singular letter, which she demanded him to explain. He came to New Haven and had a stormy interview with the clergyman, which resulted in a notification that he need not trouble himself to call on Honora again. He then devoted himself exclusively to the Albany young lady until she learned of his entangled relations with Miss Harwood, whereupon she too got angry and told him that she wanted nothing further to do with him. Mr. Pruyn then wrote to Miss Harwood, who was in Europe, and in a short time everything was amicably adjusted between them. Miss Harwood knew nothing about the Albany young lady until about a month ago, when she was informed by Mr. Hemingway's friends. She became disgusted with Mr. Pruyn and agreed to meet Mr. Hemingway in New York and marry him.

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

A SHIPWRECKED MARINER WHO WAS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS.

Edinburg *Scotsman:* An account of what Capt. Morland calls one of the most remarkable escapes on record appears in the *Times of India* the 25th of August. If this story be true, an Arab seaman, Abdoola bin Ahmed by name, lived without either food or water for eighteen days and drifted upward of 500 miles in an empty tank before striking the coast of Cutch. A large bugla, the Jabree, owned in Bombay, foundered the 9th of June off Ras-al-Had while on the voyage to Muscat. The crew numbered sixty souls, and there were forty passengers on board, seven of whom managed to climb into an empty watertank that had been washed off the deck as the bugla sank amid the "whistling of the wind and the apparition of men and spirits in the sea." Here in this tank the seven men lived for ten days without either food or water; but after the tenth day one person died daily, the bodies being flung overboard. The tank drifted on toward the coast of Cutch at the rate of twenty-eight miles a day. The sixth man died while within sight of land, and the seventh managed to crawl ashore at Jackao, in Cutch. He saw a Pir's (a saint's) place with a flag, but it was deserted. "And as I was," he says, "quite naked, I apologized myself to the Pir and appropriated his flag to cover my loins." He also found a pot of millet; but this, on account of his parched throat, he could not touch until he had moistened it with sea water. Thus refreshed, he was able to find a human habitation, where he was kindly treated, and where he was laid up for a long time with fever. The tank and the corpse were found in confirmation of his story, and the only question is as to the length of time that had elapsed since the bugla foundered. There was a violent storm in the Gulf of Aden about the beginning of June, and Capt. Morland does not seem to doubt the accuracy of the date given by Abdoola bin Ahmed. He suggests, however, that the vessel must have foundered much farther south than Ras-al-Had.

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Thomas J. Tiffany, late Postmaster at Bennington, Vt., who absconded in March, 1884, was arrested last night on a sheep ranch where he was working, about twenty-five miles southeast of Greeley, Colo. His shortage was $500.

THE RAILROADS.

Western Roads Take Steps to Discourage Double-Deck Car Shipments of Sheep.

The Minnesota Wheat Traffic and Milling in Transit—Statistics of Rail-Laying.

A Narrow-Gage Sells Cheap—A Serious Rate War Averted—Other General Items.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association was held yesterday. The principal subject considered was in regard to the use of double-deck cars in shipping sheep, etc., in the consideration of which the Commissioners of the Western Freight Association and the Pacific Coast Association also participated. A large majority of the Western roads have for a long time been opposed to shipping sheep in double-deck cars, and to prevent such shipments they charged for double-deck cars $80—just double the amount that is charged for single-deck cars. The Southwestern Railway Association at its last meeting decided to refuse shipments in double-deck cars, and it was thought best that the other Western associations should also take such action. There was no opposition to abolishing the use of double-deck cars, but some of the roads were of the opinion that the rate on single-deck cars should be reduced from $40 to $30 Missouri River points and St. Paul to Chicago. After a long and animated discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That on and after Oct. 12, ensuing, the lines composing the Pacific Coast Association, Western Freight Association, and Northwestern Traffic Association will not haul sheep in double-deck cars. They will accept recognized divisions of established through rates, provided that in no case shall the rate on single-deck cars from Missouri River points, or St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer to Chicago be less than $30.

The effect of the recent decision of the Minnesota Railroad Commissioners upon the "milling in transit" business was taken up for consideration, but upon discussion the conclusion was reached that this matter did not properly come under the jurisdiction of the Northwestern Traffic Association, and it was decided to take no action in the matter. A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the Minnesota wheat traffic will, however, be held at Mr. Carman's office this morning to consider the advisability of reducing the rates on wheat in order to meet the views of the Minnesota Commissioners. It is the opinion that the principal object of the Commissioners is to secure a reduction in wheat rates from Minnesota points for the grangers, and not to destroy the milling in transit business, as this would not only seriously hurt the Minneapolis and St. Paul business, but would probably result in the closing up of the mills at interior points in Minnesota.

The action of Commissioner Carman regarding the Manitoba business in stopping further negotiations with the Manitoba Road to secure the adoption of new through rates to Manitoba points was unanimously approved.

TRACK LAID DURING THE NINE MONTHS OF 1885.

From advanced sheets of an article entitled "Track Laid During Nine Months of 1885," which will appear in the next number of the *Railway Age*, it is learned that while preparations are being made for much railway building in the future the mileage of track actually laid thus far this year is small in comparison with the years of great activity, as was to be expected from the depressed financial condition of the country when the year opened. As a large amount of new track, for which preparations had already been made, was laid after the hard times began, so on the other hand the effect of a revival of business cannot be immediately seen in an increase in the new mileage. The preliminary work of projection, organization, surveying, obtaining right of way, holding elections for local aid, raising money on the securities, and constructing the roadway and superstructure all occupies months and sometimes years before the fruition of tracklaying appears. So, while 1885 has already been marked by a great revival of confidence and by an extended movement toward railway building, the year will end with less track added than in the previous year of depression. During the nine months of 1885, thus far tracklaying has been in progress in thirty-one of the States and Territories on 104 roads, but the aggregate length of line added is only 1,850 miles, which shows an average of less than eighteen miles to each road. This indicates that the work in progress has been almost entirely upon short local roads, and that there has been very little building of great through lines, like those whose hasty and unnecessary construction in the last few years did much to cause the financial troubles of the country. In only nine of the States does the mileage added reach 100 miles, and Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas are the only States thus far showing an increase of over 150 miles, the first named reaching 186 miles, which was laid on three lines.

A NARROW GAGE SELLS CHEAP.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7.—The Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad, running from Delphos to Carey, O., was today sold by United States Marshal Goodspeed for $116,500 to the committee of bondholders representing the Pittsburg interests. The road will probably be broadened and rebuilt, and will be used as an outlet to Cleveland of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis and other roads.

A DISASTROUS RATE WAR AVERTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon the rate trouble in the Passenger Committee of the Central Traffic Association, which threatened to precipitate a disastrous war, was ended. It was created by the action of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western instructing its agent at Clyde that, as the Lake Erie & Western and Nickel-Plate were not bound by the committee's agreement, the Lake Shore, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and others were relieved from the restrictions thereof, and consequently Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western agents were authorized to meet all rates offered. The committee asked General Passenger Agent Bronson to withdraw the instructions, as they were given under a misapprehension. Mr. Bronson said that if it were generally conceded that all of the lines concerned will be bound by the committee's instructions in the territory under controversy, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western would recall the directions given agents to meet all cut rates. Mr. Bronson said, further, that his action in the first place was the result of misinformation given by the General Passenger Agent of a prominent line, and that it was taken in self defense. At the end of five days the Central Committee resolved to resort to extreme measures unless the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western withdrew within that time the cut-rate orders. The days of grace would have expired tonight. At a late hour Mr. Bronson, having received assurances that competitors would consider themselves bound by the committee's rules, countermanded instructions given to agents at Clyde, Tiffin, Sandusky, and other places, and instructed them to strictly maintain rates. The war has thus been averted.

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE ELECT OFFICERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—Two hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and eight shares were represented in the meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad this afternoon, the largest number ever represented at any previous meeting. By a unanimous vote the old board of directors were reëlected with the exception of James Trabue, E. H. Green, W. S. Williams, and H. Clark, who are succeeded by J. A. Horsey, Thomas Rutter, Arnold Marius, and John H. Inman, all of New York. The following officers were elected: M. H. Smith, President; E. Norton, First Vice-President; A. M. Quarrier, Second Vice-President; E. B. Stahlman, Third Vice-President; William D. Thompson, Treasurer; B. K. Warren, Secretary. J. H. Hanahan succeeds Reuben Wells as General Manger and Reuben Wells was made Second Assistant to the President, a new office that was created.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—In the South Pennsylvania injunction hearing today Secretary Foster of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company produced a contract of Dec. 11, 1882, the parties to which were the Philadelphia & Reading, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, and the South Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. He had no information to give as to the meaning of the contract, and was, therefore, kept on the stand only a short time. S. B. Liggett and John E. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Company, who were summoned from Pittsburg yesterday, were next examined in relation to the connection of the Pennsylvania Company with the purchase of the South Pennsylvania securities. After referring to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Company in this city in August last, Mr. Liggett said that the company had to give a counter indemnity to J. Pierrepont Morgan, in lieu of a similar bond he gave the subscribers. Mr. Davidson was ignorant of the circumstances attending the purchase of the South Pennsylvania stock except from what he had heard. Testimony was then taken from Albert Hewson, Secretary of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, bearing upon the authorization of the issue of $5,600,000 of bonds used in the South Pennsylvania transfer. Through the failure of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Carnegie, and other Pittsburg capitalists to appear in response to a telegraphic summons, recess was taken.

After the recess the Commonwealth's counsel, learning that the expected witnesses had not arrived, determined to adjourn the hearing until tomorrow, when it will be resumed at Harrisburg. The Pittsburgers will be examined there, in addition to several residents of the place.

PRESIDENT GARRETT AND PARTY.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A large party of Baltimore & Ohio officials, numbering with their friends nearly forty in all, and including President Robert Garrett and Vice-Presidents King and Smith, arrived in Cleveland on a special train over the Valley Railway this afternoon. After an inspection of the Valley's docks and other terminal facilities the party was driven about the city and in the evening was entertained by the Union Club. Presidents Garrett and Wade had a conference, the result of which will be the establishment of closer relations between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Valley, both for passenger and freight business. Mr. Wade declined to discuss the details of the agreement, but stated that a traffic arrangement would be perfected. He said, however, that nothing further than this was contemplated, and there would be no lease or sale. Tonight the party returned to Pittsburg, whence the journey westward to Chicago will be continued over the Baltimore & Ohio lines.

BREAKING GROUND FOR A NEW ROAD.

HENDERSON, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—About 200 representative men of this city, and Evansville assembled at a point two miles from this city to witness the formal beginning of the construction of the Ohio Valley Railroad from this city to Jackson, Tenn. A short prayer was offered by Father Tierney of the Catholic Church. The opening address was made by the Hon. James F. Clay and was followed with short speeches by H. M. Sweetzer, George L. Dixon, W. L. Hollingsworth of Evansville, and Dr. P. G. Kelsey of De Koven. After the address the first ground was broken by two of the leading citizens. Peter Manion, one of the sub-contractors, immediately set a large force of men to work and will add 500 more within the next few days.

A ROCK ISLAND EXTENSION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company still continues purchasing property in this city. They recently purchased thirty-five acres of ground adjoining the city limits on the south, for which $500 per acre was paid. A part of this ground is an excellent site for railroad shops, and it is very probable it will be used for that purpose. More recently the company purchased $30,000 worth of improved property very handy to the business portion of the city. Work on the extension of the Rock Island to this city is rapidly progressing under most favorable weather, and the road will be completed by Jan. 1. The rumor that the Rock Island would extend this line from here to Atchison has not yet been authenticated.

A NEW LINE INCORPORATED.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed at the State-House today of the Bayfield Harbor & Great Western Railway Company, which proposes to run a line from Bayfield southwest to a point on the Minnesota State Line in Douglas County; also a branch from the main line in Douglas County to a point in Wisconsin opposit Stillwater, Minn., a total length of 200 miles. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The incorporators are W. F. Dalrymple, G. H. Noyes, and D. C. Millett of Milwaukee, Oliver Dalrymple of St. Paul, and D. F. Glover of Bayfield.

WISH TO DISSOLVE AN INJUNCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court Judges McKennan and Atchison heard an argument today upon a motion to dissolve the injunction granted by the Crawford County Court to James McHenry and others, restraining the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company and its trustees from paying out the moneys earned by the road to effect the carrying out of what is known as the revised reorganization scheme. The case belongs to the Western Circuit, having been appealed from the State Court.

WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE TRANSCONTINENTAL POOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—A draft of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad on the Southern Pacific Company based on the apportionment of Transcontinental pool business for the first six months of this year has been returned unhonored. It is reported that the Burlington & Missouri River has given the necessary thirty days' notice to withdraw from the Transcontinental pool.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL MANAGER SMITH.

It has been rumored for several days that General Manager C. W. Smith of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road [brother of W. H. Smith of Chicago] had resigned, and yesterday the rumor was confirmed. Mr. Smith several months ago was offered the Commissionership of the Transcontinental Association, which position, however, he declined. He has been connected with several of the leading roads of the country, and is not only a very able railroad man, but an affable and polished gentleman. The Second Vice-President of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Gen. W. C. Wickham, will in all probability be Mr. Smith's successor.

It is said that Mr. Smith, when the 10 per cent reduction was made on the Chesapeake & Ohio, assured the committee of engineers that wages would be restored at a certain time, and finding that he would be unable to carry out his promise, owing to matters which he could not control, resigned. Whether this last statement is true, however, is not known, but those best posted say that he has resigned to accept a similar position with another company. Mr. Smith was a universal favorit with the employés of the company, all of whom will regret his going.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NOTES.

The Western Railway Weighing Association weighed during the month of September 67,121 cars, an increase over August of 8,860 cars, and over the corresponding month of 1884 of 5,643 cars.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: The transfer of the case of C. P. Huntington vs. The Scioto Valley Railroad from the Ross County Common Pleas Court to the United States Court in this city was at the instance of the defendants. Mr. Huntington obtained a judgment in the Ross County Court, and will insist on remanding the case to that tribunal.

Mr. L. G. Cannon, General Agent of the Transcontinental Association, and Commissioner Midgley of the Pacific Coast Association have issued a supplement to through westbound traffic No. 3, equalizing rates on traffic forwarded via all-rail routes from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, or from points taking the same rates to Chicago or East Mississippi points to Pacific coast points.

The North La Crosse *News* says: "Now that the Chicago & Northwestern Road seems determined to come into the heart of La Crosse the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is anxious to get a greater share of Winona business, and has asked the Common Council of that city for permission to use the Winona & St. Peter track on Front street at a reasonable rate of compensation. The coming up the river of the Burlington Road seems destined to break up all the pretty little pools the other two roads have had for a number of years."

Mr. J. M. Taylor, late Canada Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul at Toronto, has been transferred to the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, vice W. J. Nelson, resigned. The Winnipeg Agency of this company will be abolished Nov. 1. It is learned that all the other Northwestern roads will abandon their Canada and Manitoba agencies at once. This is due to the recent pooling agreement between the St. Paul & Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railroads, which prevents the Northwestern roads from competing for the business between Canada and Manitoba points.

Commissioner E. P. Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association has just given a decision in a case brought by the Rock Island Sept. 9 against the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. The former charged the latter with having violated the Managers' agreement by the sale of one ticket to Harrisburg, Pa., for $24, the tariff rate being $24.75. The charge was supported by affidavits. The evidence being submitted to the General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was returned by him without comment, leaving the arbitrator to conclude that the peculiar line of defense adopted by the selling agent received no countenance from the managers of his company. The original offense was aggravated by the effort of the agent to evade consequences by altering the ticket after he had redeemed it. The extreme penalty—$100 fine—was therefore imposed by the arbitrator.

The meeting between Commissioner Midgley and the officials of the Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads, which is to try to effect an agreement by which the war on rates from Peoria, Kas., will be brought to an end, will probably be held at Kansas City next week. It is learned that the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads have contracted for all the business that is to go forward for some to come, and consequently an agreement with those roads now will be of little benefit to the Southwestern Railway Association.

A meeting of the Southern Passenger Association was held yesterday to consider the charges preferred against the Illinois Central for issuing single labor tickets, instead of confining the issue to parties of five or more. After a long and animated discussion the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago withdrew its charge on condition that the Illinois Central should redeem tickets purchased by the former and pay all attending expenses. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago was given permission to withdraw the charge upon the Illinois Central agreeing to redeem all single labor tickets of its issue purchased by other roads.

The Secretary of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest has sent a copy of the following resolution, adopted by the association, to the officials of the various railroads engaged in the lumber traffic of the Northwest:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the constantly fluctuating character of railroad tariffs is a serious cause of demoralization in the lumber trade, creating uncertainties among dealers, and undue and disastrous competitions, practically placing at short intervals what operates as an embargo upon business. And this convention hereby memorializes the managers of the railroads of the Northwest, asking in the name of this association and of the lumber trade generally, that changes in railroad tariffs be not made oftener than at intervals of three months, believing that the interests of the railroad companies in this matter are coincident with those of the manufacturers, dealers, and consumers of lumber.

Some interesting comparisons of the working of State and private railways in Sweden are given in a recent blue-book. The particulars refer to the year 1883. Sweden has about 4,100 miles of railway, of which there are 1,437 miles of State railways and 2,663 belonging to private companies. The total earnings for 1883 amounted to £2,170,186, and the working expenses to £1,216,326. The net earnings on the cost of the State railways was 3.65 per cent and on the private railways 4.82 per cent. The working expenses of the State railways averaged 60 per cent and of the private lines 50.7 per cent; but the most remarkable comparison is in the class of earnings. On the State railways 37 per cent of the earnings were received from passenger fares and 62 for goods traffic, and on the private railways 28 per cent for passengers and 70 per cent for goods traffic, the small percentage over in each case being made up by miscellaneous receipts. Presumably the State lines offer superior accommodation to passengers.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT ORDINANCE VETOED—THE LOYAL LEGION—ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS—GENERAL NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Since Sept. 14 last, when the Common Council terminated a long wrestle with the electric-light ordinance, passing it by a vote of 26 to 8, the public has anxiously awaited the Mayor's action on the measure. It was the general belief that his Honor would not sign the ordinance, which opinion was this morning shown to be correct by the Mayor's sending to the City Clerk his veto of the enactment. He gives as his reason for this course that he believes the ordinance in its present shape is dangerous to the public interest. The communication will be given to the Council at next Monday's meeting, when there is every reason to believe that the ordinance will be passed over the Mayor's veto by about the same vote as that upon its original passage. The measure has occasioned considerable interest among all classes in the city from the start, this interest being increased when it became known that the gas company was engaged in a quiet but determined fight against its passage. The Mayor stands in the uncomfortable position of being accused of throwing his power to the interests of the gas people, but in his veto message he fully sets forth his reasons for not believing the ordinance to be one which, as it is now framed, will prove beneficial to public interests.

A meeting of the Loyal Legion, the first since last June, was held at the hall of that body this evening, Gen. Fairchild, commander, presiding. A large number of prominent military gentlemen from various sections of the State, all members of the organization, were present. Action was taken on the application of twenty-seven gentlemen seeking a membership, which is the largest number ever received at any one meeting since the commandery was formed. At the conclusion of the business session, and after listening to an interesting paper by Dr. F. W. Byers of Monroe, the gentlemen partook of a grand banquet, exchanging pleasant words across the board until a late hour.

Beginning tomorrow afternoon, and continuing two days, the Wisconsin Anti-Prohibition Society will be in session at Liederkranz Hall. It is expected that about 300 delegates will be present. The opening address tomorrow will be delivered by President J. A. Hinsey, and it is probable that a platform will be adopted at the afternoon or evening session. Friday will be given to speeches and merrymaking in a general way.

The checker contest between Hook of Green County and Bradt of Omro, for the championship of Wisconsin, was today again postponed because of the first-named gentleman failing to appear. Bradt will remain in the city for a few days, and should his opponent then fail to arrive the contest will be deferred until some time next January.

Arrangements have been completed for the Irish demonstration to be held at the New Academy tomorrow night, the proceeds to be added to the Parnell fund. The large number of tickets already sold assures the success of the event. The principal addresses will be delivered by John F. Finerty of Chicago, the Hon. William Kennedy of Appleton, and W. J. Hynes of Chicago.

Statistics prepared at Collector of Internal Revenue Wall's office show that in this district there are 201 cigar manufactories, which during the month of September manufactured 5,000,000 cigars. Of this number nearly one-half were the product of Milwaukee establishments.

The ninth annual meeting of the Flower Mission, an organization composed of representative ladies of this city, having as their object the aid and cheer of needy and distressed people, was held today, reports submitted, officers elected for the ensuing year, etc.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

SOME CHOICE BITS AT WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

"Carp's" Washington Letter to Cleveland *Leader:* Antique furniture is still very much sought after among the more fashionable of people. The rage for it, however, has passed away, and only really choice bits command high prices. There are three establishments devoted to this business in Washington, one in Georgetown, and one in Alexandria. In these you may often find some very fine pieces. This is one of the oldest parts of the United States, and in early times it contained a very wealthy population. Much of the furniture of colonial days was imported from France or England, and it is not an uncommon thing to run across a relic of Washington or Jefferson in one of these antiquity shops. In one of the furniture stores of Alexandria, which was a hotel in Washington's day, they have for sale a bed in which it is said Washington used to sleep. I was offered once for $35 the desk which Thaddeus Stevens used while he was in Congress, and I know of houses in this city in which pieces of the furniture of Thomas Jefferson are in daily use. Calling upon Gen. Tyler, the gray-haired son of the President, last night, I took my seat upon a high, straight-backed, old-fashioned chair which, upon my noticing, the General told me was over 250 years old. It was brought by his ancestors to this country in sixteen hundred and something and had been in the family ever since. It is of English oak, now turned by age to the color of the darkest of black walnut, and was so well made that not a crack or a joint showed. Father Bassett, who for fifty years has been in the employ of the United States Senate, has some of the finest old relics in Washington. Among them is an old-fashioned lamp which lighted the Senate in the days of Van Buren's Vice-Presidency, and which for years sat on the Vice-President's desk. Father Bassett prizes it highly, and would not sell it for the prettiest thing of today in porcelain or brass.

THE ESDAILE CASE.

The Hyde Park police and detectives who are working upon the Esdaile disappearance case have found no new developments as yet, and where the young man is is still a mystery.

MEXICAN ROBBERS.

They Attack a Bullion Train, Coming from the Mines, and Kill Four of the Escort.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Oct. 7.—Reports have been brought to Monclova by freighters from the Balsa Napimi mines to the effect that one of Houston's bullion trains, in charge of a Mr. Morrison, had been attacked by robbers while en route from the Sierra Mojada mines to Parral, a station on the Mexican Central Railway, whence the bullion was to be shipped by express to the United States. It is reported that four of the escort were killed and it is feared that Morrison, who was well known here, is one of the victims, as he has not been heard from. The freighters say that after routing the escort the robbers drove off the pack-mules laden with the bullion. Mr. Houston purchases bullion from the small miners and makes weekly trips to the nearest railroad stations where it can be forwarded. Just how much bullion was on the train is not known.

FAIR WEATHER.

SUCH IS PROMISED CHICAGO BY REPORTED INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—1 a. m.—Indications for Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair weather and stationary temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, preceded by local showers, north to west winds, becoming variable, slight changes in temperature, rising followed in the northwest portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler in extreme southern portion, followed by slowly rising temperature in northern and central portions.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, slightly cooler in southern portion and warmer in northern portion, lower preceded in the extreme southern portion by rising barometer, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.....	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 24 hrs.
Alpena, Mich.	30.03	42	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
New York	30.26	47	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.00	54	....	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.13	42	E.	Cloudy..	....
Cairo, Ill	30.13	54	S.	Clear....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.19	43	S.	Cloudy..	....
Chicago, Ill	29.97	48	W.	Clear....	[illegible]
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	52	S.	Lt. rain.	.01
Cleveland, O.	30.09	39	W.	Hy. rain	.11
Deadwood, Dak	30.22	42	N. E.	Clear....	....
Boston, Mass.	30.22	42	N. E.	Clear....	....
Denver, Colo.	30.18	52	S.	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	56	S.	Clear....	....
Detroit, Mich	30.05	40	S. E.	Lt. rain.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.07	52	S.	Clear....	....
Duluth, Minn	30.17	40	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Little Rock					
Escanaba, Mich.	30.02	40	N.	Lt. rain.	.10
Fort Assinaboine, Mt.	30.07	32	E.	Cloudy..	....
Fort Buford, Mont.	30.22	40	N.	Cloudy..	....
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.25	35	....	Cloudy..	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.05	75	E.	Fair....	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.03	46	S. E.	Lt. rain.	.37
Halifax, N. S.	30.04	45	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Salt Lake	30.02	64	S.	Clear....	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	51	S.	Clear....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	45	N. W.	Clear....	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	54	S.	Clear....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.23	48	S. E.	Clear....	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.99	38	W.	Lt. rain.	.07
Memphis, Tenn.	30.07	60	S. W.	Clear....	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.98	41	S. W.	Cloudy..	.12
Montreal, Que.	30.25	38	N.	Cloudy..	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.24	51	N. W.	Clear....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.03	50	W.	Clear....	....
North Platte, Neb.	30.22	50	N. E.	Clear....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.21	46	S.	Clear....	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.20	57	S. E.	Clear....	....
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.11	42	S.	Lt. rain.	....
New Orleans	30.03	72	E.	Cloudy..	....
El Paso, N. M.	29.97	62	E.	Clear....	....
Washington	30.27	56	E.	Clear....	....
Quebec, Can.	30.18	36	W.	Clear....	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.15	45	S. E.	Cloudy..	....
Shreveport, La.	30.08	67	S. W.	Clear....	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.95	60	S.	Clear....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.97	65	S.	Fair....	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.15	42	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Toledo, O.	30.02	46	S.	Lt. rain.	....
Toronto, Can.	30.16	45	S. E.	Lt. rain.	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.28	52	S. W.	Clear....	....
Helena, Mont.	30.57	56	S. W.	Clear....	....
Mackinaw	30.01	44	N. E.	Clear....	....
Stockton	30.01	52	S. E.	Clear....	....
Las Animas	30.15	50	N. E.	Clear....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Ve.	Rain	Weather
6 a. m....	30.137	43.2	64.8	S. W..	7	......	Fair.
10 a. m....	30.069	48.2	68.0	S. E..	10	......	Lt.rain.
2 p. m....	29.998	50.7	65.1	S. E..	8	.18	Lt.rain.
6 p. m....	29.928	51.7	79.1	S.....	10	......	Cloudy.
10 p. m....	29.973	45.7	76.8	W.....	8	.08	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 55.5.
Minimum thermometer, 42.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.036.
Mean daily thermometer, 46.5.
Mean daily humidity, 68.9.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, the St. Laurent, from Havre.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Passed the Lizard, the Persian Monarch, from New York.

A CURIOUS TRIBE.

THE SAKEIS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA.

The report of the Resident in the State of Selangore, in the Malay Peninsula, for the last year contains some curious information with regard to "aboriginal tribes" called the Sakeis, who number between 700 and 800. They are in nine divisions, under head-men called Batins, and they live mainly by collecting gutta, rattans, and other jungle produce. As far as is known they have no form of religious worship, but they are very superstitious, believing in good and bad omens, the sacred character of certain birds, and they always desert a village as unlucky on the death of any member of the tribe. They tattoo figures on their arms, but apparently only for the sake of ornament, and do not use any specially significant figures, peculiar to each tribe, analogous to the totems of the North American Indians. They consider no kind of edible food unclean, but eat even monkeys, snakes, and scorpions, which they kill by means of a blow-pipe, throwing a dart poisoned with the juice of the ipoh or upas tree. For large game they use a kind of cross-bow, consisting of a sharpened bamboo spear placed horizontally on a grooved log, and a bent sapling fastened back by a rattan cord. This cord is stretched across a path in the jungle, and, on being touched, releases the sapling with sufficent force to drive it completely through a deer's body. The Sakeis live in small huts built of bamboo and thatched with leaves of the Bertam palm, raised eight feet or more above the ground. They are shy and easily frightened, but are quite harmless, and are gradually becoming accustomed to Europeans, by whom they are employed to track game and to cut paths through the jungle. They are small in stature, but are otherwise very similiar in appearance to the Malays, from whom they differ, however, in usually having wavy instead of straight-growing hair. A few Malays are attached to every Sakei community to act as go-betweens in the sale of their produce, and the officials have received special instructions to protect these aboriginal tribes.—*Nature, September 3.*

A SOLID HAND AND ARM.

A San Francisco reporter, while passing along the street, was amazed to see through an open doorway a man in the act of driving a tenpenny nail into a wooden beam with blows of his bare hand. The blows were lusty, the nail sank visibly into the wood as each was delivered, and still the man apparently suffered no pain. The reporter approached him, and learned that he had a hand and an arm, from the elbow down, of hollow steel, the natural limb having been lost by an accident twenty years before.

OBITUARY.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Oct. 7.—Capt. Thomas H. Rootes died here last night in the 76th year of his age.

[He was for more than thirty years a United States naval officer, and accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan. He served in the Confederate navy during the War.]

HE WILL SIN NO MORE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—A special from Newport, Ark., says: Huntley, the negro who knocked a young woman from her horse near Tuckerman and assaulted her has been found hanging to a tree, dead, near this place.

REPUDIATES HILL.

Rochester *Post-Express*, Oct. 2: The Waterloo (Seneca County) *News* is the first Democratic paper in the State to abandon Hill and hoist the Republican ticket.

LAKE MARINE.

The Schooner Thal Beached to Save the Lives of Her Crew.

But Little Inquiry Was Made for Grain-Carriers Yesterday—Freights Unchanged.

The Mate of the Schooner Arctic Lost Overboard—General News—Vessel Movements.

The master and owner of the schr S. Thal arrived here yesterday afternoon in search of a tug to assist in releasing his vessel from the beach. According to his story the Thal left Chicago last Saturday night for the east shore, where she was to load lumber. When in about midlake the vessel encountered a severe northerly gale and put back for shelter. An attempt was made to work her into Chicago Harbor, but she sprung a leak and became unmanageable. The water poured into her hold until she waterlogged, and she drifted by the harbor. Fearing that she would go to the bottom the Captain headed her for the beach and she stranded high and dry about ten miles this side of Michigan City. The Captain tried to procure the tug Waters of Michigan City to assist in releasing his vessel, but was unable to make satisfactory arrangements, and came here. Up to a late hour last night no tug had been sent to the unfortunate craft. So far she has sustained but little damage.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There was very little doing in lake freights yesterday. But little inquiry was made for vessel room, and only a limited amount of tonnage was ready to load. Rates were steady and unchanged on a basis of 1¾ cents for corn to Buffalo. The schr C. H. Burton, for corn, was the only charter reported for Buffalo. The schrs White Star and Mystic Star take corn to Ogdensburg, and the schr Penokee was chartered for corn to Midland.

Lumber freights were quiet and inactive at unchanged rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Coal freights were easy. The charters comprised the stmr Onoko and schr Scotia, for Chicago, at 50 cents; schrs St. Peter and Teutonia, stmr Maine, barges R. N. Rice, J. Breden, and W. Crosthwaite, for Toledo, at 30 cents. Canal freights were quiet and somewhat weaker. Fair shipments were made at 3¾ cents on wheat and 3¼ cents on corn to New York. Shippers made an effort to cut these rates, however, and in one instance are said to have done so to the extent of ⅛ cent on wheat. Two boats were sent to Fort Erie to load wheat for New York at 4 cents, this being the first grain shipped from that point this season.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Shippers today offered 70 cents on ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports. The advance is in sympathy with the upward movement in grain freights. The barge Goshawk goes to Marquette to load ore.

LOST OVERBOARD.

When the schr Arctic reached Chicago yesterday Capt. Paige reported the loss of the mate, Frank Stanton. The accident occurred about nine miles off South Haven. The vessel had encountered heavy weather, during which she became disabled in her running-gear. All hands were at work reefing the mainsail. Stanton was on the end of the mainboom, but lost his footing and fell into the sea. An unsuccessful effort was made to save him, but he soon sunk from sight. The deceased was 22 years of age and hailed from South Haven.

HEAVY WEATHER OUTSIDE.

The wind shifted to the southward yesterday morning and blew hard from that quarter all day. Capt. Anderson of the V. O. T. tug Shields telegraphed from Kenosha that the wind was blowing a gale and a very heavy sea was running down the lake. He did not think many vessels would reach this port until the wind died away.

WILL RAISE THE FAVORITE.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The wrecking-tug Mockingbird has arrived from Detroit. She has a diver and two steam-pumps, and is here to raise the schr Favorite, which sank in this harbor two weeks ago with a cargo of iron-ore.

A CAPTAIN MISSING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The owner of the schr Birdie arrived from Manistee today to look after his vessel. She arrived here last week with 400 bushels of potatoes, which were sold by Albert Morris, her Captain, who has disappeared.

CANAL TOLLS REDUCED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal have been reduced from 1 cent to ½ of a cent per ton for the balance of the season.

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The owners of the stmr W. H. Ketcham have decided to make temporary repairs on her after-crank, so as to enable her to keep running the rest of the season. The crank is in one piece, the pin part being nine inches in diameter. A five-inch hole is being bored to receive a new pin. It is expected that the job will be done by Saturday night.

The schr Scotia, which for about a week was in ordinary, was towed to Hefford's dock to load coal for Chicago. Though there has been no improvement in freights, her owner changed his mind about letting her remain idle.

The schr Maggie McRae with 22,700 bushels of barley, arrived from Port Darlington, Canada. This is the first receipt of barley by lake this fall.

The elevator situation was easy. The vessels arriving previously had nearly all been relieved of their cargoes and fresh arrivals were few. Outside of several line propellers the Onoko was the most important, and her large wheat cargo is being transferred into canal-boats.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Ralph Campbell, Traverse City, bark.
Schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James S. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Collin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, 57,000 bu corn.
Prop Robert Wallace, Ashtabula.
Schr Waukesha, Collingwood, 20,000 bu corn.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Schr Avery. Cleared—Props Lawrence, Champlain; schr Melvina. Weather mild.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stmr Robert Holland, lumber; schr Maria Martin, light, for grain. Sailed—Stmrs Holland and Wallace, schrs Z. Y. M. C. A., Maine, A. M. Luckey, S. Morrison, William H. Chapman.

Muskegon—Cleared—Prop J. E. Rumbell, for Riverdale; props Annie Laura, C. Hickox, Milwaukee, E. E. Thompson, Michael Groh, J. M. Allmendinger, George Dunbar, schrs Fleetwing, Cora Fuller, Carrier, L. J. Conway, R. B. King, L. B. Shepard, for Chicago; schrs Minerva, Trio, for Milwaukee; Tennie and Laura, for Port Washington.

Whitehall—Arrived—Prop R. C. Brittain, schrs Daisy Day, Jones, Maggie Thompson. Weather rainy; wind southwest, light.

Manistee—Arrived—Props City of Ludingtan, F. & P. M. No. 2, Charles Rietz, S. Chipman, M. Mills, R. A. Seymour, G. P. Heath, George Burnham, Joys; schrs J. Marks, Lilly E., John Mee, R. P. Mason, W. H. Dunham, Jessie Winter, W. Aldrich, Thomas Hume, Ida. Cleared—Props City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 2. Wind southeast, fresh.

Escanaba—Arrived—Prop Jim Sheriffs, schrs John Neiderhouse, A. J. Rogers, Mediator, Lem Ellsworth. Departed—Prop H. D. Coffinberry, schr H. R. Newcomb. Wind south; cloudy.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Detroit—Up Tuesday—Alpena and consorts, 11:40 p. m. Down, Japan, 8 p. m. Up Wednesday—Empire State, 11 a. m.; H. B. Tuttle and consorts, 11:40 a. m.; Nahant, 8:40 p. m.; Queen of the West and G. G. Houghton, 3 p. m.; Chamberlain and consort and S. J. Tilden, 3:30 p. m.; W. J. Averill, 5:40 p. m. Down—Gordon Campbell, 11:40 a. m.; Commodore, A. L. Hopkins, 5:30 p. m. Wind southeast, light; cloudy.

Mackinaw City—Down—Schr Brooklyn, 7:30 a. m.; prop Colorado, 8 a. m.; A. Folsom with schr Thomas Gawn, 11:40 a. m.; New York, 12:20 p. m.; schr Naiad, 1 p. m. Up—Prop William H. Gratwick and consorts, 5 p. m. Wind south, light.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Prop Siberia and consort, 4:20 a. m., prop R. J. Hackett and consort, 7:40 a. m.; prop W. S. Irish, 9:20 a. m.; prop Smith Moore and consort, 11:20 a. m.; tug Mystic, with schr Kimball, 11:20 a. m.; prop Athabasca, 12 m.; prop R. A. Packer, 12 m.; prop D. C. Whitney and consort, 2 p. m. Up—Prop H. P. Ranney and consorts, 7:40 a. m.; prop William Barnum and consort, 8:50 a. m.; prop Arizona 10:30 a. m.; prop Alberta, 12:25 p. m.; prop J. R. Whiting and consort, 12:20 p. m.; prop N. Mills and consort, 1:40 p. m.; prop New Orleans, 3 p. m.; prop Iron Age and consort, 4:30 p. m.; prop Oneida, 4:30 p. m. Wind southeast, light; weather raining and cold.

Port Huron—Down—Oconto, 8 p. m.; Garden City, 10 p. m.; Commodore, 9 a. m.; Ruby, Hall, and barges, 10 a. m.; Oceanica, P. M. Rogers, Camanche, Hartford, 11:20 a. m.; Schoolcraft, 12 m.; D. Lenty, 3 p. m.; Argyle, 5 p. m.; M. Sicken and barges, 6 p. m. Up—Germania, 7 p. m.; Ogemaw, 7:30 p. m.; Vanderbilt, 8 p. m.; William Chisholm, Morse, 9:20 p. m.; Colonial, 11 p. m.; Oscoda, M. L. Breck, 2 a. m.; Monticello, 3 a. m.; Lehigh, Sherwood, Kasota, Niagara, 1 p. m.; Alpena, 2 p. m. Wind south, light.

St. Ignace—Arrived—Prop Colorado, schr Narragansett. Sailed—Prop Leland. Passed down—Props Peerless and Toledo. The Colorado will load 700,000 shingles for Buffalo. Wind east, light; weather getting warmer.

LAKE HURON.

East Tawas—Cleared—Prop Oneida for Duluth; steam-barge Donaldson for Chicago. The barges Clement and Minnie Orton are at anchorage. Wind fresh, south; rain.

Goderich—Departed—Prop Ontario, Duluth. Wind south, light.

Collingwood—Departed—Stmr Pacific, Sault Ste. Marie, passengers and freight. Wind northerly.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—Arrived—Props India, Buffalo, merchandise; Northerner, Bay City, salt; St. Paul, Detroit, merchandise; barge C. H. Green, towing schrs Rose Sonsmith and Mattie C. Bell, Buffalo, coal. Cleared—Props J. Gould, Chicago, lumber; Idaho, Buffalo, flour; barge Calumet, schr Ironton, Buffalo, wheat. Weather clear; light northwest wind.

Ashland—Arrived—Schr Thomas C. Sheldon, with coal.

Marquette—Arrived—Barges Sheldon with S. P. Ely, Republic, Grace Holland, James Couch, Iron Chief with Iron State, tug Sampson with B. Bruce and Queen City. Cleared—Republic with Grace Holland and James Couch. Passed up—Tug Sampson and Queen City. Wind southwest.

LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo—Arrivals—Props Onoko, Chicago, wheat; Nashua, Green Bay, flour, etc.; Arabia, Chicago, flour, etc.; H. S. Hubbel, Bay City, lumber; St. Louis, Duluth, flour, etc. Clearances—Props Nashua, Green Bay, sundries; China, Duluth, sundries; Conestoga, Chicago, 810 tons coal, etc.; Portage, Chicago, sundries; Fred Mercur, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal.

Erie—Entered—Prop Business and schr Dawes, Escanaba, iron-ore. Passed—Prop China, Buffalo to Duluth; Conestoga, Buffalo to Chicago; schr Belle Harrison, Buffalo to Detroit.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Charlotte—Arrived—Stmr Nipegon, with barges Milburn and Middlesex; schrs Jennie Matthews, O. M. Bond. Cleared—Schr Jennie Matthews, Chicago coal. Wind southeast, fresh.

Kingston—The prop Westcott arrived from Chicago with corn. The prop Myles arrived at Portsmouth with deals from Manistee. Wind northwest, light; fair weather.

CHURCH DOINGS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS METHODIST CONFERENCE—THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD—OTHER RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois began a five-days' session at the church of that denomination in this city tonight, the Rev. P. Green of Orangeville preaching the opening sermon. Among the nearly forty ministers who are to be present a portion of the time is the Rev. L. L. Uhl, who for the last twelve years has been a missionary to India.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The preliminary session of the Rock River Methodist Conference was held tonight. The conference was presided over by the Rev. W. P. Gray. The Hon. George P. Lord delivered the address of welcome, extending a cordial greeting on behalf of the citizens and the church. The Rev. Lewis Curts responded in a very happy manner. The first regular session of the conference opens tomorrow morning with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, conducted by Bishop Charles H. Fowler.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The annual Central Illinois M. E. Conference meets at the M. E. Church in this city, commencing Thursday, and continues until Monday. Bishop Warren of Denver will open the conference at 9 a. m. with sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and at once proceed to organize the conference for work. Each forenoon will be devoted to business, and afternoons and evenings to addresses, anniversary meetings, etc. All sessions and meetings are open to the public. Thursday evening an address will be delivered by Dr. Gray on "Freedman's Aid"; Friday night, addresses by the Revs. Adams, Cummings, and McClish; Saturday night, an address by Dr. Kynet of Philadelphia; Sunday morning, a sermon by the Bishop; Sunday night, a missionary mass-meeting; Monday night, a temperance mass-meeting. Ministers from abroad are beginning to pour in.

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.—The National Woman's Congress met in this city today with a very large attendance from all parts of the United States. Meetings were held forenoon, afternoon, and evening. The forenoon session was only for members. Julia Ward Howe of Boston presided and gave an opening address this afternoon. Mrs. H. L. T. Walcott of Boston read a paper on "Work of the World's Women." A paper by Miss Frances E. Willard of Chicago on "The Work of the W. C. T. U." was next read. In the evening Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., of Chicago read a paper on "The Need of Adjustment Between Business and Social Life."

Sea & Co. Opening Today.

OPENING
OF
36 Cases
54-in. Homespuns
52-in. Homespuns
48-in. Homespuns
44-in. Homespuns
Warranted All Wool.

44-in. Twilled Cheviots,
52-in. Ladies' Cloths,
48-in. Ladies' Cloths,
52-in. Dress Flannels,
Complete Color Assortment.

42-in. French-Cashmeres,
42-in. Camel's Hair,
42-in. Tricots,
Armures, Jersey Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

46½c—46½c.
This entire list of this seasons's popular
Dress Goods
At the uniform price of just
46½c
FOR
THIS DAY,
In order to thoroughly advertise the largest Dress Goods stock in Chicago.
Worth 75
Worth 85
Worth $1
46½c

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF HIGH NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets.
Positively the Choicest Qualities made.

Special Silk Attraction
FOR THIS DAY.
$1.25 "Guinet" Black Silks,
$1.25 "Bellon" Black Silks;
$1.25 "Tapissier" Black Silks,
Get samples, compare.
At 89c

Colored Satins, 25c and 39c.

360 Dozens Ladies' One Dollar Quality Paris Made Cashmere Wool Hosiery, Blacks and all colors,
Children's sizes of above (5 to 8½), 33c; worth 75c.
47c

LADIES'
Finest Cashmere
Underwear,
"Cartwright & Warner's,"
"American Hosiery Co.'s,"
"New Britain Co.'s."
Finest qualities possible to make.
$1.95
ALL AROUND.
Worth $3.00.
Worth $3.50.
Worth $4.00.
Worth $5.00.
Worth $5.50.
Also some Ladies' and Children's UNION SUITS at same price—$1.95—"Cartwright & Warner's"; worth $5.

Men's English Cashmere Wool Full Regular Half Hose, Blacks, Solid colors, Mixtures,
23c!
Worth 45c.
Worth 50c.
Worth 60c.
Worth 65c.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, 69c.
Actually worth $1.25. Also equally great values in all finer grades up to $4.00.

1,000 Men's Unlaundried Dress Shirts, Lonsdale Muslin, Reinforced Fronts, 29c

FOR THIS OPENING DAY
Choice of our Entire Stock of
MEN'S SILK and SATIN SCARFS,
In Newest Shapes and Colors,
21 cts.,
Including Ties worth $1.00.

1,000 Pairs
Men's Silk Emb. Suspenders,
With Knitted Silk Ends, well worth $1.25,
At 46c.

SEA'S OPENING DAY.

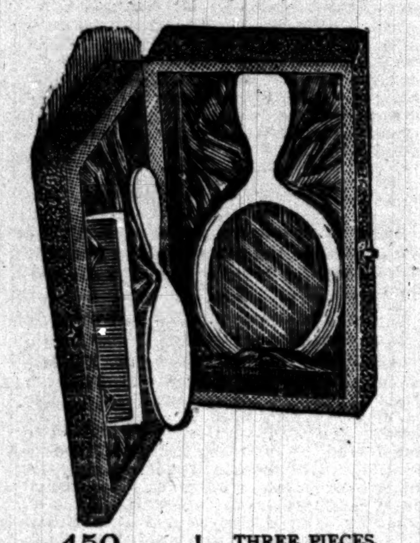
Sea & Co. Opening Today.

1,000
English Twilled Silk Umbrellas,
Solid Gold Heads, Sterling Silver Heads,
$2.26
With Gold Heads.
With Silver Heads.
Same Silk,
With Natural Sticks,
$1.59.

TRIMMINGS.
Opening Day Offerings.
4-in. Feather, very heavy, all cols., 65c; worth $1.25.
4-in. French Moss, all colors, 80c; worth $1.50.
3 Row Heavy Chenille Fringe, 55c; worth $1.25.

LACES! LACES!
OPENING DAY BARGAINS.
REAL ORIENTAL LACES,
Of the very Finest Quality
(No finer made),
8 inches wide,
10 inches wide,
25 cts.
Worth 75c.
Worth $1.00.
Worth $1.25.

Black Spanish Guipure Laces.
18-in. All-Silk, $1.25; worth $3.00.
13-in. All-Silk, 85c; worth $1.50.
9-in. All-Silk, 60c; worth $1.25.



450
Silk Plush Toilet Cases,
Full size set of Celluloid.
THREE PIECES,
Plate Mirror, Brush, Comb,
$1.95.
Worth $4.00.

Polished Brass
(Cuivre Poli)
Crumb Tray,
With Brass Handle Brush,
69c.

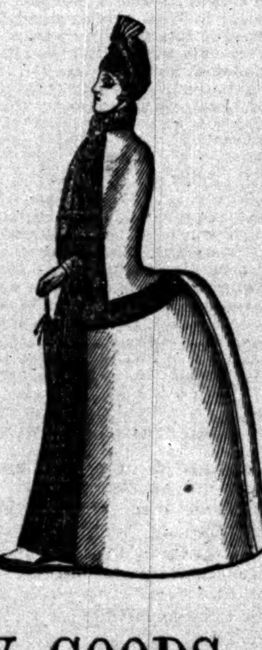
SEA'S OPENING DAY.

SEA & CO

ANNOUNCE
FOR
TODAY
A GENERAL DISPLAY
OF
WINTER FASHIONS
10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

COSTUMES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY

Made and designed from our own materials, by our own people, in our own premises, and intended to illustrate the PROGRESS and SUCCESS attending our reorganization as
Importing Retailers
—OF—
FIRST QUALITY DRY GOODS.



Sea & Co.
122 and 124 State-st.,
CHICAGO.

Sea & Co.
122 and 124 State-st.,
CHICAGO.

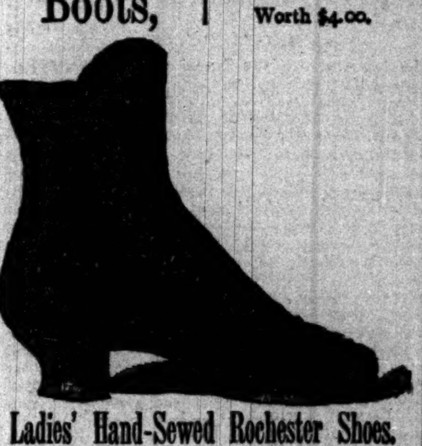
10,000 ART SOUVENIRS GIVEN LADIES TODAY!

Sea & Co. Opening Today.

SHOES
FOR LITTLE CHICKS,
As well as persons older,
WILL BE SHOWN TODAY
In the finest qualities made, as well as equally durable lower cost grades.
Children's Spring Heel Peb. Goat Button, 73c; shoe stores ask $1.25.
Children's Rubber Boots, 99c.
Boys' First Boots, Red Tops, 88c.

Opening Day Bargains.
Ladies' Hand-Sewed Shoes
AND
Beautifully-Made Fancy Slippers
At One-Half Shoe-Store Prices.

Special. Special. Special.
Opening-Day Bargains!
LADIES'
White Kid Boots,
$1.76 Pair.
Worth $4.00.



Ladies' Hand-Sewed Rochester Shoes.
Rochester Shoe Co.'s
Cox's Popular Make
Curtis and Wheeler's
Ladies' Shoes
Pebble Goat and Fr. Kid Button,
$2.53; worth $4.00 to $5.50.
For the Opening Day only.

FANS
To-Day.
All are new Fall and Winter Styles for Season '85 at the uniform price of
$1.42!
Comprising an assortment never before under one roof. None worth less than $3.00; many worth $10.00.

SEA'S OPENING DAY.

Sea & Co. Opening Today.

This Cut Shows a Little Girl Wearing a Pretty Costume and Hat Bought at Sea's.

BALLOONS like this little Girl's GIVEN TO ALL CHILDREN who with their parents visit Sea's today, for Mr. Sea never forgets the Little Ones.

LINEN SALE THIS DAY ONLY.
Bleached Satin Table Damask, 63c; value, $1.00.
Napkins to match, $1.47 doz.; value, $2.50.
Fancy Damask Towels, snow white damask, long knotted fringes, unusually beautiful patterns, 27½c; worth 75c.
NOVELTY LINENS—Table Scarfs, Bureau Sets, Tray Cloths, Dining Sets, Chair Backs, Stamped Patterns, etc., less than importers' cost.

THE Morning DIP

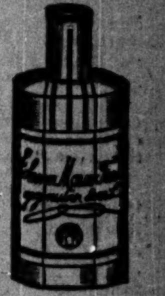
Stamped Linen Splashers, 11½c, worth 25c; 14½c, worth 40c; 30 beautiful designs.
1,500 dozens Turkish Bath Cloths (or Dusters), 13½c a dozen.

TODAY. TODAY.
Six Cases Genuine Cocheco Foulards, yard wide Dress Cambrics, 6¼c; in full assortment of the New Fall Colors, New Fall Patterns; value 10 and 12½c.
Lonsdale Muslin, "Fruit of the Loom," 5½c.

11½ Cents.
Embroidered Canvas Brush and Comb Bag.

Cuticura Soap, 12½c; Strong's Arnica Tooth Soap, 19c; Sozodont, 41c; Medicated Toilet Paper, 7c for 100 Sheets. Sponges, Chamois, Combs, Brushes, Powders, Perfumery, and every article necessary for the Toilet.

37½c
4 oz. Bottles
"Johann Maria Farina"
COLOGNE.



SEA'S OPENING DAY.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
THE GREATEST HIT YET!
Maurice Barrymore's latest and greatest play,
THE DON.
Under the management of Arthur and Cannon, with HENRY LEE in the title role, and the Strongest Company of Actors in the country, selected from the Leading English and American Theatres. A Revelation in Scenery. A Triumph in Stage Management.
Oct. 12—LAWRENCE BARRETT in RICHELIEU.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
EXTRA!
Commencing Monday, October 12,
FOR THREE WEEKS,
BARRETT
Change of Play Nightly.
☞ SALE OF SEATS commences this (Thursday) morning for the entire engagement.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN........................Lessee and Manager
A GRAND SUCCESS. ITS EQUAL HAS NEVER BEEN WITNESSED ON A CHICAGO STAGE. THE PRESS UNANIMOUS in Unstinted Praise. The vast audience and the resounding applause attest the signal triumph achieved by
ROBSON AND CRANE
In their magnificent production of Shakspeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
"Comedy of Errors" all this week. Matinee Saturday.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees
J. B. POLK
IN
MIXED PICKLES.
Popular prices—50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next Week—Catherine Lewis, in GLADYS.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Dan Sully's funniest of all comedies,
CAPITAL PRIZE!
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Sunday evening, Oct. 11—Thompson's Opera Company in "The Mikado."

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
The Fashionable Family Resort.
Intense interest manifested in the Japanese opera,
THE MIKADO,
As presented by the GOODWIN OPERA COMPANY.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
POPULAR PRICES. Order Carriages—10:30.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly, and Matinees Wednesday Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
A Veritable Picture of Hebrew Life in America,
THE DIAMOND BROKER.
E. L. WALTON, R. E. GRAHAM. Good cast. Six New Scenes, Illustrating Life in New York City.
Next Monday—Wallack's "Bandit King."

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., near Randolph.
WEEK OF OCT. 5:
Allison & Felch's Burlesque Musical Comedy,
"TREBIZONDE."
Bessie Grey and a Fine Company.
Prices—10, 20, 25, 35, and 50c.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Lennox's Spectacular Melodrama,
HOOP OF GOLD.
GRENIER'S ALCAZAR THEATRE.
formerly Grenier's Garden.
AMY GORDON CO. MIKADO. The World's Rage

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of......................J. M. HILL
House crowded at each performance to witness
LESTER & ALLEN'S BIG MINSTRELS
And the Champion of the World,
JOHN L. SULLIVAN.
Every night this week and Saturday Matinee.
Monday, Oct. 12—MODJESKA.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
EXTRA.
Monday Evening, Oct. 12,
First appearance since her return from Europe.
MODJESKA.
Repertory for the week as follows:
Monday..CAMILLE
Tuesday..................................TWELFTH NIGHT
Wednesday Matinee..............................CAMILLE
Wednesday Evening........................AS YOU LIKE IT
Thursday..................} First time of the new play,
Friday.......................} PRINCE ZILAH
Sat. Mat. and Evening..}
Sale of seats now in progress at the Box Office.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Week commencing Monday, Oct. 5,
Our Great Dude Show.
20 HEAVY SWELLS.
Come and vote for the handsomest man in our city.
Our Great Old Maid's Show begins Monday, Oct. 12, at the West Side Museum. We want Thirty Ladies aged from 30 to 50 years.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The famous Harris Quadruplets; Madame Griard Geyer's Prismatic Fountain Statues; and J. W. McANDREWS' SPECIALTY COMPANY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Greatest Success on Record. House crowded nightly.
Are you on? I should roll!
The comedy event of the season! Every evening at 8, Saturday Matinee at 2.
Chicago's favorite comedian,
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
And his Talented Comedy Company, in the latest absurdity success, entitled
"The Skating Rink."
Overflowing with fun, music, and laughter.
"So very funny; can't describe!"

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS!
A great bill this week. Immediate hit of the new Madrigal, Fairie Voices, Comedy of Terrors, Sweatnam's Stuttering Lover, and Welch's typical and topical burletta, "Down in a Coal Mine."
Note the new prices for the Saturday Matinee 25 and 50c for the best Reserved Seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL.
THE SALE OF SEATS for the engagement of Mr.
C. W. COULDOCK,
Who will appear next Sunday evening, Oct. 11th, as Luke Fielding in
THE WILLOW COPSE,
WILL BEGIN THIS THURSDAY MORNING at the Box-Office, McVicker's Theatre.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
MOLOCH!
Mighty Monster of the Deep; Wild Girl, Albino Giant, etc. In the Theatre—ROMEO AND JUGGLET.
10 CENTS—TO ALL, INCLUDING A SEAT—10 CENTS
Opera Chairs 5 cents extra.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
The Climax of Our Late War of the Rebellion.
Pronounced not only by the entire press, but by all the leading military authorities as being the ONLY PERFECT AND TRUE PRODUCTION OF ANY BATTLE.
A pleasant Cable-Car ride will take you to the doors of this monster Panorama, located on Wabash-av. (Panorama-place), where hourly lectures will be delivered by veterans who have participated in this most heroic of all fights.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
See It and You Will Be Amazed.

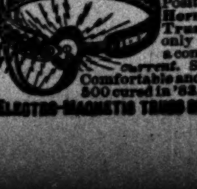
PANORAMA.
SHILOH!
Gen. Grant's First and Greatest Battle in the Field.
The greatest military men of the nation, the press, and public proclaim this the most perfect portrayal of a battle in the world.
GEN. PRENTISS
Tells the story of the fight every day and evening.
Michigan-av., Opposite Exposition.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
In the Art Annex a Great Painting by Dannat, entitled "A QUARTETTE."
One Full Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, assisted by the world-renowned Trombone Solo Artist, Mr. Frederick Innes.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

CHICAGO BALL PARK,
Corner West Congress and Loomis-sts.
BASE BALL.
PHILADELPHIA vs. CHICAGO
Last games of the season:
Thursday, Oct. 8; Saturday, Oct. 10,
at 3 p. m.
Take Van Buren and Madison or Ogden avenue cars. Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison; Clayton's, 121 Clark street; Myers', 260 South Clark; Cochrane's, 447 West Madison street.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
Of MR. JOSEPH
JEFFERSON
And Last Performances of
RIP VAN WINKLE!
ONLY JEFFERSON MATINEE SATURDAY.
Commencing next Sunday evening—C. W. Couldock in the Willow Copse.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT AT 8. TONIGHT AT 8.
McDowell's Comedy Co. in
"WEDDING BELLS."
Next Week—First time on the West Side—M. B. CURTIS as SAM'L OF POSEN.



RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '85. Send Stamp for pamphlet.
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Lyon & Healy
Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best in the market at a moderate price. 6,000 now in use. Remarkable for their durability and capacity for standing in tune. Indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Liebling, Eddy, Pratt, and other eminent members of the musical profession.
WAREROOMS,
State and Monroe-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

PATCH & BALKWILL.

The partnership heretofore carried on in the firm name of Patch & Balkwill (furniture manufacturers), factory and warerooms in rear of 107 to 115 Throop-st., Chicago, Ill., is hereby this day dissolved. Mr. William Patch having withdrawn from the business and firm, Mr. John Balkwill is alone authorized to settle the partnership business of the late firm, and will continue to carry on in his own name the manufacture and sale of furniture at the old stand as before. Dated Chicago, October 7, 1885.

PATCH & BALKWILL.

MISSES GRINNELL'S
English, French, and German Boarding School,
For Young Ladies, 53 East 55th-st., New York.
Classical Course. Special instruction in History, Literature and the Sciences. Superior advantages for the study of Art and Music. 13th year begins Oct. 1. Circular sent on application.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, Nos. 6 & 8 East 53d-st., New York.
The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1. Circulars at the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER. 24th year opens Sept. 16. New Buildings; Superior Equipment; Thorough Instruction. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Catalogues of D. C. NICHOLES, Esq., No. 208 La Salle-st., city, or COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

French and English Day School.
Miss Hall and Miss Dickerman.
2115 INDIANA-AV.
Open Sept. 24th.

Rupture.
$100 REWARD!
Rupture promptly cured. $100 reward for a case of Inguinal or Scrotal Rupture that we cannot retain with the Famous Parker Retentive Truss.
Just issued—"The Rational Treatment of Rupture; a Study of the Causation, Pathology, and Variation of Hernia." Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co.
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Wilson Line of Steamers.
New York, Hull, and Continental Ports. The steamers of this line sail weekly from New York, connecting at Hull with the steamers of this and other steamship lines running to all Baltic, Scandinavian, North Sea, and Mediterranean ports, to all of which through bills of lading are issued. For information relating to transhipment cargo apply to JOHN BLEGEN, General Continental Freight Agent, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago; and for Hull and English business to SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 39 South Williams-st., New York.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS
BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
"Umbria," "Etruria," "Oregon," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.
This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
P. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

ANCHOR LINE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
Sail from New York Every Saturday for
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Cabins, $60 to $80; Second Class, $30.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
"CITY OF ROME" Sails from New York Oct. 21.
Saloon passage, $60 and upwards. Second Class, $35.
Steerage outward, $20. Prepaid, $15.
For passage or further information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 45 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

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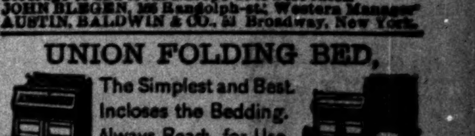

The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.
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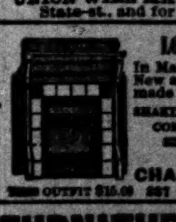

LOW PRICED WOOD MANTELS
In Mahogany and other Hard Woods. New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.
[illegible]
CHAS. L. PAGE, [illegible] Wabash-av. LOWEST PRICES.

FURNITURE | FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av. C. G. Nelton

Dr. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West.
Eyes sent by Express. Office [illegible] State-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. E. B. Alexander, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Charles I. Fee, St. Paul, and R. W. Sample, Lafayette, Ind., are at the Sherman.

Thomas H. Craig, New York; H. S. Van Cleve, Minneapolis; and O. H. Dorrance, Omaha, are at the Palmer.

Judge E. F. Bull, Ottawa; Judge George C. Davis, Lynn, Mass.; Col. Carr and Capt. Maurice Barnard Byles, English army, London, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Ald. Colvin spent some time yesterday communing with "fine-worker" Joe Mackin in his quarters in the jail.

Librairie Francaise, No. 77 State street, sends to THE TRIBUNE late numbers of *Le Journal Amusant, Le Triboulet, L'Independance Belge, Gil Blas, Le Gaulois, Le Soleil, Le Figaro.*

Clerk Clingen of the South Side Police Court turned over to City-Attorney Washburne 100 more forfeited bail bonds yesterday, making 151 so far: and he has many others lying around loose.

The assessment from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street for extending Michigan avenue boulevard was confirmed by Judge Rogers yesterday. Improvement of the avenue will commence early in the spring.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 44°; 9 a. m., 44°; 10 a. m., 43°; 11 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 47°; 1 p. m., 48°; 3 p. m., 48°; 6 p. m., 48°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.42.

Members of the Citizens' Committee, and also contributors to the fund for the entertainment of the Mexican visitors, will meet at the rooms of the Press Club, No. 133 Clark street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon to hear a final report and dispose of the balance on hand.

Marshal John Redell, Chief of the First Battalion, was last night presented by some of his friends with a white hat, a suit of rubber, and waterproof boots. A very pleasant time was afterwards spent in social converse, ending with an elegant supper provided by the recipient.

In THE TRIBUNE illustrated article on the exposition a few days ago a sportive sketch of the phrenologist who holds forth there was given. In it the term "bunkologist" was used, whereas the word as written was "bumpologist," as the connection showed, and should have been so printed.

Thirty-one men will be taken to the penitentiary and seven boys to the Reform School from the County Jail this morning. The adult prisoners' sentences aggregate fifty-nine and one-quarter years, and the boys will serve in all fifteen and one-half years. The lot consists of nineteen burglars, eleven thieves, five robbers, and three forgers.

Art Taylor, the 12-year-old "Cap'n" of a West Side gang, was released from the bridewell Sunday after working out a $25 fine for petty larceny. He came into town late in the day, and in the evening was caught while attempting to break into a cigar-shop at No. 23 West Madison street. He was returned to the bridewell on a $50 fine.

The veterans of the old Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New York, now one of the leading organizations in New York, intend paying a visit to Chicago next fall, and will bring with them their old goose-neck engine, and parade over 100 men. They are already fully equipped, and every one carries gray locks, having served their time out before the War.

City-Attorney Washburne will soon notify all parties against whom judgments have been rendered in the police courts, and who have not satisfied them, that if he does not hear from them within ten days he will have an alias execution issued. Substantially the same notice will be sent to the sureties on forfeited bonds, though in these cases suits will be commenced to recover.

Grant Jacobs, coachman for T. M. Baxter, a prominent Board of Trade man, disappeared Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock after hitching up Baxter's $1,000 team to his $500 buggy. Jacobs drove away in the stylish turnout, and Baxter has not received information of a trace of man or rig to reward him for putting forth every possible effort in that direction. Jacobs sent his wife to Canada last Friday night.

A member of the September grand jury talked freely yesterday about the time that was had in the jury-room voting in the case against Jasper E. Sweet, who killed Dr. Waugh. He said the first vote showed that three men voted to indict Sweet for murder and twenty voted for a "no bill." After reconsideration of the case and a hot personal debate the jury voted the "no bill" upon the strength of which Sweet was set at liberty.

James McGuire, a laboring man, living at No. 2125 Grove street, has been missing since last Friday. That day he went to work upon the building at No. 91 Clark street, together with some stonemasons. In some way the men got a jug of whisky and towards night become pretty drunk. McGuire left the building about 5 o'clock, in the company of two masons, and has not been seen since. He is 47 years old, five feet eight inches tall, has sandy hair and a mustache, and is rather stout.

Tuesday evening at the parsonage of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church the young people of the church very pleasantly surprised their pastor, the Rev. T. P. Marsh, and his wife with the gift of a very valuable oil painting as a testimonial of the affectionate regard and esteem in which they are held. Mr. Marsh is just closing a successful pastorate of three years at this church and will carry away with him the good wishes of his whole congregation. He is prominently spoken of for the Eldership.

Charles Harris, a negro, was arrested two weeks ago for malicious mischief, having broken a plate-glass window in Munger's laundry on West Madison street. In his examination the fact of his insanity was revealed, and on the order of the County Physician he was sent to the Insane Asylum. Yesterday it was reported that he was creating a riot on West Lake street, armed with a small battery of guns and a well-grown club. An officer was sent out to capture him, but the negro escaped and is still at large.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Loan & Building Association last evening it was decided to increase the capital stock to $5,000,000 and to increase the number of directors to twelve. Messrs. Thomas Boyle, J. A. Cost, H. B. Briggs, and N. M. Keeney were elected directors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Dr. T. C. Duncan was elected President; M. J. McGrath, Vice-President; A. Arthur Banks, Treasurer; E. J. Whitehead, Attorney; and W. M. R. Vose, Secretary.

In the case of Thomas Conway and James Furlong, who were charged before Justice Kersten yesterday with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer, it was testified by Officer Culkins that he was tripped up by Conway and kicked as he fell, and that in the brunt of this abuse from the prisoner he gave him a light tap with his club in self-defense. Other witnesses of the tussle between the stubborn prisoner and the policeman said the officer gave the man a light tap, and that he did not strike viciously in administering it. This testimony was allowed by the Justice to stand in exoneration of the officer, and the disorderlies were fined $15 each.

The employés of Cook & Rathbone, boxmakers, with a factory on the Illinois Central pier, struck for higher wages for a certain kind of work last Monday. Fifty men, all members of the Boxmakers' Union, went out because the foreman of the shop refused to reinstate a workman who had acted as their spokesman in making the demand for higher wages, and who was discharged for some reason. The men thought he had been discharged because he had done the talking, and, learning that he was not, told the foreman that they would return if he would take back the discharged spokesman for one day. That was agreed to, but the man refused to go back. The strikers then came to terms, and all were reinstated at noon Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Nowlin, who was almost a centenarian, died at her residence, No. 2500 Archer avenue, day before yesterday. She was 93 years old and was one of the earliest settlers in Chicago. She was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1792, and her early life was passed among the exciting scenes of revolutionary times. In 1831 she and her husband emigrated to this country and settled in Montreal. British dominion was even there distasteful to them, and in a few years they started westward and located in Chicago in 1845. Mrs. Nowlin possessed, even to the last, the full vigor of her mental faculties. She had always been strong physically, but the recent inclement weather brought on an attack of pneumonia, from the effects of which she could not rally.

THE LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION.

John M. Pearson of the Live-Stock Commission said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that glanders was the only contagious disease giving the commission trouble now. Numerous cases were reported in isolated spots in such localities as to justify the belief that the disease had existed for some time without its nature being understood. The next meeting of the commission would be held the coming week in Springfield, when a complete system of quarantine, which would be thorough and stand the test in the courts, would be considered and adopted.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago is to be reorganized. It has forty-two members. The terms of seven expired in June. Since then President N. K. Fairbank and several others have resigned, and a number have expressed a willingness to do so for the purpose of reorganization. At a meeting Monday nominations were made for existing vacancies, and at the next session, which will be held at the Grand Pacific Monday afternoon, it is likely that from twelve to twenty new trustees will be elected. After officers are elected the question of raising money to redeem the property will come up. So far, it is understood, nothing has been done toward this.

HE WAS ASSAULTED.

For originality of expression Edward Heineman, who lives on Hanover street, has been awarded judgment by all the Police Justices. William and Henry Humbrecht, two neighbors of his, assaulted him recently and beat him badly, it is alleged. Heineman was able to appear on the streets yesterday, and he proceeded to Justice Brayton's court, where he made affidavit that the two brothers "did, without cause or provocation and with an abandoned and malignant heart, assault this affiant with a deadly weapon—to wit: a knife and a beer-glass." Such a positive statement could not be overlooked, and the two brothers were placed under bonds of $300 each to appear Oct. 15 for examination.

THE MYTHOGRAPH.

MR. ABRAHAM'S CASE AGAINST ITS SELLERS DISMISSED.

Joseph T. Hair and Josiah W. Osborn, the two owners of "The Mythograph, or the Mysterious Writing Machine," were arraigned before Justice Prindiville on the charge of obtaining $150 from Robert Abrahams of No. 64 Emerson avenue. The prosecuting witness, in telling his story, said that a few weeks ago his attention was called to an advertisement signed "Osborn, No. 167 West Washington street," asking for a man to take an interest in the mythograph, to be used at the State Fair, for $150, he to receive a salary of $20 and a portion of the receipts. The machine, which might be a patent wienerwurst-box so far as appearances go, was shown him, and he was told that slips of blank paper were passed through it and came out covered with writing telling the fortunes of persons who invested money for the pleasure of being able to look into the future. He paid $75, to be refunded if not satisfactory, and then the workings of the mythograph were explained to him. The paper was written on with sympathetic ink, and in passing through the machine was heated by a spirit-lamp placed inside, coming out with the writing plain and black. He took the nickel-plated box to the State Fair and put up a sign informing the public that fortunes would be told for the sum of 10 cents. He did a rushing business for two days, when members of the State Board of Agriculture investigated the mysterious writing machine and pronounced it a fraud. Abrahams tried to explain that he did not pretend to cover the paper with writing through supernatural agencies, but his explanation was not listened to and he was summarily bounced. Then he went back to Hair & Osborn, and asked that his $75 be refunded—a request that was refused. Justice Prindiville dismissed the case on the evidence of the prosecution, on the ground that Abrahams was well aware of the nature of his purchase. If he wanted the $75 he would be compelled to bring civil proceedings, as the money had been paid the defendant voluntarily.

REAL ESTATE.

MORE WABASH-AVENUE PROPERTY SOLD BY B. P. HUTCHINSON—THE BOARD MEETING.

B. P. Hutchinson has sold to Frederick Fischer of the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Fischer the property on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street for $150,000 cash. The lot is about eighty feet on Wabash and 180 on Harrison. On the corner is a substantial four-story stone building used for stores, offices, etc. East of that is an alley and then three three-story dwellings. All these buildings are included in the purchase. Mr. Hutchinson has been the owner of the property since some time before the fire. Mr. Fischer bought the property as an investment, and it does not seem probable that there will be any changes in it for the present, as the buildings are in good condition. The trade was made by Mr. Thomas Parker.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Real-Estate Board was held yesterday at their rooms, No. 159 La Salle street. Henry L. Turner, from the Committee on Titles, reported favorably upon the affairs of the Cook County Abstract Company, but thought definit action in taking their abstracts and those of Otto Peltzer & Co. should be deferred until a conference could be had with the lawyers' committee. On motion of Mr. Givins it was decided to fix upon a day for the discussion of the advisability of a real-estate agent taking charge of property which is in another broker's hand. H. L. Turner was invited to read a paper on the "Courtesy of Brokers" at some future meeting.

DR. DEANS

GIVEN TIME TO PROVE THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BY BALDWIN AND RIES.

Dr. Edwin Deans, William H. Baldwin, and John Ries appeared before Justice White yesterday afternoon. Capt. Bonfield, who has worked up the case, made a statement relating the circumstances of the arrest of the different parties and the confession Ries had made. This was to the effect that Baldwin had come to him and engaged him to set fire to a house owned by Dr. Deans in Gravesville, Wis. This Ries consented to do, and was furnished with a diagram of the house and with steamboat passage to Milwaukee and back. At the last moment, however, he peached, and Baldwin and the doctor were arrested. Ries, who is a heavy, bloated loafer, well known in West Side barrel-houses, swore to the correctness of his statement.

Baldwin, a small, thin man, who bit nervously at his finger-nails, testified that the doctor had broached the plan to him and asked him to engage some fellow to carry it out. At the doctor's request he had drawn a diagram of the building and made all the necessary preparations. He had been promised a share in the proceeds of the insurance. Dr. Deans is a heavy-set man with sunken eyes and a very sharp face. He emphatically denied the charges against him.

"It's a put-up job—a blackmailing scheme—on the part of these fellows," he said. "Such a thing never occurred to me, and we never had a consultation on the matter. Grant me a continuance for a few days and I will easily establish the truth of what I say." The case was continued to Oct. 17, and Baldwin and the doctor put under bonds for $2,000. Ries' bond was set at $500, and he still lies in jail.

Dr. Deans said to a reporter that the account of his life and property given in yesterday's TRIBUNE was substantially correct. He is confident he can prove that the conspiracy was against him, and not one of which he was a part.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE USUAL GRIST OF BUSINESS—ANOTHER HIGH SCHOOL.

The Board of Education met last evening, the absentees being Garvey, Corkery, and Brand. An application for appointment as teacher of gymnastics was referred to the Committee on Physical Culture.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Citizens' Association calling attention to the smoke coming from school buildings, and asking that steps be taken to abate the nuisance. It was sent to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The bond of School-Agent Chase in the penal sum of $100,000, the sureties being C. C. Chase, Samuel B. Chase, and H. G. Chase, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The purchase was recommended of a lot 50x174, adjoining the Raymond School lot on Wabash avenue, for $5,600.

The School Agent reported that there was due and unpaid Oct. 1 for rent of school fund property $47,794. His receipts for September were $29,977 and expenditures $254, leaving on hand $75,392.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on the application of a resident of Cicero to permit his daughter to attend the high school on the ground that he paid city taxes. Concurred in.

On motion of Inspector Collier the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and High School were authorized to prepare plans for a twenty-four-room high-school building, with hall above, to be erected on the corner of Congress and Lincoln streets. All voted for it except Kraus, the reason given by Inspector Collier being that the present high school was too small to meet the requirements of the West Side.

Superintendent Rowland reported that the number of teachers employed was 1,351, the total enrollment to date 69,104, and the membership at the close of September 66,518.

The name of the "Division and Cleaver street" school was changed to Kosciusko.

A lively wrangle occurred over a proposition to elect a day teacher a teacher in an evening school without having passed an examination as the rules required. It was finally defeated.

The board then adjourned.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. Frank G. Hoyne states that he is not an applicant for the position of Special Deputy under Collector Seeberger, but the fact remains, according to the statements of many of Mr. Hoyne's friends, that he is likely to be selected for the position. Mr. Hoyne, as is well known, is a candidate before the Secretary of the Treasury for the position of Appraiser, but so is Melvin McKee. Hoyne is popular with the Iroquois, the leaders of which say he must be provided for in case he fails to get the Appraisership. The Appraiser will probably be selected in a few days, judging by Washington reports. The interests of the Custom-House demand that no change shall be made in the Special Deputyship at once. The present deputy, Mr. Hitt, may hold for several months, which circumstance makes it all the more convenient for Mr. Hoyne should he change his mind in regard to it. There was a great many applicants for the position of Special Deputy, but none, possibly, who can command more influence than Hoyne. The salary of the position is the same as that of Appraiser, but the duties are more constant and arduous. The salaries of the two places are $3,000 each. St. Clair Sutherland is said to be an applicant for the position of Cashier of the Custom-House, James B. Cozzens wants to be Chief of Inspectors, and Martin A. Driscoll and others desire to succeed Maj. Fitch as deputy in charge of the Barge-Office.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

In answer to Postmaster Judd's telegram inquiring whether specially-prepaid letters are entitled to Sunday delivery, the following letter was received yesterday from the Acting Third-Assistant Postmaster-General:

> The Postmaster-General directs me to say that, upon subsequent consideration, it has been deemed best to modify the previous direction of the department so as not to impose upon Postmasters the duty to request special-delivery messengers to report Sunday, nor to keep their offices open in any different manner that day from what is now provided by regulation. Postmasters will be at liberty, however, to deliver special delivery letters arriving Sundays if their business arrangements can be conveniently adapted.

In accordance with these instructions Mr. Judd has ordered the Sunday delivery of specially-pre paid letters to be discontinued.

A BURGLARY.

Chief Post-Office Inspector Metcalfe received information by letter yesterday that the post-office at Peru, Ind., had been burglarized, the safe broken open, and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps, money, and registered packages stolen. The burglary occurred the night of Oct. 6. The door was opened with a skeleton-key and the safe was drilled. The door was not blown open. The hole was drilled to reach the pivot of the combination, which was broken so as to let the bolts drop. Twelve registered packages and two registered letters, containing $77 in cash and $110 belonging to the post-office, were stolen. The burglar is at large.

Mr. Metcalfe has also been informed that the post-office at Chatham, Ill., was broken into the night of Oct. 2, the stock of stamps and envelopes, which was small, being carried off.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

JOHN C. CAREW FINED $75 FOR BEATING A WOMAN—JUDGE WILLIAMSON'S REBUKE.

John C. Carew, keeper of a saloon at No. 304 State street, was fined $75 by Judge Williamson yesterday for beating and kicking a young Swedish woman named Minnie Hanson. This fine was the sustaining of Justice Foote's fine of $75, the case having came into the Criminal Court on appeal. Judge Williamson told Carew that it was a brutal thing for him to get a woman drunk in his place and then make a cowardly assault on her, and he regretted that he could not make the punishment heavier than simply to affirm the judgment of the magistrate with the addition of the costs. Dan Lawrence, a police-court lawyer whose face is a familiar object in Carew's saloon, defended the assailant. Judge Williamson rebuked Lawrence for suggesting that the Hanson woman's testimony did not count for much by the remark that her testimony was entitled to as much credence as that of a man who kept a dive for such women as the complainant to go into. Officer Savage, a green policeman, who was appointed with the "last batch" that got on the force, was also severely reprimanded by the court for arresting the drunken and bleeding woman while he neglected his duty in leaving Carew's saloon open and running between 2 and 3 o'clock a. m. The court advised him that he could be in better business than shielding a man like Carew. City-Prosecutor M. R. M. Wallace was apathetic while this case was being tried and Judge Williamson cross-questioned the witnesses himself. Carew is an acknowledged power in "bum" politics in the "tough" district of State street, and it was suggested by politicians in court that the noticeable indifference of the prosecutor may have been a tacit acknowledgment of this power.

SLOW WORK.

Judge Williamson is making slow work in the trying of the quasi-criminal cases. A number of women have been in daily attendance at court with babies in their arms waiting to get a chance to testify to the inconstancy of man, but none of their cases have been reached. John Miller was tried at over five hours' length of time by a jury on an appeal from a $2 fine by Justice Kersten for using abusive language on the street. This "baby-play" case was gravely disposed of by the jury fixing the fine at $1 as the just measure of justice between man and man. The case against John Terry, William Agerquist, F. L. Dow, George Schryer, and William Dean, Salvationists, on an appeal from $10 fines by Justice Kersten, was reached, but went over after some talk until this morning at 10 o'clock. Allen, attorney for the Salvation Army, said Mayor Harrison ordered the Superintendent of the bridewell to release the Salvationists, but this pardon came to Felton after the men had gotten out by supersedeas on appeal. "We hair hestablished hin heighteen different countries," broke in Capt. Dean, "hand there hair 410 Salvation Harmy barracks hin this country and wan in Chicago."

"That'll do," said Judge Williamson; "this case goes over until tomorrow morning."

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

Col. F. C. Morehead, Commissioner-General of the North, Central, and South American Exposition, has been in the city for several days.

"The people of the Northwest," said the Commissioner-General, "appreciate the magnitude of the American Exposition. The buildings, covering upwards of seventy acres of space, have been vastly improved, the lovely park of 247 acres immensely beautified, while the transportation facilities have been immeasurably increased in the building of a double-track steam railway from the heart of the city to the grounds, and the completion of a magnificent five-mile asphalt boulevard, to say nothing of five lines of street-cars, and five or six lines of splendid river steamers plying between the exposition wharf and the city.

"The purposes of this exposition are of the most vital importance to us all. It seeks to inaugurate a more extended interchange of manufactures and products between the three Americas and generally to stimulate trade throughout the United States. Vast as is the trade of the Central and South American States and the West India Isles, by actual statistics it is shown that we, notwithstanding our advantages and proximity, control but 16 per cent of the imports, while we purchase 35 per cent of the exports from these States—the balance going to Europe."

"What will the West do to aid in the enterprise?"

"The West will occupy a large share in the exposition. Almost all the Territories will increase their exhibits of last year, St. Louis will send her magnificent trade pageant to the great show, while Kansas City will send models of her mammoth stock-yards and packing establishments. Great success has attended my efforts in behalf of 'working' exhibits. I am now negotiating with some large Chicago manufacturers, and am confident we will get several exhibits from Chicago. It is safe to say, including the Pullman exhibits, that your State will take high rank in the exposition. We have now a branch exposition office in this city at the Sherman House and fourteen Commissioners at work in the State of Illinois outside the City of Chicago. Railroad rates will be lower than ever known, and we expect more visitors from the South alone than attended the exposition last year."

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

A NEW HOME FOR THE DEAD IN COOK COUNTY.

The deed of 250 acres of land in Washington Heights to the Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Chicago is on record at the Recorder's office. The officers of the Company are: S. H. McCrea, President; S. P. Parmly, Secretary; Robert Warren, Treasurer. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into $100 shares. The land is thirteen miles south of the Court-House, and is directly adjacent to Morgan. Several years ago S. P. Parmly heard an old surveyor remark upon the peculiar advantages for a cemetery which that particular spot possessed. Mr. Parmly investigated the matter at that time, but was unable to buy the land. The idea was still uppermost in his mind and resulted in the above-named company for the purpose of making a burial park. The only large cemetery south of Chicago is Oakwoods. The trouble with this as with some other cemeteries in Cook County has been that the ground is so low that it has been almost impossible to drain it properly. The proposed cemetery is to be upon a plateau 100 feet above the lake, bounded on the west by a creek sixty feet below its highest point. The land is so situated that the drainage can be by the creek without any difficulties. The plateau consists of high, sandy mounds, upon which is a growth of hickory and oak trees, some of which are two and a half feet in circumference. The natural advantages of the place are great, as it is one of the highest points in the county and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The material facilities in the way of access are also good, as the Chicago & Grand Trunk track runs through the land near the western boundary, and the Chicago & Rock Island passes within half a mile of the spot and intends to run a side-track directly to it.

Prof. Weidenman of New York has been engaged to superintend the development of the cemetery, which will be laid out on the park plan, similar to the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati. The contour lines are already laid, and work will be carried on throughout the winter. The company will expend the sum of $100,000 in beautifying the place as fast as is consistent with good work. The stock is all subscribed, and everything is in readiness for active operations. Among the stockholders are John R. Bensley, R. W. Dunham, E. S. Pike, N. B. Ream, Robert Bynes, Henry A. Rust, H. C. Parmly, A. W. Rollins, C. H. Blackman, and R. D. Foss.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

THE REPORTS OF ITS BAD CONDITION EXAGGERATED—NEEDED REPAIRS.

As it had been reported that the base of the Douglas Monument was in need of repairs, that the cement between the blocks had washed out, and that there is danger of water collecting and frost loosening the foundations, a reporter investigated the matter yesterday. The State really has control of the monument and grounds. It is the duty of whoever superintends State property and public parks to look after them and repair them if necessary. Naturally, the City of Chicago is interested in the matter, and it has really taken all the care, recently appropriating some $500 or $600 annually. It has been suggested that the South Park Commissioners would be the proper persons to take practical charge of the Douglas Monument and Park, while the State should still hold the title.

In regard to the report concerning the unsafe condition of the monument, it seems to have little foundation. There are three large, circular, granit steps around the base of the monument. Between these steps was originally placed cement. Much of this cement has washed out, and in some places there are spaces of from one-eighth to one-half an inch between the granit blocks where it is entirely gone. But Mr. Leonard Volk, who perhaps knows more than anyone else about the construction of the monument, says that this fact does not in the least impair its safety. With the exception of the tomb chamber the whole structure is of solid granit, and the monument proper does not depend for its solidity upon the external steps, but rests upon a central base, not seen outside, of some twenty feet square. Even, therefore, if the cement were all to be washed out from beneath the steps the monument would be perfectly secure, and Mr. Volk says would last for ages. The tomb chamber has walls five feet in thickness, of heavy granit-ashlar. While the monument is perfectly safe, however, it is well that the proper authorities should have their attention called to any defects in any part of the structure, that repairs may be made in due season and before there is any serious injury caused by water or frost.

A WIFE'S CONTRACTS.

A PERSUASIVE MORAL AGENCY TO INSURE SETTLEMENT BY THE HUSBAND.

The validity of a wife's contract was decided in the affirmative by Justice Hammer yesterday. Mrs. D. L. Williams, employed as a canvasser for "German Art," published by George Barrie & Co., Philadelphia, called at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Lill, No. 337 Lewis street, Lake View, during the absence of Mr. Lill. Mrs. Lill signed an agreement to buy the publication, issued in numbers, for $30. Her husband did not approve her act and wrote Barrie & Co., informing them that his wife had no authority to sign any agreement involving the payment of money; that he had more art than he knew what to do with in his house; and that he would not receive the books. But they were delivered notwithstanding his refusal to accept them, and the publishers brought suit for the money. The Justice decided that the wife's agreement could not be nulified and that she must take the book and pay for it whether or not the husband objected.

Mr. Lill, in declaring he would not pay for the books, had doubtless in mind the idea that a husband in such cases could not be held responsible for indebtedness incurred by his wife. He was right as far as he went regarding a wife's power to contract, but he did not go far enough. On this point a great many people hold mistaken ideas and they will doubtless be interested in knowing just what the provisions of the law are. Under the act of 1874 contracts may be made and liabilities incurred by a wife and the same enforced against her to the same extent and in the same manner as if she were unmarried. This, of course, does not make the husband responsible, and legally the debt could not be collected from him. But the judgment would stand against the wife and the creditor might elect to sit on the front doorstep and keep requesting Mrs. Blank to please settle that little indebtedness. Or he might levy on her sealskin sack. So it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten a judgment against a wife would cause the husband to go down in his pocket and settle.

A BOLD RAID.

THREE MEN GET AWAY WITH $700 WORTH OF GOLD WATCHES.

Last Wednesday night thieves raided the jewelry store of John J. Pfordresher, at No. 2501 Wentworth avenue, and obtained thirty-seven watches, nineteen of them gold and the others silver. Pfordresher and his family live in the rear of the store, which is on the corner of the street. He has feared a visit from thieves, and in order to give them a warm reception should they call had revolvers distributed on the shelves in the rear of the show-cases. It was 9:30 o'clock in the evening when two uncouth individuals entered the store, and, showing Henry Pfordresher, the clerk, a broken watch, asked him what it would cost to repair it. Before the clerk could make a reply a revolver was against his head and he was warned not to move. While one of the men kept him covered the other thrust his foot through the showcase and took out two trays of watches. The noise of the breaking glass aroused Moss & Cobley, grocers, who do business on the opposit corner, and on hearing it they rushed across the street. There they were met by a third party, who presented a revolver and requested them to keep quiet. They did so. A moment afterwards the pair emerged from the store carrying the watches, and the trio on gaining the walk turned east on Twenty-fifth street and ran at breakneck speed towards the Lake Shore tracks. Before they had gone many yards the clerk regained his presence of mind, and, snatching a revolver from a shelf, started in pursuit of the marauders. He fired but one shot, and with it one of the gang fell, as did the tray containing the silver timepieces. The thief, whether shot or not, regained his feet and went headlong after his companions. He failed to secure the booty, however, and eighteen watches were picked from the gutter the following morning. The men were chased to Twenty-fourth street, and there all trace of them was lost in the darkness. The plunder secured is worth $700, and this is the second time in three years that Mr. Pfordresher has suffered from raids of this sort. In the yard of a ham-house belonging to Dupee & Co., on Twenty-fourth street, was found Friday morning the second tray. It is believed that the gang visited the place for the purpose of dividing the plunder. The clerk was unable to give anything like an accurate description of the burglars.

A UNIQUE GRANT MEMORIAL.

MR. JENNISON'S PLAN FOR A TOWER AND SPIRAL STAIRWAY.

Among the numerous plans that will doubtless be submitted to the Grant Monument Committee as a suitable memorial to the life of the great soldier, one has been prepared by S. S. Jennison, which, apart from its general features, contains elements of a unique and original character. As drawn it presents a pleasing and effective perspective of a tower with a view of a spiral staircase and a series of arches in front, developed in gradual and graceful proportions from a large base to a top platform, about half the size of the base, on which the statue will be erected. The nature of the perspective is made a distinctive feature, the diminishing proportions as the top is reached being held throughout in respect to the size of the arches, columns, railings, stones, and other details. The study, in more accurate terms, consists of a two-story spiral arcade rising to a hight of fifty-three feet, the spiral being made by a series of steps starting at a base thirty-five feet across and decreasing in size as it develops towards the top, where it ends in a platform about sixteen feet across, on which stands a pedestal supporting an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant. The pedestal and statue are each eleven feet high, giving the whole structure a hight of seventy-five feet. This spiral stairway as it ascends is supported by a series of askew arches, arranged in the same decreasing proportion as the ascending staircase. These arches form corresponding alcoves in the interior of the tower, which are accessible to sightseers by merely stepping from the stairs. On the walls of the alcoves mural tablets will be imbedded, each graven with episodes of the famous chieftain's life, all combined forming one continuous story of his career. There are eighteen of these alcoves in all; three at the base or ground floor, and the others arranged alongside the staircase to the upper platform. The alcoves are retired and the spectator is entirely free from disturbance from people passing up the steps. When the top has been reached the visitor returns by another spiral staircase, which is immediately under the ascending one, and thus avoids the people who are passing upwards.

The design inclines towards the modern Gothic in style, and it contemplates the use of a lead-colored sandstone in its construction. The pillars which support the arches will admit of the most elaborate sculpturing, but as drawn are plainly mounted on bracketed pedestals. The stair-rail is of a neat design, and has quite a bearing upon the general appearance of the structure. The amount to complete this memorial tower will easily come within the $50,000 which it is presumed the committee will have on hand to expend for this purpose.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday that he had not considered the new ordinance prohibiting the opening of bridges between 6 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m. Ald. Wetherell had a talk with him about modification and was told to send in some of "his people"; that is, those who do business on the river front. The Mayor said some relief was absolutely necessary, and if the majority were met fairly a compromise might be effected. He thought the Council might have "done better." It was unnecessary to close all the bridges at those hours. The line should be drawn at Harrison street on the south and Kinzie street on the north. All the other bridges should be closed for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. When he had a talk with "experts" such a modification might be agreed upon.

WIDENING THE RIVER.

The Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works had a conference yesterday with Engineer Slataper of the Pennsylvania Company in regard to widening the river between Adams and Van Buren streets and a lease of the company's land at Adams street, so that the new double bridge may be swung over it. The company originally asked $3 a square foot for the land to be taken to widen the river, or $30,000 for the strip. This was considered too much. The city officials, who have power to act, made a proposition yesterday, which Mr. Slataper thought would be accepted by the company. What it was the Mayor and Commissioner refused to state, but the latter said he had no doubt the river would be widened, and that the company would give the city the right to use their property for the new bridge. The double bridge depended upon this concession, as the channel is too narrow to put the turn-table in the centre of the river. The result of yesterday's conference, therefore, insures its construction, as well as the removal of the obstacles to navigation a little south of that point.

MASONIC.

THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star met in annual session yesterday at No. 62 North Clark street. There were present 171 delegates from various parts of Illinois. Worthy Grand Matron Jennie A. Walker presided. Grand-Treasurer Sue A. Sanders reported that the treasury contained $905. At the forenoon session charters were ordered issued to seven new chapters, and the reports of all committees were received. In the afternoon the following officers were elected: Worthy Grand Matron, Jennie A. Walker, Aurora; Worthy Grand Patron, A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; Associate Grand Matron, Sopha C. Scott, Mattoon; Associate Grand Patron, O. W. Butler, La Harpe, Ill.; Grand Secretary, May A. Beal, Chicago; Grand Treasurer, Sue A. Sanders, Delavan; Grand Conductress, Ida M. Davis, Arcola; Associate Grand Conductress, Louisa Rhodes, Roscoe.

Forty-one chapters were represented in the meeting. The banquet at the Revere House Tuesday night was a success, and 250 persons sat down at the tables. The society exists for benevolent and social purposes, and its members are widows, wives, and daughters of members of the Masonic order. The installation of the new officers will be conducted today by Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter Jennie E. Mathers of Rockford, Ia.

F. & A. M.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M., resumed work in Battery D Armory yesterday morning. A charter was granted to Omega Lodge at Charleston. The majority and minority reports in regard to Grand Lodge expenses were not concurred in, and a heated discussion was thus avoided. The following officers were elected: G. M., Alexander T. Darrah, Bloomington; D. G. M., John C. Smith, Springfield; S. G. W., John M. Pearson, Godfrey; J. G. W., Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

A large number of visitors were at the Dexter Park stock stables yesterday attracted by the 114 extra high-bred cattle on exhibition there to be sold at public sale at the Dexter Park Pavilion today and tomorrow.

While engaged in Nathaniel Swift's building, on Emerald and Forty-sixth streets, Monday afternoon, William Mauer, a carpenter, living at No. 415 Forty-fifth street, made a misstep and fell from a scaffolding to the ground twenty feet below. His injuries were not thought serious and he was taken home, where he died yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and four children.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Illinois Conference of the Free Methodists opened in the Free Methodist church, Dearborn and Fifty-second streets, yesterday afternoon. Eighteen preachers and thirteen laymen, a total of thirty-one delegates, answered the roll-call. General Superintendent E. P. Hart of Alameda, Cal., presided, while W. T. Manly, Presiding Elder of the Galva, Peoria, and Rock River districts, acted as Secretary, with Elders T. E. Hall of South Elgin and John Harden of St. Charles as assistants. Routine business only was transacted. It is proposed to meet daily, commencing at 8:30 and adjourning at noon. The conference will end Saturday night.

The Board of Trustees convened yesterday in the town-hall, George L. Chatfield presiding. On resolution of President Chatfield the Treasurer was allowed 2 per cent on all moneys coming into his hands during the fiscal year of 1885-'86. Numerous petitions and bills were allowed, and the board adjourned until Wednesday next.

Thomas Scott became involved in a quarrel with James Fergusson in the Transit House barns yesterday afternoon. During the mêlée Fergusson struck Scott on the head with a loaded cane, injuring him seriously.

EVANSTON.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Evanston charge, Chicago District of the Rock River Conference, Oct. 5, the pastor reported ninety persons received into full connection during the last six months; net gain for the year, 118; present membership, 670. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the action of this conference in approving the arrangements made by a committee for a pastor for the ensuing year has been taken on account of an understanding which was had at the last annual conference between Bishop Warren and a committee from this church, and not from any desire or intent to reflect unfavorably upon our present pastor, and we shall part with him with regret. Wherever he may go we shall follow him with our prayers and best wishes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

IT IS NOT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me if a marriage license is limited in this State, and if so, for how long a time? W. S. C.

IT WAS WHEN FIRST EXHIBITED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly advise through your valuable paper if the whale exhibited here several years ago was genuine or not? SUBSCRIBER.

SVENSKA TRIBUNEN'S CHALLENGES.

OUR PARTING WORDS.

A representative Swedish contemporary has been using, for a year or two past, and sending broadcast all over the country, business cards bearing these "legends": "Is read by more than 100,000 Swedes weekly" and "Has a larger circulation than any other Scandinavian newspaper in the United States."

The first sentence might be mistaken or construed to mean so many subscribers; the latter exaggeration contains the silly, frivolous, presumptuous, and preposterous misnomer "Scandinavian," which adjective is entirely out of place in this connection, no such tongue or idiom having ever been or now being spoken, written, or read anywhere under the sun! A repeatedly recurring dispute on this point ultimately led our ad. man, "as a last resort," to "make a proposition" of $200 to the very polite, clever, knowing, and well-posted ad.-divider of a prominent business-firm of this city if he (o. a. m.) could not, "entirely on his own hook," perform the superhuman feat of first ascertaining and then satisfying Mr. Well-Posted as to the actual circulation of a certain pair of newspapers. We took this rather big job immediately off his hands, to simplify matters a little, raised from $200 to $2,000 the sum proposed to be given away under plain and easy conditions, and issued the two known challenges according to which any two (f. c.) or any three (s. c.) of our competitors could try and cojointly reach our actual figures of over 23,000 bona fide.

An ill-mated pair gave one (the first) challenge a look askance, entirely unbeknown to us, but took to their heels the very next minute on the approach of real danger and slid in hurried haste behind Mr. Well-Posted and his $200 bait—the flimsiest and "funniest" attempt at covering an ignominious defeat ever witnessed.

We had left the counting entirely to the honor and sense of fairness of our competitors and to be performed by themselves and only to be in some degree corroborated with the usual means.

We have twice extended the time for accepting one or both of our challenges; but they (o. w. c.) have failed to "come up to the scratch" and consequently they do now, though indirectly and with a callous grin consent to take a back seat and admit our victory!

PUBLISHERS SVENSKA TRIBUNEN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1885.

MICHIGAN KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—During the morning's session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Chancellor, E. T. Bennett, Bay City; Grand Vice-Chancellor, W. B. Morse, St. Clair; Grand Prelate, T. S. Barclay, Detroit; Grand Master of Exchequer, J. M. Lennoff, East Saginaw; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, H. Kelsey, Kalamazoo; Grand Master at Arms, W. S. Robertson, Breedsville; Grand Inner Guard, C. S. Baxter, Detroit; Grand Outer Guard, M. S. Curtis, Battle Creek; Supreme Representative, H. R. Lovell, Flint.

It will be noticed with gratification that among the bids on the new pumping machinery for the city is one from a Western concern, Edw. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee. Their reputation for the best class of steam machinery is well known, and, although not the lowest bidders, their proposition merits careful consideration.

Howe Scales, Trucks, Coffee-Mills, Car-Starters, Harrison Conveyor Road-Scrapers. Catalogues of Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
Alfred White, Mary Tyler	49—47
John F. Smith, Katie Smith	31—29
Mynard Ton, Catherine de Groot	22—19
John Van der Lee, Roseland, Ill., Jennie H. Ton, South Englewood, Ill.	25—23
Carl Reinke, Minna Schoof	26—24
Johann Kulik, Katarczyna Kolozek	26—24
Dennis Dorney, Katie Powers	23—21
Richard Gibbons, Nettie M. Hollingsworth	24—17
Frank Eastman, May Moe	32—22
Henry H. Morgan, Annie M. Templeton	26—23
Wilhelm Rootke, Caroline Stuebner	23—20
Julius Stickert, Deerfield, Ill., Anna Glatz, Deerfield, Ill.	27—22
William J. Trick, Dyersville, Ia., Martha D. Rouse	26—24
William Lang, Tina Hut	23—19
William Croger, Rosa Stern	31—24
William J. Bihler, Mary M. Kellar	29—30
Charles H. Story, Emma L. Isham	29—22
Albert J. Ackerburg, Jennie L'Ambiee	23—19
Nils Ernston, Anna L. Carlson	41—23
Joseph Rauscher, Margarethe Petersen	22—21
Chester E. Coulter, Freeport, Ill., Mary C. Geigus	30—24
Henry F. Becker, Marie Engelking	23—25
Nicholas Simon, Margaret Frame	21—20
Ferdinand Batske, Elies Putkamer	32—20
John Bennett, Annie O'Rourke	41—20
Harry Tonner, Joliet, Ill., Toy Ellis	28—29
Johan K. S. Knusden, Sarlene Rosand	24—22
Nickolas Eckel, Lizzie Capmier	27—21
Charles A. Alling, Satie W. Arms, Lake	23—20
Edward J. McElroy, Ida B. Fuller	23—23
Hermann Treptow, Hulda Behm	26—22
Joseph Mudlik, Albertina Kruszknowska	26—22
Thomas F. Renilson, Maggie Murrio	26—23
J. Frank Weaver, Maggie Cronan	25—21
Jakob Grass, Christina Hochennauer	54—59
Wladslaw Polep, Mary Papelewska	28—18
Thomas Mehan, Addie Flood	34—28
James V. Hensley, Jennie Nesbitt	22—19
John W. Alexander, Alvina Hartman	23—19
John Vogel, Rosa Schlect	27—23
Jacob Dietz, Emma Bruhus	27—26
Johann Kulling, Annie Ruraf	26—21
Jacob Balke, Otilila Bober	22—19
William Kratzenberg, Maria Heisner	42—28
Piotr Kasprowitz, Julia Kaczmarowka	27—22
Frank Bahr, Mary Heise	34—29
Stephen Neal, Elizabeth Humphrey	35—26
Friedrich Hilbrecht, Johanna Borgwardt	23—20
Joseph Betsch, Katie O'Brien	23—19
Theodore Behrens, Hedwig Beckert	23—20
John F. Prakel, Louisa E. Erdmann	24—24
Hermann Stapel, Maria Perens	26—24
Frank Fischler, Ida Arve	29—21
George Powell, Nellie F. Buchmann	24—17

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to city office, Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

BISSELL—At 4056 Lake-av., Oct. 7, Mamie, only child of Frank R. and Jessie Bissell, aged 20 months and 22 days.
Funeral private.

COBB—Oct. 7, little Tricie, only daughter of M. R. and Gussie D. Cobb, of diphtheria.
Funeral private. Interment at Rosehill.

GIBBONS—At her residence, 321 North Franklin-st., Oct. 7, 1885, Mrs. Mary Gibbons, beloved wife of Patrick Gibbons, aged 59 years and 6 months.
Funeral Friday, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of family invited.

GILLEN—At his father's residence, 797 West Chicago-av., Daniel, beloved son of Bartholomew and Bridget Gillen, aged 24 years, killed by cable-cars.
Funeral Thursday, Oct. 8, at 9:30 to St. Malachy's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

GREEN—In this city, Oct. 7, Candis A. Green, aged 23 years.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank Steele, 159 Desplaines-st., Thursday, at 2 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

STORRS—Oct. 6, at 190 Irving-av., of consumption, Estella F. Salisbury, beloved wife of Everett M. Storrs, aged 28 years 1 month and 6 days.
Funeral Thursday, at 10:30 a. m.

WALLHAUSER—Annie Agnes, beloved wife of Jacob Wallhauser, aged 23 years and 6 months.
Funeral from residence, 382 South Morgan-st., Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock, to St. Francis' Church, Twelfth-st., thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.
☞ Erie (Pa.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHANCELLOR J. H. VINCENT, D. D., WILL address a public C. L. S. C. meeting at Grace M. E. Church, corner of La Salle-av. and Locust-st., at 8 o'clock tonight. Reception to the Chancellor in the church parlors at 7 p. m.

THE REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, is conducting the noon prayer-meetings this week in Farwell Hall.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Fifth Ward Republican Club at Lakeside Hall, corner Portland-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., this evening. All Republicans are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the club.
SAMUEL JENSEN, President.

California Excursions

Leave monthly, greatly reduced rates, Pullman Cars, tickets good for six months, with stop-over privileges at all important points. Special rates for families emigrating to California. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, Manager Excursion Bureau, Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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Extreme Novelties in French and English Neckwear, Jewelry, and Suspenders Of our own importation.
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The Largest Stock in the City and All at Moderate Prices.

Carpets and Rugs.
Exclusive Designs In the Finer Weavings.
Choice Patterns In all the Medium and Lower Grades.

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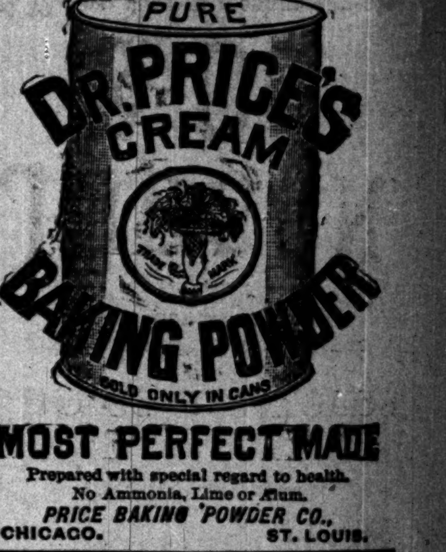

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NEW DEAL IN
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PURE IRISH LINEN.
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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
214 and 216 Madison-st.
Thursday, Oct. 8th, 9:30 a. m.,
AUCTION!
Crockery & Glassware.
English and Decorated Ware,
W. G., C. C., and Rockingham,
Fancy Goods, Dec. China,
Cologne Sets, Vases, etc.
We have an immense stock of the above-named goods, which will be sold to the highest bidder. Goods carefully packed for country buyers.
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Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

THE GRAPHIC
Of Cincinnati will have this week the portraits of the victorious Chicago Base-Ball Nine. The Graphic is the finest illustrated paper in the country, and the only one in the West.
H. Q. CLENEAY, Agent, 215 Wabash-av., will receive subscriptions and advertisements. For sale at all News Depots.

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FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The Revenue Commission—They Discuss at Length Many Needed Reforms.

Report of the Board of Equalization—They Raise the Valuations Throughout the State.

New Corporations Licensed—The Governor Exercises the Pardoning Power—Miscellaneous Items.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Revenue Commission today all the members were present excepting Messrs. Field and Green, and the morning session was occupied by Senator Bell of Peoria, one of the originators of the resolution creating the commission, who made a statement of his views concerning needed changes in the revenue code. He began by saying that the Revenue Commission have a task before them more difficult than any other that has baffled the skill of legislators in any country, and that the matter of taxation is a problem which can never be equitably solved, perhaps, and the object is to approach as nearly as possible to perfection. Referring to corporations he said that the present law provides that corporations shall make certain reports to the State Board of Equalization of the amount of their capital stock, etc., but provides no penalty for a failure to make such report and simply a penalty for making a false report, the result being that a large share of the corporations mentioned by the law do not make the required statement. He would favor a license tax on corporations, the rate of which shall be determined by the amount of gross receipts of the corporation so taxed. That, he said, had been successfully done in other States and can be made to apply as well to foreign corporations as home corporations, the former under the present laws not being reached. He would have them make quarterly or annual reports, and thought the system would not be unconstitutional. "But," continued he, "even if it were unconstitutional, the duty of your commission is to report a revenue law, and, if a constitutional amendment is necessary, report it. You have the same right to report an amendment to the Constitution as to the Revenue law." He thought Township Assessors were all right in small townships, but in thickly-settled townships and in the cities they were a failure, and he would favor electing County Assessors and for a term of four years, and require them to keep open office during the year and to give their attention to their business. He thought they should commence listing property for assessment as early as January in each year. Referring to the mortgage question, he said he was in favor of Senator Whiting's bill on that subject, which sought to legislate against double taxation. He said, if A buys a horse from B and gives him a note for $100, A is assessed on the horse and B on the $100, thus imposing a double tax on literally the same property. The sentiment of the people is against it, and hence it cannot be universally enforced. As an illustration of the violation of the law in this respect he mentioned that in Cook County, where a vast number of transactions of this sort occur, but $85,000 of creditors are listed for taxation.

At the conclusion of Senator Bell's remarks the commission resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the revenue law by sections, and the following offered by Mr. Ewing as an additional clause to the sections specifying what property shall be scheduled for taxation was adopted:

> A full list of all policies of insurance held on property in this State, stating the name of the assured, the date, number, and amount of each policy, and the property thereby assured.

The balance of the day's session was consumed in discussing the section providing for listing bank property, but no substitute for the present section was adopted. The commission is considerably divided on this subject, some favoring the proposition to tax them on their deposits. The commission adjourned till tomorrow, leaving the subject pending.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization has nearly completed its work for the session, the committees at a session held this evening making reports from which the following information is gleaned as to totals: The total assessment of the State by local assessors aggregates $733,533,000, or equalized is $733,704,294, being an increase of $170,343. The capital stock of corporations other than that of railroads is assessed by the board at $3,819,141, being an increase over last year of $1,731,231, and of this increase $893,000 is added for corporations of Cook County—viz.: the three horse railway companies and the gas and telephone companies. The Chicago Telephone Company is assessed at $157,000, being an increase of $137,000. The Cable Company is assessed at $369,000, being an increase of $244,000. The Pullman Palace-Car Company is increased from $144,000 to $202,000. The West Side Horse-Railway Company is assessed on the basis of stock worth $200, the North Side $300, and the South Side worth $100 per share. The Cable Company is assessed low in proportion because it is looked upon as a costly experiment. It is asserted that the Chicago gas companies are worth double what they were last year and are consequently assessed higher, and that the telephone companies are assessed far higher than ever before. The Wiggins Ferry Company of East St. Louis is apparently the only corporation whose assessment has been decreased. Last year it was $100,000. The committee had decided to raise this amount, but the Hon. C. W. Thomas, the attorney for the company, appeared just before the report was made and objected to the intended injustice, as he claimed. He alleged that the local assessments in St. Clair County were heavier this year than ever before, being about $40,000 on this company. The committee thereupon reduced the capital stock assessment to $92,000. The St. Louis Coal Railroad Company is assessed at $6,000 per mile, and the Cairo Short Line at the same figure. The total railroad assessment of the State is about $700,000 more than last year. The assessed valuation of railroad property is $153,333,048. The equalized valuation, $368,156,321. The assessed valuation of town lots is $197,741,226; equalized value, $208,406,865. The assessed valuation of lands is $380,488,162; equalized value, $368,156,321. The assessment on railroad property in counties is raised $94,315.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

> The Rio Pecos Land & Cattle Company at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, D. L. Perry, E. W. Stansbury, and John C. Redheffer. The Cottrell Hardware Company of Quincy; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Walter P. Smith, Isaac N. Farror, and Gorham J. Cottrell. The St. Louis San Felipe Mining Company at East St. Louis; to do a general mining business in the Republic of Mexico; capital stock, $1,500,000; incorporators, O. B. Filley, William H. Calvert, and William V. Walcott. The Gross Pump & Rubber-Bucket Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Sanford A. Gross, Andrew J. Walker, and Mary S. Gross. The Illinois Edwards Oil-Burner Company at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, A. O. Bailey, E. V. B. Hoes, and J. P. Kennedy. The Chicago Nail-Driver & Lathing Company; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Philip B. Smith, Melville E. Dayton, and William H. Switzer.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Governor today granted a pardon to Peter Donahue, convicted of the crime of burglary and larceny at the September term, 1884, of the Will County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

THEY HAVE INCREASED GREATLY OF LATE BOTH FROM MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The freer movement of wheat has induced an improvement in the output of lumber during the last week, the shipments from Minneapolis amounting to 378 cars, against 363 last week, and from St. Paul 163 cars, against 123 cars the previous week—a total increase of fifty-five cars. The receipts in the two cities were larger than during the preceding week by 122 cars, and reached 514 cars. The fall trade is fully as large as it was a year ago at this time, but the market still lacks stiffness. The discounts range from 5 to 10 per cent from the published list. The mills at Minneapolis are still sawing and turning out all the lumber possible, in the hopes of sawing all the logs in the river this fall. Very little interest has yet developed in the meeting announced to occur in Minneapolis Oct. 19. Preparation is being made for the woods, but on the Mississippi a conservative spirit certainly predominates among the manufacturers, and the loggers are finding it difficult to make contracts. Trade is almost entirely confined to the contiguous territory, very little lumber going into the Southwest.

THREW VITRIOL IN HIS FACE.

A YOUNG MAN MADE THE VICTIM OF THE TERRIBLE REVENGE OF A LOVE-LORN MAIDEN.

The following particulars of this sad incident—facts concerning which were published in THE TRIBUNE a few days since—are from a San Francisco paper:

There is now lying at the Occidental Hotel a young man who will never forget the terrible scene which took place in a room at Frank's rotisserie on Pine street, Monday evening, and in which he was one of the actors. The other two were May and Lizzie Jackson, a couple of girls whose reputation has not borne the strictest scrutiny for some four years past; the "properties" consisted of a black silk circular and a bottle of vitriol, while the acting lay in throwing the corrosive fluid over the young man's face, with the climax of a shriek of pain and a writhing figure on the floor. The story goes back from the point to two years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Martin Fuller, who were then living at No. 1814 O'Farrell street, agreed to separate, their married life not having been a cloudless one. Mrs. Fuller went East, to reside with her people in Massachusetts, and the husband gave up the house and took to rooming. He had a good position as loan teller of a savings bank, and having money and time to spare, was not unwilling to beguile his grass widowerhood by sharing some of his cash with a female companion. Fuller was an agreeable fellow, with aquiline features, long, sandy mustache, and cheery manners; a prominent member of several clubs; a crack pigeon-shot; and these qualities and facts took the fancy of May Jackson. The fancy was mutual, but was evidently deeper set on the girl's part than on the man's. On his side it was not much more than barter and sale—so much given for so many favors received; on hers it appears to have been a passion that stopped at nothing.

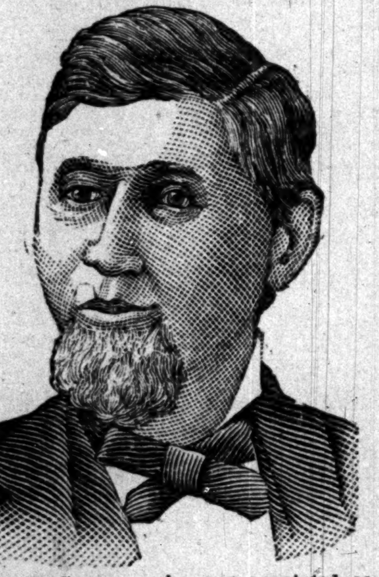
She was residing with her sister Lizzie at No. 428 Sixth street, and he lived elsewhere, but they were much together, and when they were apart she deluged him with love-letters. Their acquaintance began about eighteen months ago, and in that time he saw so much of the stylish little blonde, both opportunely and inopportunely, that he began to weary of his bargain. The week before last he informed her that he was going into the country for his vacation, but he did not inform her that he had made arrangements to leave his rooms and quietly move to some other part of the city. In consonance with the secret part of his program when he returned to town last Monday he sought his new quarters and fancied that, for some time at least, he would be undisturbed. This, however, was not to be, for May found out before the day was over that her inamorata had flitted, and was consequently furious. She remembered that more than once Fuller had told her that their intimacy must come to a close, and she remembered, too, that she had vowed that no woman should ever step in between them, and to her to be left was but to be supplanted. In a rage she hurried to her rooms on Sixth street, made her terrible preparations, and, in company with her sister Lizzie, a tall brunet, started on the hunt for Fuller. She was aware that he generally dined at Frank's, and there she presented herself about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Knowing her to have come there frequently in Fuller's company, the proprietor readily took her where the young man was, and together the two girls went up to the room where Fuller was just lingering over his coffee with a friend.

May asked Fuller to speak with her in another room for a moment, and he, little dreaming of what was to happen, excused himself and joined the girls. As soon as they were together May asked Fuller if his change of rooms meant their separation. Fuller replied that it did, and that he was resolved to entirely cease their relations. Three times May begged him to renew their old intimacy, but Fuller was firm in his refusal. What was exactly said or done after that Fuller does not remember. He knows that he turned to leave, that he was called back, that he turned, and that as he did so May's hand flew out from under her circular with a bottle in it, and that immediately thereafter he felt as though a charge of molten lead had been shot into his face. Throwing up his hands in agony he rolled to the floor with a yell, while May and Lizzie rushed down the stairs. Attracted by the horrible sounds of pain, Fuller's friend ran to him, and though the unfortunate young man was then unable to make any articulate sounds, it was plain that medical help was required. Dr. George Gross was summoned, and did what he could to alleviate Fuller's wretchedness, but saw at once that an oculist was needed, and so Dr. A. C. Posey was installed as physician in charge. Fuller having been removed to his hotel, Dr. Posey proceeded to thoroughly investigate the nature of his patient's injuries.

The fiery acid had streamed all over the left side of his face, eating up the skin and flesh wherever it touched, had trickled in a burning stream down his neck, had scorched the left eye to a blister, and had splashed over and across the nose to the right. There was hope of saving the right eye, about a hundred chances to one that the sight of the left was gone, and the certainty that the face would be left scarred and seamed as though it had been stamped with a red-hot iron. May Jackson had certainly wreaked a frightful revenge. By the application of soda ointment the effect of the acid was neutralized as much as possible and last night Fuller was comparatively free from pain. The inflamation, however, is the least harmful thing, and it is when the sloughing sets in that the dreadful destruction of tissue takes place, and the holes and bars are made. So grave indeed are Fuller's injuries, and so strongly have Fuller's friends felt about the matter, that yesterday I. P. Allen made complaint at the District-Attorney's office, and May and Lizzie Jackson were almost immediately thereafter arrested at their Sixth street rooms—the first for a felonious assault and the second as an abettor to the outrage, with bail fixed at $5,000 each.

JOHN M. GREGORY.

LATE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSIONER.



John M. Gregory, who was appointed as Civil-Service Commissioner under the act of 1871, known as the Pendleton Civil-Service act, has tendered his resignation to the Executive. His resignation, following so closely upon that of Dorman B. Eaton, gives color to the rumor that L. D. Thoman, the third of the triumvirate, will also resign, leaving the places to be filled by President Cleveland. The Civil-Service act from its very inception has met with the most strenuous opposition, and its enemies declare that it is unconstitutional. The recent suit by Maurice Miller before Judge Wallace of New York, seeking to have the commission dissolved, shows how determined the opposition is, and, although the suit was dismissed, it will again be pressed in the United States Circuit Court. The former suit was dismissed on the ground that the United States only through its authorized agents has the right to bring suit. John M. Gregory, who has tendered his resignation, is not the least illustrious of his colleagues, and it is said that he could have been the head of the commission had he wished to press his claims for the position afterwards held by Mr. Eaton. His work has been marked by an impartiality which left nothing to be desired.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL EXTEND ITS LINES AND COMBAT A GREAT MONOPOLY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—It is stated on the very best of authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will immediately begin an extension of its telegraph lines throughout the Dominion, for which power is given to it by act of Parliament. It is understood that it has given a large order for wire and will complete its connection with the telegraph system of the United States. In this case the Canadian Pacific will become a formidable rival of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, which now enjoys a monopoly.

THE ELECTION LAW.

A Motion Before Judge Prendergast that It May Be Properly Submitted.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan's Argument in Behalf of the Issuing of the Blanks.

Judge Prendergast Takes the Motion Under Advisement and Will Make an Early Decision.

In Judge Prendergast's court yesterday morning A. M. Pence made a motion asking the court to enter an order directing the County Clerk to prepare the necessary blank returns and tally-sheets for the judges and clerks of election, and prepare instructions for them regarding voting on the submission of the new Election law.

Alexander Sullivan of counsel for the petitioners said that while the position of the petitioners was somewhat unusual, in that they asked the court to make an order which he had already declined to make, the circumstances under which the court had formerly declined, and the remarkable condition in which they were placed by the inability of the Supreme Court to agree, justified their action. When the court declined to make the order sought by this petition his course was taken, as all then well understood, for the purpose of getting a decision from the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the law before it was submitted to the people. The Supreme Court was unable to agree, and the people find themselves in this position: The County Court, in obedience to the provision of the law, has published an official notice submitting this law to the legal voters of the City of Chicago. But, for the purpose already stated, it has refused to direct the clerk to prepare the necessary blanks for judges of election and to instruct the judges as to their duties under the law. He felt, therefore, that with perfect propriety he could most respectfully ask and most earnestly urge the court to make the order to the clerk and to prepare and cause to be delivered to the judges of election the instructions contemplated by the law—instructions which were essential to the proper conduct and record of the result of the election. There having been a notice of election given by the court, votes will be cast under that notice. It is certain that a large number of citizens, irrespective of party, will vote for the law. There may be votes cast against its adoption. It is important that the votes so cast shall be received, fairly counted, and accurately reported by the judges of election. Not only is it important in this contest, but it is so in every election. It should be the desire of every citizen of every party to see elections conducted with decency, regularity, and dignity. At the election when this very law would be submitted it would follow of necessity in a great, growing, cosmopolitan city like Chicago that a very large number of citizens would vote for the first time. Shall these citizens, on the occasion of their first exercise of the privilege of the franchise, witness an election characterized by irregularity, scandal, and disorder? Or shall the impression made when casting their first vote be one which will impress them with the responsibility and solemnity of this great act of free citizenship? If the court should refuse to issue the order asked for, one could easily foresee the disorder which would follow. Some judges of election would believe, because of the court's action, that they need not count or report the ballots cast for or against the adoption of the Election law. Others would be glad to get an excuse for professing that they so believed. This is a question which involves the highest interests of citizenship. It is not a party question. Even those who doubted the constitutionality of the law—and Mr. Sullivan said frankly he was of those who did doubt it—should favor its submission to the people surrounded with all the safeguards necessary to insure honest and intelligent action on the part of judges of election. If the Supreme Court should declare the law to be a constitutional one it was of the highest importance that we should not be cast into another sea of uncertainty as to whether or not the people had adopted it. We should be guaranteed the assurance that there would be no doubt as to what was the people's decision. Those who doubted the constitutionality of the law might reasonably assume, in view of the even division of the Supreme Court, that when the vacancy in that body is filled it is not only possible but probable that the law will be held to be constitutional.

The Court—Upon what authority do you say it is probable?

Mr. Sullivan—I say so merely as an opinion; but that opinion is founded on the good reasons that three of the Judges of the Supreme Court are of opinion that the law is a constitutional one; that the people of this city, irrespective of party, want a reform in the election laws; and that the Judge elected to fill the vacancy will be very likely to act on the presumption that the law is constitutional. It is the rule in construing laws that all the presumptions are to be taken in favor of their constitutionality. Hence the probability. In considering this law the Supreme Court have not drawn party lines, else their division could not be an even one. The Judges are not evenly divided in politics.

The Court—There should be no politics in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sullivan—True, there should not be, and I pay that body the highest compliment when I declare that their standing on this question shows conclusively that they had no political bias. As I already said, their even division shows that they did not decide or divide as partisans. There should be no politics in the Supreme Court. Neither should there be any partisan cry introduced into the discussion of this law. But we would be merely deceiving ourselves if we were to deny that an effort is being made in this community to create the impression that the adoption of this law will be a partisan victory. It will not be. Good citizens of both parties aided in preparing and advocating the enactment of the law. So have they united in petitioning for its submission. So will they unite in favor of its adoption. The law provides for an honest election system, for small precincts, for an early closing of the polls, so that an immediate and an honest count may easily be made. All its provisions are in favor of good government, the first and most certain road to which lies in the purity of the ballot-box. The purposes of the law have not seriously been opposed, at least in public. The only question which annoyed many of both parties in relation to the law was whether or not it was so framed as to bring its operation within the range of possibility under the provisions of our Constitution. Mr. Sullivan said it might be contended that if the court made the order prayed for in the petition the question in issue would not further be considered by the Supreme Court. He did not concede this position. But, if for the sake of argument, we conceded that the point to be considered by the Supreme Court by reason of the County Court's former refusal to make the order now asked would be withdrawn from that tribunal in the event of the County Court now making the order, there remained before the Supreme Court an abundance of issues whose determination would compel a decision as to the constitutionality of the law. If the Supreme Court should declare the law to be a constitutional one, and if the people of this city voted for its adoption at the November election, yet they might be robbed of its benefits at the election in 1886—which would be one of the most important ones ever held—unless the court by making the order asked insured to the people a fair, properly-conducted election. That could only be done, confusion and uncertainty could only be avoided, by compliance on the part of the court with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Sullivan concluded by urging most solemnly that the court should pause before taking a course which would lead to most grave disorder, and which would tend to create contempt for and distrust in all elections. The petitioners asked, with all the earnestness and all the anxiety possible to men, that the court grant their prayer.

At the request of Mr. A. M. Pence Mr. Winston stated that he adhered to the position he took at the conference of lawyers last August—that it was desirable to have the constitutionality of the law passed upon before the election was held. At the same time he was not in favor of placing obstacles in the way, and if the court receded from his former position and allowed the law to be voted upon he thought best under the circumstances to have the whole thing done in a regular and orderly manner.

In behalf of the petitioners, Mr. A. M. Pence took the same ground that Mr. Sullivan did, and urged the court to grant the motion.

John Adair said that, in order to remove any apprehension from the mind of the court, he would stipulate to withdraw the appeal taken to the Supreme Court from the former decision, and thus the court would be entirely free to decide.

E. A. Otis, for the Town of Lake, presented a motion for that township similar to that of Mr. Pence, and at the same time withdrew the motion to vacate the order of submission.

Judge Prendergast stated the motions were so important and so difficult to decide that he would take the application under advisement and notify the lawyers through the clerk when his decision was ready.

BAYARD'S COWARDICE.

REFUSAL TO PROTECT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York *Tribune*, Oct. 5: William A. Davis, a printer in this city, was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and is a citizen of the United States. According to Edward Gebhard, a well-known lawyer of this city, who has made himself familiar with Mr. Davis' history, he is an industrious man of good habits and truthful. He served as a soldier in the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of this State, was honorably discharged, and at present is a member in good standing of Robert Anderson Post, No. 58, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now employed as a printer with W. A. Leonard of this city.

Mr. Davis was a citizen of the United States when, in the summer of 1882, he took it into his head to take a foreign trip, paying his way as a compositor as he went. While he was at a lodging-house in Ballinasloe, Galway County, Ireland, in July, 1882, he was arrested, he declares, by officers of the Irish constabulary and was taken to the police barracks, where he was subjected to an examination before a magistrate and his baggage was searched; he was then confined in a cell for the night. The next morning he was again arraigned before the same magistrate, subjected to a further examination, and was then sent to the common jail as a "suspect." There he was confined for twelve days, "and was subjected to the treatment awarded common felons." During this confinement, Mr. Davis declares, he was three times "walked through the public streets from the jail to the office of the magistrate handcuffed to other prisoners." After twelve days he was discharged.

He says that he duly informed the United States Minister in London of his arrest, but "with the exception of a letter received from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, W. J. Hoppin," had heard nothing further from his complaint up to Jan. 9, 1884. He deposes in a petition to the Secretary of State that during his sojourn in Ireland he was engaged in his trade and "in no manner connected with or in sympathy with conspirators against the peace or Government of Great Britain."

When Mr. Davis returned to this country he told the story of his imprisonment to Mr. Gebhard and placed the case in his hands. Mr. Gebhard prepared a petition setting forth the facts as already given, and Jan. 9, 1883, forwarded the document to the Department of State at Washington asking "for such indemnity for the outrages the petitioner has been subjected to as the facts therein set forth demand." The petition stated that Mr. Davis had served as a soldier in the Eighth Regiment, and had been honorably discharged. Mr. Gebhard thought that the amount of damages should not be less than $50,000.

Mr. Gebhard said: "Soon after this, having business which called me to Washington, I had a formal interview with Mr. Frelinghuysen and it was most pleasant and satisfactory. He agreed with me that it was a case demanding investigation from the Government, and with the view that had an Englishman received in this country treatment like that of Mr. Davis we never should have heard the end of it. The Secretary said that he would report the matter to Mr. Lowell, and did so. As for the question of damages, I hold that there was no way of adjusting the case except a purely pecuniary one, for an Englishmen could not be imprisoned as a setoff. At the time of my last letter to Mr. Frelinghuysen, in June, 1884, the case was still under consideration. Before the American Minister at the Court of St. James had fully reported, the Arthur Administration had expired. In March last I received the following letter":

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1885.—*Edward Gebhard, Esq., No. 26 Broad street, New York.*—SIR: With reference to your letter to this department of the 13th of June last, in relation to the claim of Mr. William A. Davis against Great Britain, and with reference also to the previous correspondence on the subject, I have to inform you that in a recent dispatch to this Department, Mr. Lowell, the American Minister at London, states that, while the inquiries he has made into the subject do not contradict the statement made by Mr. Davis, they fail to corroborate it.
>
> Under these circumstances it is desirable that such testimony as Mr. Davis may possess to corroborate his allegations should be filed in the department in the form of affidavits. When this shall have been done the matter will promptly receive further consideration. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD.

Aug. 31 last Mr. Gebhard, in answer to further inquiries, received the following letter:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1885.—*Edward Gebhard, Esq., No. 26 Broad street, New York*—SIR: I have received your letter of the 31st of August last, which makes inquiry concerning the case of William A. Davis, who was arrested and detained while traveling in Ireland during the summer of 1882.
>
> Upon a full examination of the facts of the case I conclude that the principles upon which the Government conducts its intercourse with foreign nations will not admit of diplomatic intervention in behalf of Mr. Davis, in the present state of his complaint, with a view to obtaining a pecuniary reparation. Under the laws of Great Britain a remedy exists for those who have been subjected to unlawful arrest, and citizens of the United States, as well as subjects of Great Britain, are entitled, without distinction, to avail themselves of that remedy in the regular, ordinary courts of justice. The same rule exists and is enforced in the United States with reference to the subjects of Great Britain.
>
> The case in which this Government assumes to interfere in behalf of one our citizens, whose redress may ordinarily be had in the courts of the country in which he claims to have been wronged, is that of a denial to him by these courts of the usual means of redress. For the present, therefore, Mr. Davis, who has never resorted to the courts of Great Britain, must be remitted, so far as recovery of pecuniary indemnification from the authors of the trespass is concerned, to the usual remedies to which persons in his situation are by the laws of Great Britain entitled.
>
> If, however, he does not see fit to press his claims for pecuniary damages in the judicial tribunals of Great Britain against the parties who may have been guilty of trespassing on his rights, it may be proper to consider the question of asking that Government for an explanation, and, if warranted, an expression of regret. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD.

"And now," said Mr. Gebhard, "I am given to understand that the Government of the United States by treaty stipulation has renounced its protectorate over American citizens and relegated their rights to the tribunal which was supposed to have been superseded by the treaty negotiated at the close of the Revolutionary War. If it is a fact that all reparation for damages to person and property has been ceded by our Government to the Court of Queen's Bench, I think a great oversight has been made in neglecting to provide for at least one term annually of that court on this continent. It seems to me that this conclusion of the Department of State is on a footing with the blundering management of the Roach matter by the Secretary of the Navy, and with the attitude of the Attorney-General in the telephone business."

DYNAMITE IN CANADA.

SOME UNKNOWN SCOUNDRELS ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE RESIDENCES OF OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning two loud explosions occurred within a few minutes of each other. It was found that a dastardly attempt had been made to wreck two private residences in town by means of dynamite. One was occupied by Police Magistrate O. F. Monro and the other by Thomas Anderson, Provincial constable. The cause of the outrage appears to be the commencement of proceedings against violators of the Scott act by these officials. The front doors of both houses were blown in and all the glass in the windows broken. Fortunately no injuries were sustained by the families occupying the houses, except the natural fright caused by the explosions. Great indignation is expressed against the scoundrels who committed the crime, and a public meeting called by the Mayor was held this evening to give expression to the indignation felt and to adopt prompt means for the detection and punishment of the guilty parties.

Where I have used Tongaline in cases of neuralgia it has worked very satisfactorily so far. R. W. Brady, M. D., Honesdale, Pa.

THE NORTHWEST.

Students Engage in an Extraordinary Case of Hazing—The Victim Appeals to Law.

A Life Sentence—Big Corporation Licensed—Glandered Horses on the Market.

Held for Perjury and Contempt—A Steamer Encounters a Gale—Other General News.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The institution of proceedings under the new Civil-Rights law against the colored proprietors of the barber-shops for refusing to shave one of their race creates quite a commotion in colored circles. It seems that the barbers were not all aware that there was such a State law, for it was passed by the Legislature last winter, and has been in effect only since July 1. So this is perhaps the first case begun under the new law. The law specifically mentions barber-shops as being one of the places to which all persons, irrespective of color, shall be admitted to the full accommodations. The aggrieved party, according to the law, may bring suit for damages for any sum between $25 and $500. Any party denying the privileges of the enumerated public places to any one on account of color is guilty of a misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. The present suit is brought before a Justice of the Peace, and will come up for trial next Monday. The colored man whom the barbers had refused to shave had previously been shaved without question by a white barber in town, but was refused by even him at the solicitation of the colored fraternity. The negro barbers objected to him on the ground that to accommodate him would ruin their business. The decision in the case is awaited with considerable interest.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Thursday next, at Denver, Colo., Capt. L. M. Kelley of this city and Mrs. F. E. Bradford of Denver, a daughter of ex-Mayor McNamara of that city, will be married. Capt. Kelley was a delegate to the last National Republican Convention, and has twice been Sheriff of Kane County.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A remarkable case of hazing is just now agitating the minds of the faculty of Knox College. Friday night last A. J. Singsen, a poor but worthy student of the college, assisted the janitor in stopping several students who were on a lark in the college building, and in so doing incurred their enmity. The same night, during his absence at a train, his room was entered, turned upside down, and the bed-clothes scattered over the campus. The next night a bottle of some vile-smelling stuff was thrown through his window, driving him out. Sunday night he was hung in effigy and placarded as a spy, while circulars containing a cut of a tombstone, bearing a scurrilous inscription about him, were pasted up around the college buildings. He has, however, the support of the faculty, of the better class of students, and of the citizens generally. He is now preparing testimony against the parties hazing him to be submitted to the grand jury which meets soon.

Fannie Epperson of Rio has brought a suit in the sum of $5,000 against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover damages sustained by the explosion of a torpedo which had been placed on the track by a thoughtless engineer the Fourth of July at Alexis.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The special delivery system of the Post-Office Department is believed to be a good thing by a majority of the business-men of the city, although very few have availed themselves of the opportunity of trying it. There have been only four letters received and eight sent with the new stamp on at the office here since the law has gone into effect.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The wedding of Harry D. Kelly of Chicago and Miss Nellie Nast occurred at 7:30 this morning at St. James' Church. The bridal outfit was the most elegant and valuable ever seen in Rockford. They will make their home in Chicago and give a grand reception tonight at No. 95 Aberdeen street, for which 300 invitations have been issued.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Illinois is now in session in this city. Preliminary exercises of an interesting character were conducted by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Alice Collins of the Jacksonville union presiding. Miss Mary McDowell of the Evanston union responded, in behalf of the delegates, to the address of welcome, which was delivered by Miss Mary Martin of Jacksonville. Mrs. Fannie Best of Champaign, State Superintendent of the Young Woman's Union, delivered an address, reviewing its work and presenting its district officers' reports. Fannie Wiswall of Evanston, Louise Thrush of Peoria, Eva Ingersoll of Canton, and Dolly Schultheis of Quincy spoke on charity and flower-mission work, and Clara Boutelle of Galesburg on the Band of Hope Department. Miss Nellie Weeks of Chicago illustrated the temperance kindergarten, and Miss Kate Short of Jacksonville, with classes of little girls, gave a kitchen garden exhibition. The convention opened formally at 9 o'clock this morning at Grace Church, the President, Miss Mary West of Galesburg, presiding. The report of the Executive Committee on the State work was adopted. Reports were received from District Presidents and other routine business transacted. Two hundred delegates were present. A hundred more are expected. All are the guests of the ladies of the Jacksonville union. Tonight, before a full house, Mrs. Joseph Bancroft of Jacksonville welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Hibben of Peoria delivered the response. The annual reportt of Helen Hood of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary, and Mary West, President, were presented.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—In this city this evening occurred the wedding of Mr. Charles Holder and Miss Gertrude Dodson. The groom is a wealthy young cattle-dealer of Hudson, this county, and the bride is the daughter of William K. Dodson, and prominent in social circles. There were present a large company of the éclat of the city, and the occasion was the most brilliant that has taken place in this city for a long time.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—William Vanderberg got a life sentence tonight from the jury for murdering Michael Gibbons at Troy at a Cleveland ratification meeting the 14th of November, 1884. The case came here under change of venue from Madison County.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Five thousand people were in attendance today at the Ninety-seventh Illinois Regimental reunion. Among the interesting features today was the presentation by the Ninety-seventh Regiment to Col. Vifquain, their commander, of a handsome gold-headed cane. Addresses were delivered by Col. Vifquain, Capts. Weiser and Moore, and others. The regiment paraded through the principal streets and made a fine appearance. Next year's reunion will be held at Greenup Sept. 7 and 8. T. R. Hancock of Neoga was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

MINNESOTA—A BIG CORPORATION LICENSED—GLANDERED HORSES ON THE MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Articles of incorportion of the Stickney Warehouse Company (Limited) have been filed with the Secretary of State and Register of Deeds. The incorporators are C. W. Benson of Sibley, Ia., Frank Skipwith of St. Paul, Col. W. B. Bend, A. B. Stickney, President of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, and John I. Thompson, Solicitor of the same road. The capital stock is limited to $1,000,000. The object of the company is to operate along the line of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad from Mona, Ia., to St. Paul a line of grain-elevators and slaughter and packing houses and live-stock yards. The cattle-yards and live-stock operations are to be on the basis of those of Chicago.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles N. Hewitt of this city, Secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, sends the following for publication: "Horses suffering from glanders are being brought from Wisconsin and sold in this State. Three instances have been reported to this office, one of which was in this town Sept. 30."

INDIANA—STATE OFFICERS NOT SUBJECT TO GARNISHEE—HELD FOR PERJURY AND CONTEMPT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Hord today gave an opinion upon the right or power to attach public funds or garnishee the salary of a State officer. Recently suit was brought against sub-contractors of the Richmond Insane Hospital by a stone company, and the Governor and Board of Commissioners of the Hospitals were made codefendants in the garnishment and attachment proceedings. The Attorney-General holds that the State cannot be sued and is not subject to process of garnishment, attachment, trustees' process, creditors' bill, or other remedial process; and it cannot be indirectly affected by making an officer the nominal garnishee. Funds in the hands of a State Treasurer, Auditor, agent or disbursing offier of a State cannot be reached by process directed against such officer. Though public funds may have been appropriated and placed in the hands of an officer for the payment of those who are creditors of the State, they belong to the State and not to the creditors up to the moment that the officer pays them over to the latter. Second, an officer's salary cannot be reached by attachment or garnishment. Third, an officer before his salary becomes due cannot incumber, change, assign, or transfer his right to payment.

In the Criminal Court today Judge Norton took up the case of William T. and Wilbur Royse, father and brother of the young man convicted Saturday last of highway robbery. Wilbur was one of the counsel defending his brother, and it is supposed concocted the scheme of having Borgarding, the victim of the robbery, come into court and claim that he had found the money of which he supposed he had been robbed. When questioned Wilbur declined to answer on the ground that it would criminate him, and the court turned him over to the Sheriff to be held for perjury, in default of $3,000 bail. William T. Royse, the father, has not been found, although the officers have been hunting for him all day. This afternoon proceedings were begun against both of them for contempt of court, in addition to the other charges against them.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—There is a probability that the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company will run its wires into this city. The Merchants' Exchange has been in correspondence with the officers and a proposition has been received from the latter that if the people will subscribe sufficient funds to defray the cost of line, etc., they will string the wires.

DAKOTA—THE BISMARCK POSTMASTER NOT YET APPOINTED.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—It now transpires that the fight over the Postmastership in this city is not at an end, as reported by a Washington correspondent, but that it has resolved into a very complicated and interesting contest. Maj. Bragg's name was sent in for appointment last Monday, but since that time the papers of several other candidates have been piled upon his claims, and it looks as though the "cousin" of the famous and impulsive Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin will be left in the cold. Notwithstanding the resignation of Lounsberry, the present Republican incumbent, the President has failed to select his successor from the Democratic ranks.

The steamer Rosebud came in from the Upper Missouri country this evening without pilot-house or cabin. The boat was struck by the recent wind-storm near Rocky Point, 800 miles north, and very narrowly escaped total destruction. The pilot-house and cabin were picked up by the storm and hurled out into the channel of the river. No one but the chambermaid was in the cabin at the time and she was the only person injured. The storm did no damage on land, as it followed the river and spent its force upon the stream.

MICHIGAN—TEST OF THE DELINQUENT TAX-SALE LAW—LOCAL OPTION.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sage of Bay City deposited $500 with the Register of Deeds, Tawas City, according to an order in the injunction of a tax sale to test the validity of the present tax law. By mutual agreement between all parties interested, Prosecuting-Attorney W. H. Simpson left for Lansing to make immediate application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Judge J. B. Tuttle to dissolve the injunction. The present tax law prohibits an injunction to restrain sale, and Judge Tuttle decides that part of the law is unconstitutional. It is expected this will have the effect of getting a decision from the Supreme Court within a short time. So little faith is manifested in the new law that the few present at the sale yesterday only bought land they were personally interested in, and, although a large list of lands was advertised, owners did not redeem in many instances, and the sale which takes from four days to a week was twice run over yesterday for want of bidders. This is a matter of much interest to parties owning land in this State and residing elsewhere.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court this morning decided that local option in the liquor traffic was constitutional in all cities and villages throughout the State organized under the General Incorporation law; also denying a mandamus in the appeal to require reregistration of voters of the City of Detroit and the appointment of non-partisan inspectors of elections.

PITTSBURG'S BIG DAM.

IT WAS BEGUN SEVEN YEARS AGO AND COST $3,000,000—SPEECHES, FIREWORKS, ETC.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—This has been the biggest day in Pittsburg's history, marking the completion and opening of the Davis Island dam, the construction of which was begun by the United States Government seven years ago, and which cost $3,000,000. Fifty thousand strangers are here from abroad to witness the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock a procession of fifty steamboats, gayly decorated with flags and streamers, left the Monongahela wharf for the dam, carrying, among other august bodies, the Ohio River Commission, the Councils of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the Chamber of Commerce, members of the Petroleum, Grain, and Furniture Exchanges, and invited guests, including members of the State Supreme Court and members of the River and Harbor Committee of Congress. At the dam of Davis Island, five miles below the city, there were speech-making, inspection of the machinery and workings of the dam, etc. The fleet returned to the city this afternoon, and the ceremonies wound up with a grand display of fireworks tonight.

During the ceremonies a gun which was used in firing a salute was prematurely discharged. Sergt. John Rial of Battery B, N. G. P., had both hands blown off and was otherwise seriously injured. Frank Possiel and his sister Hannah, who were standing near the gun at the time of the explosion, were struck by pieces of the ramrod and quite seriously hurt.

NO SUCH A CHARGE.

GOV. PIERCE OF DAKOTA SAYS NO CHARGES OF MALFEASANCE HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST HIM—SIMPLY BREACHES OF POLITICAL ETIQUET.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Gov. Pierce, in an interview this evening, denied the report which has been sent out from Washington to the effect that charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred against him. The Governor has received a copy of the charges, which are of the mildest and most harmless nature. While he refused to give them out for publication at this time, it is easy to glean from his conversation that they are such as may be made at any time against any officeholder in the land. They charge him with breaches of political etiquet and form, not with intentional evildoing. The Governor became very indignant when the question of malfeasance was brought to his notice, and stated that he could very willingly and creditably retire under charges such as have been brought against him, represented in the copy sent him, but will make a vigorous fight against the charge of malfeasance, and threatens to prosecute the man who sent out the report unless it is proved. The word malfeasance was inadvertently used.

BLIND TOM'S CASE.

A DECISION AGAINST HIM AND HIS MOTHER, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, HOWEVER, TO RENEWAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7.—In the United States Court today, Judges Bond and Hughes presiding, a decision was rendered in the case of Blind Tom, the colored pianist. This is a suit in the name of Blind Tom, through his mother, Charity Wiggins, against Charles A. Bethune, for many years Tom's guardian, requiring an account of the earnings of Tom and their proper investment for the benefit of himself and heirs, and that Bethune be required to surrender the possession of the complainant and pay into court the money to defray the expenses of the suit. The motion was overruled, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to renew the same. It was further ordered that the injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendant (Bethune) from removing the plaintiff beyond the limits of the State be continued in full force unless permission of one of the Judges of the court be first obtained.

PULLMAN.

So far as the present time is concerned the Pullman labor trouble has been settled. The committee of hammersmiths who are out waited upon Mr. Hewitt, Superintendent of the iron department, and were told that they would not be taken back to work, because the axle-shop would be closed for some six weeks. This leaves twenty-two men out of work. "No orders" was given as the cause. The freight-shops "mill" will open today, and Monday about 150 men will commence work on the construction of the Burlington order. No strike is anticipated unless more new work is given out at the reduced rate.

THE GENEVA DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

THE PERPETRATOR OF THE CRIME STILL AT LARGE—HIS FATHER FEELS VERY BITTER TOWARD HIM.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 7.—Albert Cook, the young farmer who, through unjustifiable jealousy, deliberately shot his mother-in-law, killing her instantly, and fired five shots into his wife's body, at Campton, Ill., after which he fled, is still at large. Great numbers of citizens are in pursuit and scouring the country in all direction in pursuit of the murderer. A number of persons are inclined to think that he did not wander far from the scene of his crime and is still in hiding, or else he boarded a freight-train and left the State. The father of the murderer, who is here, regrets his action in releasing him from jail a few days ago, and talks as though he would not attempt to interfere in his son's behalf should he be captured.

Mrs. Cook is considerably weaker today and has only a bare chance of recovery.

KOCH'S FATHER.

"If I had him here I would put the rope around his neck myself. But no: my son would not add this disgrace to his crime. He has too much respect for his old father to show himself alive among men. They will never find him alive." The speaker was Frederick Koch, the father of Albert Koch, who shot his wife and mother-in-law at Geneva, Ill., Tuesday morning, killing the former and probably fatally wounding the latter. The old man was entirely broken down by his son's crime, and, with the inconsistency of grief, would now curse him in unmeasured terms and the next moment indulge in the highest praises for his gentle nature. According to the account of the father, Albert Koch made the acquaintance of his present wife while he was working on Smith's farm, the same on which he continued to live with her after his marriage. The match was a very unhappy one. Mrs. Butts, the mother of Nellie Koch, is said by the murderer's father to have first created dissension between the couple. The main cause, however, was jealousy. Albert claimed to have the best of reasons for being jealous of his wife. He frequently told his wife and step-mother that his wife took much better care of Smith than of himself; that she compelled him to do all the work while she sat in the parlor with Smith. He sometimes brought his washing to the city and asked his step-mother to have it ironed, since his wife would only attend to that of Smith. Matters reached a climax when one day in July last he found her with Smith in a situation which he claimed left no doubt of her disloyalty. He pulled his revolver and fired at her, but missed his mark. Nothing was said about the affair at the time. His father advised him to leave his wife, which he did. He went to Kansas, but being told that his wife had no right to withhold his children he came back the 1st of last month. Three weeks later he was arrested for assault on complaint of his wife. His father went on his bond and took him to the city, where he staid until Monday night at 9 o'clock. When he left his father that night he was in a very peculiar state of mind, never speaking unless addressed by others. His step-mother read a novel to him and advised him to do as the hero of the work did and leave those who had wronged him. He gave no reply. Tuesday morning his father went out to Geneva to settle the assault case, and there learned of his son's crime.

Frederick Koch is a man of 69 years, a native of Thuringia, Germany. While comparatively very young he served three terms as burgomaster of the little town of Woelffershausen. He owns property at Nos. 574 and 576 South Halsted street, which he rents. His son Albert enjoys an excellent reputation in that vicinity for his industry and gentleness of disposition. The neighbors are of the opinion that jealousy deprived him of his reason before he committed the double murder. They think he would have shot himself on the spot after shooting his wife if he had had a shot left, and will certainly not live to be caught.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

A SOCIETY FRIENDLY TO THE RED MAN MEET AND DISCUSS MEASURES LOOKING TO HIS INTEREST.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Mohonk conference of Friends of Indian Civilization met this morning. Mr. Smiley, on calling the Conference to order, explained its origin three years ago, its object being to unite the philanthropic and Christian men of the country upon a definit policy and to create a public sentiment in favor of such policy. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was chosen President of the conference. The special committee appointed at last year's meeting to confer with President Cleveland reported that its interview with him was satisfactory and that his course toward the Indians since assuming the duties of his office had caused them pleasure. Gen. Whitlesley, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, by request, spoke of the distribution of rations and annuities. He said: "For 100 years we have been teaching the Indian to live in idleness, with the belief that he has a right to demand food and clothes without work. We have made him a pauper and a beggar, and the difficulties of making him something else are very great. It is hardly possible to expect to change the adult, but it will be our own fault if we do not prevent the coming generations from following in his footsteps. The issuing of food, clothing, and annuities is not a pleasant thing to witness or describe."

Dr. Lyman Abbott presented a paper, which was referred to the Business Committee. It recommended the immediate admission of the Indians to citizenship, the abolition of the reservation, the allotment of lands in severalty, the purchase at an appraised value of all the unallotted lands and their opening to settlement, the discontinuance of annuities, the appropriation of the value of these lands and annuities to Indian education, and the confinement and compulsory education of any wild tribes incapable of citizenship.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A MOTHER, IN A FIT OF DESPONDENCY, TAKES THE LIFE OF HER BABE AND ENDS HER OWN EXISTENCE WITH MORPHINE.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Urbana, a quiet little village fifteen miles north of here, which a fortnight ago was the scene of one of the most terrible suicides of the year, was today thrown into a frenzy of excitement by a murder and suicide which, in attendant circumstances, were hard to understand. John McClusky, a young salesman, has been living in a little cottage home of his own with his wife and baby. Apparently all was happiness in the domestic circle, and McClusky was in the habit of devoting much time to his wife and baby. He returned home from work at 12:15 this afternoon and entered the house as usual, but did not find his wife. Finally he went up-stairs to their bedroom and saw his wife and the baby lying on the bed apparently asleep. He called them, but, getting no response, went nearer, when the terrible ghastliness of the features of both told him the horrible fact that they were dead. Near by lay a note addressed to him and an empty vial which had contained morphine, but which had been drained to the last drop. The note was most affectionately worded, and through his blinding tears the husband read that the young wife, having become despondent through ill-health, had in desperation poisoned herself and baby. McClusky is wild, and his friends fear he will kill himself.

FOUND HANGING IN A CAR.

A TRAMP RETIRING TO REST MAKES A FRIGHTFUL DISCOVERY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon a tramp entered a Chicago & Alton freight-car in West Kansas City for the purpose of taking a nap when he was surprised to see the body of a man hanging up against the side of the car. He gave an alarm and a police sergeant was notified. The man was five feet eleven inches high, heavy-built, sallow complexion, his head was covered with course, black hair, was of German descent, and had probably been dead twenty-four hours. He had hanged himself with a small rope two feet long, which he had made into a slip-knot and hung upon a projecting spike in the upper part of the car. His body was in such a position that his feet rested upon the car-floor, while his knees were slightly inclined outwards, the rope being drawn so tight that his face was perfectly hideous. The Coroner examined his effects and found numerous letters going to show that his name was Louis Knell, and that his home was formerly Milwaukee, Wis.

AN $8,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—A robbery which occurred at Newton last Saturday has just been made public. The property taken was diamond jewelry, which the thieves found in the second story of ex-Gov. Claflin's house on Walnut street, Newton. The jewelry taken was valued at over $8,000.

HAS NOT YET ARRIVED.

A NOVA SCOTIA BANK CASHIER ALLEGED TO BE SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS MANY THOUSANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 7.—Considerable excitement was caused in banking circles today by the discovery that something was wrong in the accounts of the cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax. Investigation so far shows a deficiency of $30,000. Cashier Henry Y. Clarke is living with his family at Bedford. The bank people say their loss will not be great. Clarke has only been cashier a few years.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

DR. KUH'S PAPER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You would greatly oblige me by inserting a short notice to the effect that your report on my paper read before the Western Society for Psychical Research in today's TRIBUNE is in almost every detail incorrect.

DR. EDWIN J. KUH.

THAT FRIENDLESS BOY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper of this morning an article entitled "A Friendless Boy," which, though correct in the main, is calculated to give the impression that children are sent out from the Home for the Friendless without sufficient care being exercised as to the persons to whom they are given. Being an active manager of that institution, I wish to correct that impression. No child is given to any person, either for indenture or adoption, without a written statement from three responsible parties that, from their own *personal* knowledge, they consider such person suitable to have the care and guardianship of any child. Generally from country neighborhoods the references are from the minister, the doctor, the Postmaster, and frequently the County Judge. These references being satisfactory the child goes on *trial for three months*. If at the end of that time the family are suited with the child and wish to keep him or her, we, either by personal visits or by correspondence with neighbors, satisfy ourselves that the home is the right place for the child. If mutually satisfactory then the papers are signed, but we still have the child looked after for some years.

In the case of Charles Jacobs, Mr. Streahan, the farmer who took him, had excellent references and the boy was sent to Minnesota in the care of one of our employés, who reported everything apparently all right. Before the three months of trial had expired the farmer wrote, saying the boy was anything but satisfactory and declining to keep him. The Matron wrote to Mr. Streahan that he could return the boy, and asked him to notify the "home" when he would be sent so that he could be met. This he failed to do, simply expressing the boy to the home, where he could have gone without first visiting the station had he chosen.

MANAGER.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE; pianos, etc., without removal; low rates; without publicity; fair dealings. 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at less than usual rates. Room 35, 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at less than usual rates. Call at 118 Dearborn, Room 24.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal of property, publicity, or delay; easy payments, low rates, fair dealing. W. H. KING, 89 Madison-st., Room 9.

BETTER THAN FIFTY PER CENT—ON the direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis (two of the fastest-growing cities) is a level tract covered with large, well-trimmed shade trees, that has lain until adjoining property has been improved; is now platted and called Woodlawn Park; within about one-half mile to three depots; can go to business centre of either city in fifteen minutes; one block from new public school; property in neighborhood selling for $24 per foot, not so level and well located; the most popular resident part for both cities. This beautiful property is offered for the next 30 days at the very low price of $10 per front foot to alley; one-third or all cash; 8 per cent on deferred payments. Buy at these prices and double your money within two years.
JOHN J. BUCKHOUT,
382 Wabasha-st., St. Paul.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

COOK COUNTY ORDERS BOUGHT BY FRED G. FRANK & BRO., 99 Washington-st.

JAS. W. BROCKWAY, ROOM 24 NIXON Building—Real estate bought and sold on commission and loans negotiated at the lowest rates of interest.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (2 YEARS OLD or more; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL SECURITY.—After years of experience in loaning money on personal property, we have perfected a system whereby the publicity usual in such cases is done away, and are in a position to meet the demands of all who desire to raise money without delay, and in a quiet, business manner. Housekeepers, professional gentlemen, mechanics, and others can obtain advances of from $25 to $10,000 on secured notes, on household furniture, pianos, machinery, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal, and on watches, diamonds, and jewelry. One of the advantages we offer is that our loans are made in such a form that they can be paid back in installments, each payment reducing the interest pro rata. We have no brokers in connection with our office, and consequently save all commissions, giving the benefit of the same to our customers.
Chicago Mortgage-Loan Co.,
Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AT reasonable rates. G. L. MARCHAND, 521 Opera-House Block.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

SELL YOUR COOK COUNTY ORDERS TO HENRY E. LOWE, 92 Washington-st., basement office.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY property. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block.

WILL SOME ONE ADVANCE $150, GOOD security? Also, use of nicely furnished parlor, first-class board, on one of the avenues, North Side. H 47, Tribune office.

$10,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at lowest rates; also $2,500 and other sums.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ILLINOIS AND Wisconsin for S. S. Cox's great book, "Three Decades of Federal Legislation"; superbly illustrated; outfits now ready; agents making from $10 to $30 per day. Write or call. McDONNELL BROS., 185 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST SELLING articles out; needed in every family; send 25c for samples and secure agency. J. H. GRANT, 95 Washington-st.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $2; GRAND Rapids furniture, easy weekly or monthly payments; cash prices, no interest charged; plush parlor suits, complete, $25; No. 7 cook, complete, $11.50; tapestry carpets, 50 cents; bedroom suits, 3 pieces, $18. See cuts in this paper, only one suit to each customer; open evenings. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTERNOON CLASSES IN GREEK AND Latin, beginning Oct. 25. 487 La Salle-av.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BOOKS.

RECORDS—ILLUSTRATIONS OF VENEREAL diseases; 4to cloth (scarce); 170 quarto plates; $5. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city and suburbs we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1724 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
602 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. }
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Still, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
453 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
256 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
530 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY ON MADISON-st., between Franklin-st. and Fifth-av. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire at 439 Chicago-av., in store.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM BARN corner South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st. a pair of horses, buggy, and harness, consisting of one bright bay mare, 15.2 high, weighing 1,000 pounds, has scar across her off ham; one dark bay mare, 15.2 high, weighing 950 pounds, has black mane, streaked with white; a square box, side bar top buggy, Caffrey make. I will pay above reward for the return of the property. T. M. BAXTER, Room 5, 24 Pacific-av.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for return of watch and chain taken Tuesday night, Oct. 6, "W O" in monogram and 1884 engraved on the back. Address H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN of 30; is capable bookkeeper and well posted in all kinds of office work; will work for small salary to begin with, but want place where I can have a chance to advance as to wages and position; am first-rate penman, quick and accurate at figures, and a worker from the word go. References. Address Lock-Box 534, city.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE house or manufacturing establishment by bookkeeper of 6¼ years' experience. Had full charge of office over 3 years. Best of references. G 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER would like to change his position; good paying place wanted with good house. G 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stenographer and typewriter operator. References furnished. H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (27) as billing or shipping clerk or assistant; prefer wholesale grocery. Good reference. Not afraid of work. Address H 53, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED American boy 15 years old, living with his parents and furnishing best references; wholesale grocery or hardware preferred. Address H 48, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands taking care of a horse and cow. Address H 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant fitter in engine, machine, or stove builder's, or any other fitting establishment. G 37, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening. Would prefer a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee Division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RESPECTABLE private families, a respectable young man of 25 is open to engagement as coachman; strictly temperate and reliable; salary not so much of an object as nice home. Address, for two days, H 77, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. City references. Address G 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man (Swede) as coachman in private family; 10 years' experience; 4 years with last employer. Best city references. G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly competent and obliging; best of references. Address G 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages. Best references. G 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COACHMAN by married man, wife as cook, in first-class private family. Address WILLIAM HAMILTON, Cottage Grove-av. P.-O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGER AND ACTor—One of Europe's best actors has arrived in Chicago; good singer; speaks English; would like to get into one of the theatres here in Chicago. Address H 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man to care for furnaces this winter. G 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN girl in a private family as cook. Good references. Wages $5. H 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class girls; one as cook and second work. First-class reference. Call at 417 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young girl, 17 years old, to do second work and sewing. Please call at 236 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework. Good references. Apply at 151 West Randolph-st., fourth floor, Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl for second work or nurse in a private family. Call at 222 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SWEDISH girl to do housework. 226 East Chicago-av., upstairs. Please call today.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GERMAN girl to do second work in private family. 440 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl to do housework in small family; no objection to country. 1812 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT second girl in a private family. References. Call at 2823 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, willing girl as cook and laundress in private family. Good reference. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced Danish girl to do general housework; $4 per week. Best city references. 10 South Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl as cook and laundress. Best reference from last place. 10 South Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do second work. Call at 2945 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and second girl or waitress, in private American family. Can furnish best city references from last employers. No one but first-class need answer. Please call at 1333 Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Langley-avs., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in private family; North or South Side preferred. 12 Newberry-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE—LADIES in confinement or invalid; housekeeper or full charge of infant. Best of references. Call or address 262 Marshfield-av., West Side, two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED nurse wishes a situation; no objection to country. References. 3422 Indiana-av. Call evenings.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl to do laundry work or chamber work. Call Thursday and Friday at 76 Sixteenth-st. References.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business. First-class references. Address G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER in family; good fitter; tailor system. 4010 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FIRST-CLASS German, Canadian, Swede, and Irish girls of all kinds at 3730 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as bookkeeper; has had experience. G 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WRITING in an office by a young lady; has had four years' experience in a large insurance agency. Address H 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young lady as secretary and companion; she writes a legible hand and reads aloud acceptably. Best references. Box 570, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE OR as teacher, by a well-educated young woman, capable and reliable. Address C 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK BY A WHOLEsale grocery house; must understand his business thoroughly, be rapid and accurate. State salary expected and references with application or no notice will be taken. H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 SHORTHAND AND caligraph writer; will pay $20 a week to a first-class man. JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHly competent drug-clerk to manage a store. Must speak English and German. Address, with references, H 70, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—COMMISSION MEN TO HANdle a fast-selling dry-goods specialty on the road. Address H 45, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD well acquainted with the city. Room 907 Chicago Opera-House Building.

TRADES.

WANTED—CABINETMAKER WITH MAchinery and lumber, or shop close to factory, to make samples and goods; steady job. H 81, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN FOR masonry; first-class building. Must have good references. Address Lock Box 1833, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—SQUARE TIN-CAN MAKERS, seamers, joker-floaters, and press hands. Fairbank Canning Co., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN; ONE WELL up in wrought-iron roof-work; good mathematician. Address with terms, experience, and references, H 67, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—HO! FOR THE SOUTH—500 LAborers and choppers for the Yazoo Valley & Mississippi Railroad in Mississippi; winter's work; cheap laborers' tickets to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points south on the I. C. & Jackson route at Ross' Labor Agency, 268 S. Water, up-stairs.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, TEAMSTERS, and choppers for new railroads in different States; winter's work; 100 for C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Illinois and Iowa; free fare; at Ross' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO tend cigar store; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and have the very best references. Address H 63, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS for commercial business; new, easy to work, good pay. Room 907 Chicago Opera-House Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES TO A COMpetent girl to do general kitchen work. 422 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MARY BEHEN, WHO WORKED at 323 Indiana-av., please call at 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 1503 MICHigan-av. Apply in the morning.

WANTED—COOK; A PERFECTLY COMpetent Scandinavian. Apply at 1301 Wabash-av. Thursday from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work at northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av., Hyde Park. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL for a first-class boarding-house, at 288 Michigan-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of two children and do sewing. Apply at 218 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME to color photographs for us by a new process; no instructions to buy; fascinating employment; work can be mailed anywhere; $1 to $2 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, beautifully colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P.-O. box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—30 LADIES FROM 30 TO 50 years of age to appear in our Maid Show; good salaries guaranteed. Apply immediately at West Side Dime Museum. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale house, an experienced lady typewriter and stenographer; must be first-class and have had office experience. Address H 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST and for circular work; must be somewhat familiar with the typewriter. H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC WOMAN OF good address willing to work. Address H 79, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Ladies desiring competent and reliable help, cooks, laundresses, second work, and nurse-girls of all nationalities can obtain such, with city references, at 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4,080.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING—MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRvoyant, has consented to remain at 232 West Washington-st. until Nov. 1. She regrets her appointments elsewhere will prevent her remaining longer. Parties wishing consultation on business losses, enemies, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriage, and death will do well to call before the above date.
Pay refused if not satisfied.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention, consultation on business, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love and marriage; ladies, special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.

MRS. E. SCHURZ, MAGNETIC AND METaphysical healer, 749 Wells-st., second flat. Office hours from 9 to 1.

MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT. LADIES consult free. Gentlemen charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A REAL GOOD HALLET & DAVIS SQUARE piano for $95. 16 West Van Buren-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
For the next thirty days only we offer buyers the following splendid inducements:

Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $200; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.

NEW UPRIGHTS....................$165
NEW UPRIGHTS....................185
NEW UPRIGHTS....................225
NEW UPRIGHTS....................250

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange; write for particulars if you cannot visit our warerooms.
REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

SCHUMACHER GOLD-STRING, BEHNING, McCammon, and Brainard pianos; also a number of upright pianos, nearly new, at bargains. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $450 TO SUperintend city office in light manufacturing business; large profits and no opposition; an excellent opportunity for the right man. Call at 152 La Salle-st., Room 15, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONORABLE, middle-aged business man can secure a half interest in a well-established commission business worth from $2,000 to $4,000 a year; guaranteed; $500 required. Address H 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
"C. C.": Suspense is likely to prove dangerous to your mother. Nothing can change our love. Your interests and ours demand your immediate return, or communicate and I will go to you. "W. H."

PERSONAL—TOBY: COMMUNICATE WITH Bob or Alex at once and allay intense anxiety. All will be well. H 34, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MR. E. WARWICK, FORMERly with A. H. Revell & Co., and Mr. C. C. Koehler, formerly of the firm of Magoun & Koehler, are now with the Newberry Furniture Company, 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED house; will leave large library, good piano, French china, damask linen, portieres, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc.; has just been completely renovated; detached house, side yard, every modern convenience, ten rooms with bath-room, store-room, pantries, and servants' toilet; will lease for one or more years, as family wish to travel; rent reasonable; possession at once. References required. OWNER, 3013 Wabash.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE on avenue south of Eighteenth-st.; fully and handsomely furnished; to private family only. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, ROOM 27, 107 Dearborn-st.:
2838 Michigan-av., good 9-room frame house on brick basement.
2840 Michigan-av., good frame house on brick basement. Both being put in good repair.

TO RENT—VACANT HOUSE, 43 PECK-court, 13 rooms. Will furnish and rent or sell on the installment plan. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN bricks, 808 Oakwood-boulevard, also 3920 Vincennes-av., with grounds, all in fine order, and near steam and street cars. Owner, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 3116 AND 3120 VERnon-av.; 3149 South Park-av. F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3718 LAKE-AV.—HANDSOME modern house on 50-foot lot. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—3233 MICHIGAN-AV., UNFURnished; will rent very cheap until May 1. Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2459 MICHIGAN-AV.—A large 3-story and basement stone-front residence; brick barn. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house; part cash, balance board. No. 15 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern conveniences, near I. C. Railway. Apply at 4335 Chappel-place, between Ellis and Lake-avs.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout, and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence No. 852 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—607 WEST MONROE-ST.—10-room house; perfect order; new patent sewers; rent, $40. Inquire next door, or 185 East Washington-st. SQUIRE T. HARVEY.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 9 rooms, 384 South Paulina-st.; $30 per month. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—637 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-story stone-front house, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, in good repair. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 385 ONTARIO-ST., 14-ROOM brown-stone front; will be put in order to suit lessee; private family only.
No. 334 Huron-st., near Rush, 9-room house, in thorough repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NORTH PARK-AV.—$50—NINE-room house; D. H. & K. first floor; first-class order; laundry tubs, furnace; complete. Apply E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE of ten rooms on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, at $35 per month. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ERIE-st., near Pine. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble houses on the North Side; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; billiard-room, laundry, and every convenience; to an unexceptionable tenant. Address G 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side; furniture new and elegant; will be sold at a sacrifice. The house is new and in a desirable locality. An elegant home at a bargain. W. T. CUSHING, 25 Montauk Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st.—Furnished houses in North, South, and West Divisions.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—5321 JEFFERSON-AV., HYDE Park, nearly new, 8 rooms, beside laundry and bath-room; furnace, laundry furniture, gas-fixtures, window shades, wire screens, and winter sash for every opening, go with the house.
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—5001 LAKE-AV., NEAR FIFtieth-St. Station, good brick house, 13 rooms, and brick barn and large grounds, until May 1 or term of years. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN MARQUETTE APARTMENT Building, corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two flats, finished in oak; in perfect repair; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor, and elevator service. J. W. HOWELL, 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENT NO. 10 IN "THE Walton Flats," corner of Clark and Locust-sts., overlooking Washington-square; desirable in location, convenience, and attendance. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, the lower apartments in the elegant marble-front building; eight rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Rooms 19 and 20, S. E. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 12 LINCOLN-AV., 7-ROOM flat, with modern conveniences and in excellent repair. Key with janitress, rear 17 Wisconsin-st.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM CORNER FLAT (second story); gas fixtures and bath. 150 La Salle-av. Also 188 Erie-st., 6-room flat, $30; in good order. D. J. GALLERY, 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, IMPROVED 8-room centre flat. Key 240 Indiana-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, SECOND STORY, 201 Chicago-av., $30 per month; flat third floor, 57 North State-st., $25 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT FROM TWO TO FOUR rooms. Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 4-ROOM FLAT, fully furnished, for housekeeping. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FLATS; EVERYthing modern and first-class; best furnished flat in the city. Apply on the premises, 2964 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FLAT—198 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 6 rooms, all conveniences; porch rear; janitor-service. Apply first flat, 204, or Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 300 STATE-ST. Inquire at SHEA'S, 152 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—432 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—SECond-floor flat, four rooms and bathroom; brick house, marble front; rent $15 per month. Apply on premises, or to EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MADISON SQUARE—984 West Madison-st., two very desirable flats of 5 rooms each, on second and third floors. Rent $18 to $25 to parties without children. B. W. THOMAS, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 836 WEST MADISON-ST., 6 rooms with bath-room, etc., on second floor; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FLAT IN HYDE PARK—TWO parlors, dining-room, kitchen, three chambers, bath, pantry, and store-room; large yard. C. H. HILDRETH & CO., 221 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished apartment for gentlemen, centrally located, cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN Hodges Flats, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., $10 per month; to single gentleman or lady. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; every appointment first-class. References given and required. 1622 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT STONE-front residence, corner South Park-av. and Twenty-second-st. very desirable rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; fine location; near I. C. trains or cable-cars. Inquire at 5 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FINELY-FURNISHED rooms; everything new and first-class; Michigan-av., Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts.; private residence. Address G 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WARM, WELL FURNISHED rooms; easy walking distance. 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, newly fitted up, to respectable party. 331 State-st.

TO RENT—BEAURIVAGE, 194 MICHIGAN-av., handsome suite of furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife, a nice front alcove room with or without board on Twenty-fifth-st., east of State. Address H 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD FURNISHED ROOM, 164 Madison-st.; $1.75 to $3 weekly; 50 cents a day.

TO RENT—837 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURnished front room with alcove.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—78 DEARBORN-AV.—FURnished room for two or four gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—NO. 60 CASS-ST., WARM, FURnished rooms; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT newly-furnished rooms; cheap to good party; light housekeeping allowed. Call after 5 at 403 North Clark-st., first flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST., FURnished south front alcove; other rooms.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with modern conveniences, in a German private family. 270 North State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON North Side to first-class parties. G 44, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 347 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, choice furnished south front rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen, also strangers visiting the city. 165 East Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—2913 FIFTY-THIRD-ST., HYDE Park, elegantly newly-furnished apartment for two, one block from I. C. R. R.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STORES—CORNER Van Buren and Dearborn-st., now the leading thoroughfare, 3 new stores, basement, and floors above. Apply to JOHN GAYNOR, 223 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE in the new business centre, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; cheap to good tenant.
J. F. KINGWILL, Agent,
103 South Water-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, SIZE 20x170, well lighted. 171 East Randolph-st. Inquire of GUSTAVE KNECHT, 200 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEment building at 61 and 63 South Water-st. Will rent whole or any part.
BANNARD, LYMAN & CO.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stores Nos. 227 and 229 Jackson-st.; immediate possession. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NEAR CORNER OF Adams and State-sts.; $150 per month.
E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF COMMISSION STORE. 47 South Market-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—SINGLE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st. $20 to $25 each; vaults, steam heat, and fast-running elevator. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WOULD LIKE A MAN AND wife to rent our basement of three rooms and care for the furnace and board two persons if agreeable; other day-boarders to be had in the neighborhood if desired. Address 2313 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEW BASEMENT, 197, 199, AND 201 Chicago-av.; also basement, 203 Chicago-av. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ENTIRE OR PART OF 3-story and basement building, 245 South Canal-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st., basement;
Buildings, stores, and lofts in wholesale and retail business centre; also, manufacturing buildings and lofts, with and without power.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 LIGHT rooms; hot water; bath and rooms must open into hall; rear porch. Address H 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENtleman, a medium-sized, well-heated (not less than 70 degrees), comfortably furnished room on Washington-boulevard or adjoining streets, east of Union Park. Rent not to exceed $12 or $14. G 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A first-class lawyer's office, near Madison-st., on La Salle; will furnish or make any satisfactory arrangements. R. DORMAN, La Grange, Ill.

WANTED — TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS furnished flat in choice neighborhood on the North Side, south of North-av., by a responsible gentleman and daughter. Address H 33, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOV. 1—BY REsponsible family of four adults, small furnished house, South Side, east of Wabash-av. Address H 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—OPENED OCT. 1—First-class furnished rooms; board optional; terms reasonable; day-board given.

288 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT room, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—PARLOR AND ROOM on second floor, with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

1280 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND STORY front alcove and other rooms, with board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished apartments, single or en suite; board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with board; other rooms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with first-class board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS ELEGANT location room, with board, also an elegant parlor-floor suite. References. F 10, Tribune.

2629 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO NICE, LARGE rooms, with alcove and board; convenient to cable-cars. References.

3619 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; convenient to I. C. trains and cable-cars; one pleasant alcove room and one smaller room overlooking lake.

MICHIGAN-AV., 5 PARK ROW—FRONT suite of rooms, nicely furnished for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; with board.

NORTH SIDE.

59 RUSH-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished alcove, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

64 RUSH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ALcove room, with board.

69 RUSH-ST.—BOARD, WITH OR WITHout rooms. Please call.

146 WELLS-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOM, $3.50 to $6 per week; furnished rooms, 75 cents to $4 per week.

175 RUSH-ST. — WITH FIRST-CLASS board, nicely furnished alcove, all conveniences. Private family. References.

197 DEARBORN-AV. — LARGE FRONT room and board; day-board also.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed double and single front rooms, with first-class board. Also table board.

280 INDIANA-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front suite, with bay window, and other rooms; also first-class board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ROOM, suitable for two, with board; home comforts. References.

361 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER MAPLE-ST.—Second and third story large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A PARLOR AND two bedrooms to spare; terms moderate; location in the vicinity of Dearborn and Chicago-avs. References given and required. Rooms are on the first floor and all front the street. Address G 38, Tribune office.

PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN PRIvate family; first-class location; short walk; North Side. H 83, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Nicely-furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen; private family; reference.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—100 PLEASANT ROOMS; 50 cents on first or second floor; 25 and 30 cents on upper floors. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn; none better; don't pay high prices; rates 50c to $1 a day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SINgle room together wanted, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; room to be heated. Address E. R. BURLEY, 116 La Salle-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND DAUGHter in private family, within twenty minutes' walk of Court-House. North Side preferred. Address H 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN; North Side, near business centre. H 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON North Side, furnished room, with hot and cold water. Address, stating terms, H 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR YOUNG LADY in private family on West Side. Address Chicago Musical College, Central Music-Hall.

SPORTING GOODS.

DOUBLE - BARREL BREECH-LOADING shotgun; five barrels; $30. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES and lots:
$5,750—LAKE-AV., near Thirty-eighth-st., brick house.
$7,000—VERNON-AV., near Thirty-second-st., new green stone house.
$8,000—FOREST-AV., near Thirty-second-st., modern brick.
$10,000—MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD EXTENSION, near Thirty-eighth-st., stone-front house.
$10,000—VERNON-AV., south of Thirty-fourth-st., elegant stone front.
These houses are all first-class houses of their kind, and several can be bought ¼ cash, balance to suit.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, one of the most desirable building lots in the city. It is very near the corner of Cottage Grove-av., and adjoins the best improvements of the street. This street, it is to be remembered, is under the control of the South Park Commissioners, who are bound to forever keep it in repair. All possible assessments have been made and paid, and except for the ordinary State, county, and town taxes, the property can never again be entered on an Assessor's books. This ground must be sold, and is offered, if taken at once, at much below the market. Address OAKWOOD, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV., ONE BLOCK from steam and cable cars—New modern house; nearly completed; elegant finish, plate-glass, electric bells, dining-room and kitchen in hardwood, first-class plumbing, best furnace, east, west, and south light; fine view of the lake, never intercepted; built for a home.
W. G. BAKER,
Room 12, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOLLARS PER FOOT BElow the market, 43 feet on Michigan-av. boulevard, south of Twenty-fourth-st., with the 2-story buildings situate thereon. A good investment with present buildings, or can be better improved to rent or for fine residence; will take $5,000 good lots in part. The cheapest lot on the street. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN UNINCUMBERED PIECE of property, paying handsomely. It is situated on Prairie-av., corner lot, 50x125 feet, with four residences thereon. Will take good lots on which to build to the value of $5,000 or more, and cash for balance. You cannot find a better investment at the price for which it will be sold. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STORE, DWELLing, and lot, $4,000 cash; cross street, east of Michigan-av. Address OWNER, 172 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property—1726 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble-front; good brick barn. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS house on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-first-st., worth $25,000. Will take half of the purchase price in other good city property. MATSON HILL, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3422 AND 3424 SOUTH DEARborn-st., 2-story and cellar buildings, 6 rooms on each floor, finished as flats, with conveniences; $4,500 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.: The very finely finished, convenient residence No. 2957 Calumet-av., corner of Gano-st.; every modern convenience. Lot 62½ feet front. Special bargain.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW HOUSES ON West Jackson-st., Nos. 498 and 501, south front; lots 189 feet deep; two-story and attic pressed brick complete and open for inspection; hardwood finish, electric bells, stone sidewalks; best for the money in the city; easy terms. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25x137 FEET on West Monroe-st., near Leavitt; a cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE 178 Moore-st., near Leavitt. Price, $1,600; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—465 AND 467 SOUTH LEAVitt-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings; $3,500 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—568 AND 570 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-story and basement marble-front dwellings; barns; will be sold at a bargain; want an offer. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON ABERDEEN-st. and Centre-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; flats here pay a large per cent net. Call and get particulars. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, AGENT for the care and management of property, first floor, 99 and 101 Washington-st.:

2 lots, 50x100 feet, at a bargain, between Pine and St. Clair-sts.

2 lots, 50x125 feet, at $200 front foot, south front on Superior-st., east of St. Clair-st.

2 lots, 50x150 to alley, on Dearborn-av., corner of Elm-st.; desirable every way.

2 lots, 60x150, to alley, on Dearborn-av., north of Maple-st.; very choice property.

A 3-story and basement brick house on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln-av., all modern improvements, in good order, will be sold at a bargain; basement and first floor 3 rooms deep; immediate possession given.

A stone-front brick house, octagon front, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., on leased land, perpetual lease; the house is well built and in fine condition; 14 rooms; 4 rooms deep; all modern improvements; will be sold very low.

2 lots, 50x125, on Halsted-st., just south of Garfield-av., east front, desirable for stores and flats.

A very nice house, 3 stories and basement, stone-front and stone steps, in perfect order, all modern improvements, on Rush-st., near Ohio, at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS on North State-st., northwest corner of Cedar, 31 feet front. Address H., P.-O. Box G.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building-lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build without money down; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers; 20 cottages now building at $1,000 each; only $200 down and $15 monthly. HENRY LEAVITT, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—TWO fine 10-room new houses, with brick basements; all modern conveniences; close to station; price $3,400 each, $500 down; balance on monthly payments; one 7-room house, new, with brick basement; price $2,800; easy terms; one elegant 10-room house, east front, on the ridge with large grounds; price $8,500; fine lots in different parts of Woodlawn cheap and on favorable terms.
L. A. GILBERT,
Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HARVARD-ST., near Sixty-fourth, 10-room house on brick basement; lot 50x184; $5,000 if taken at once.
$1,800—House, barn, and lot; 42x125; on Sixtieth-st., just west of School. Also bargains in building lots. AUG. TIDHOLM, Room 17, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 22, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON long time, cheap to parties who wish to improve; streets sewered, macadamized, and lake water.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 5 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FINE improved farm; or will exchange for property near New York City, a fine stone-front house, new, of 9 rooms; all modern conveniences; situated on Michigan-av., south of city; price $10,000.
L. A. GILBERT, Room 5 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—$475, IN monthly payments, will buy a lot, 50x165, near depot at Ravenswood, with water mains, sidewalks, etc., in streets. This price will hold for 30 days only. BERNARD F. WEBER, 84 La Salle-st., Room 16, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD — LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER FIFTY-first-st. and Greenwood-av., 100x200 feet. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES NEAR WASHINGton Heights, $150 per acre; for short time only at this figure.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Same as rent. Go today and see our beautiful new 6 and 9 room houses; lake water, gas, and all modern improvements; near street and steam cars; situated on La Salle-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth. Call for keys at 5816 La Salle-st. or
O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 9-ROOM BRICK houses corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av.; all modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water; gas; furnace or steam heat; perfect sewerage; slate mansard roof; hollow tile division walls; hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Buy or rent; if former, can pay in monthly installments; if latter, can have low rent to May 1. Madison Park Station, on Illinois Central, one block off; trains every 15 minutes; time, 25 minutes; fare, 6 cents. Inquire at property, 5121 Lake-av., of L. B. CURRY, or of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY REAsonable, 10-room house and 175x365 feet of ground in Evanston; lawn, garden, chicken-house, barn; will trade for small house and lot in Chicago, or business lot, or sell it; value, $6,500; incumbrance $2,500. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT FERNWOOD—BEAUTIFUL residence lots, near depot, only $80. Accessible by rail every few minutes in the day; low fare. Can double your money.
THOS. A. HILL,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TRACY LOTS, 100 FEET ABOVE Lake Michigan, IN THE GROVE AND ON THE RIDGE; only 40 minutes from Board of Trade on Rock Island Railway; lots among the fine improvements; 14 daily trains; free rides to parties wishing to invest. We offer great inducements this month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—107X200 FEET, ON WOODlawn-av. (Kenwood), between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-st., at a very reasonable price; no better lot can be found. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FIFTY-seventh-st., Hyde Park, between Kimbark and Monroe-avs., $3,000, easy terms; not 5 minutes' walk from South Park Station. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston.
FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIful homes in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of 12 acres on Hawkins street; is within one block of street cars and fifteen minutes' walk of city hall and court house. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and shade trees, with large quantities of flowers, vines and shrubbery. There are also 1,350 bearing orange trees, 50 choice lemons, 28 English walnuts, 64 Italian chestnuts, 12 olives, 17 figs, 60 peach, nectarines and plums, 10 pears, 12 almonds, 20 limes, 8 pomegranates, 70 ornamental trees and Japanese persimmons. There is abundance of city and private water for household purposes, also for irrigation. The property can be divided into three or more most beautiful homes, or sufficient city lots can be sold from it to pay the purchase money without interfering with the mansion, lawns and outbuildings. The house, beautifully furnished at an expense of $4,000, has 11 rooms, consisting of 7 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, with laundry and wash house in a house disconnected from the main building. The house is in thorough repair. The oranges will produce an income this year of from $3,500 to $4,000, and constantly increasing as the trees advance in age—being now about twelve years old and must be seen to be appreciated. The above property is situated in a growing city of 35,000 inhabitants in a semi-tropic climate, where it never grows cold, or never gets to warm too be in the sun the entire day. Los Angeles is noted for its mild, genial climate, which is much sought for by those desiring a change of climate from the cold of the EasternStates during the winter months, as here the flowers bloom every month in the year. Address, Morford & Son, real estate agents, 110 North Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with 7 veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.
There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks.
Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886.
Apply to T. EDE, Barrister,
Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—NEW ILLUSTRATED prospectus; Disston purchase 4,000,000 acres; gulf coast; high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, homes, colonies, hunting, fishing, hotels, tropical fruits, vegetables, and investments; no killing frosts or malaria. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 OR 400 ACRES OF GOOD farming land 12 miles from Chicago Court-House. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN FAIRBANKS, FLORIDA, A very desirable place of 20 acres; 7 acres in orange grove; very healthy, pleasant surroundings. For particulars address J. H. VAN DERVEER, Fairbanks, Florida.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—$6,000 TO $10,000 to invest in improved business or residence property; would buy vacant corner. H 70, Tribune.

WANTED—A PIECE OF FIRST-CLASS CENtral property, Wabash-av. or other street; $80,000 to $100,000, cash, deal at once if desirable; owner or broker. Address G 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN ENGLEWOOD OR NORMAL Park, the best house and lot that $2,000 to $3,000 will buy, or a well-located lot not to exceed $1,500; give full particulars. H 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; lot, 25x175, on Kimbark-av., South Park. Will take lots well located in that direction or Englewood.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing company, whose goods—patented hardware specialty—are of national reputation and trade now most largely in the West and extending yearly, is desirous of removing to Chicago if desirable connections can be secured, either with two or three capable men with capital or manufacturers having premises or facilities, or either, by which and their services the business can be extended. Persons desiring such an opportunity may address the undersigned. All communications will be treated in strict confidence. Address WM. H. WHITAKER, 33 Atwater Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
Oyster and chop house; best in Chicago.
Hotel at bargain, with saloon and restaurant underneath.
Coal-yard—The best paying coal-yard in Chicago, $1,200 cash; worth $2,500.
Meat-market doing large cash trade, horses, wagons, everything, $1,200. Cigar and confectionery, $350; heated by steam; rent $40; fine location, State-st.
Elegant furnished houses and boarding-houses.

A PARTY WITH $3,500 DESIRING A SAFE legitimate business paying at least $4,000 yearly should investigate chance here offered, attractive to an honorable and conservative business-man. Address G 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IN CONSEquence of the death of the proprietor, stock of general merchandise amounting to about $2,000; also the large double-fronted store, frame building, barn, ice-house, and feed-house; an unusually good chance for investment; must be sold, as the widow is unable to carry on the business. Address MRS. J. RAMSEY, White Cloud, Newaygo County, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT evaporators and cider business now in operation; plenty of apples. J. C. BURRUSS, Bunker Hill, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, GROCERY stock, fixtures, horse and wagon; cash trade; reason, sickness; must be sold. 358 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING GROCERY; cause, leaving town. 219 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE AND GOOD-paying photograph gallery in the main street and business quarter of San Francisco for $1,000 cash, including everything; best suited for a married couple or single man; reason, have to go to Europe. Address F 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a No. 1 rooming house on Wabash-av. Address H 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURE of small article, hardware, in your town or county; profitable; liberal terms. H 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, STOVE, AND house furnishing goods store; one of the best stores in Chicago; established 1865; on best business street in city; reason for selling, obliged to leave the city. Address, until Nov. 1, G 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED-up and paying restaurants in this city for the money; doing $40 to $75 a day; $1,200; part time; will bear closest investigation. Particulars at 162 Washington-st., Room 49. Call at once.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM FLAT ON WABASH-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; furniture new in July; will give bargain; small payment down; rent $25; with or without lease. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT KNOWN AS the Board of Trade Restaurant in basement of Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Third and Edmond-sts., St. Joe, Mo.; everything first-class and in running order; this is a good opportunity for a man who understands the business, as the property will be sold at a bargain. For further information inquire of SOMMER, RICHARDSON & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO INvest the sum of $300 in some paying, legitimate business, light manufacturing preferred, or would take the agency in Chicago for some article of merit; more money will be put in later, if necessary; no attention will be paid to any communications unless the nature of the business, and where located, is stated; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address J. C. S., Post-Office box 523, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF Chicago office of a manufacturing company of high standing and large capital; he must furnish $10,000, or security for that amount; income, $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN FOR A REsponsible position who can furnish $75 or $100. 155 Washington-st., Room 5. MILLER.

$300—A PROFITABLE BUSINESS; EASY to run; canvassers buy it at sight. Profits five hundred per cent. Apply Room 22, Ogden House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING PRIVATE BRICK barn connected with residence would take one or two horses and carriages to board; location, Michigan-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st. H 64, Tribune.

WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN WITH $15,000 or $20,000 to invest in an established and profitable manufacturing business; one who would take charge of the office preferred; an investigation will prove this to be a rare opportunity for investment. Address H 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE PAIR OF BAY HORSES for a coupe team; weight 2,100; must be kind, sound, and city broke. Call or address 200 Thirtieth-st. JOHN McKAY.

WANTED—HORSES AND CARTS. APPLY immediately to the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., corner Division and Halsted-sts.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES, BOTH FIRE AND BURGLAR, NEW and second-hand, at astonishingly low cash prices, among them two fine bank safes; also twelve sets of fine vault doors, taken from old City-Hall. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A NICE HOME FOR A LADY DURING confinement, by an experienced nurse; quite private. 78 De Kalb-st., corner West Polk.

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No. 1 Board of Trade,
Stock Brokers
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Branch Office, 39 Monroe-st.,
Opposite Palmer House.
WM. C. LYON, Manager.
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Direct Wires to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

One Million Dollars
NEW ISSUE
Chicago City Railway 4½ Per Cent Bonds,
Due 1901.
Interest payable half-yearly.
Subscriptions received by the undersigned for any portion of the above bonds until further notice at
101 and Accrued Interest.
The right to advance the price is reserved.
H. G. FOREMAN & BROS.,
102 Washington-st.
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Maverick National Bank,
BOSTON, MASS.
Capital.........................$400,000
Surplus.........................$400,000
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.
Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe.
ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

N. W. HARRIS. D. J. HARRIS.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
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115 & 117 Monroe-st.
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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.
New York	$109,596,896	$89,671,097
Boston	11,565,505	15,105,208
Chicago	8,832,000	7,144,000
Philadelphia	7,643,339	8,145,665
St. Louis	2,728,129	1,953,045
Baltimore	1,967,752	1,675,067
San Francisco	664,018	1,598,563
New Orleans	1,340,705	850,096

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c discount.
Boston, par@5c discount.
St. Louis, 90c@$1.00 discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
Cincinnati, par@$1.20.
New Orleans, unchanged.

There was a good tone to the money market yesterday, and some of the bankers who have not heretofore had the fullest confidence in the improvement in general business had come to the conclusion that it was really here. They reported that the merchants were borrowing pretty freely, and that the demand for loans was from a large variety of business. Applicants for loans on call or short time at the low rates were turned away. There is still a little of the 3 and 3½ per cent money in the market apparently, but the supply is growing smaller. There have been two distinct policies among the bankers in regard to lending. Some of them have been glad to get whatever borrowers would pay, while others insisted that they would get certain rates or let their funds lie idle in the vaults. The course of affairs seems to have vindicated the latter class, and those who have been willing to lend on the borrowers' own terms are abandoning their policy. The country banks are drawing down their balances and sending in considerable paper for rediscount. There is still a good demand for currency in the country, though the shipments yesterday were not as large as the average of last week.

The ruling price for Eastern bills was 60c discount, but a few trades were made at 50c. Foreign exchange was quiet at the following quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484	486
Bankers' actual	483	485
Commercial sterling	482	484
Bankers' francs	522½	520
Commercial francs	525⅝	523⅛
Bankers' marks	95	95¼
Commercial marks	94¼	94¾

The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were 100 Pullman at 130⅜, $6,000 Opera-House 6s at 102, $10,000 new City Railway 4½s at 101, 200 St. Paul at 79⅜, and $2,000 Mutual Union Telegraph 6s at 81½. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$2000 U S 4s	122⅝	$5000 Iowa Div 4s	97¼
$10000 do	122⅝	$10000 Jack'ville&SE6s	100⅛
$3000 Cook County 4s	101⅜	$5.00 C P & W 5s	98
$1500 Cook County 5s	108½	$5.00 Min Point 5s	98
$6000 W Div R R 5-20s	100⅛	$15000 NewCty Ry 4½s	101
$5000 Ill Vault Co 6s	100½		

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Commercial Nat. Bk.	140	Chi. City Ry. 5.20 4½s	100⅛
Continental Nat. Bk.	120	Chi. City Ry. (new)	100⅛
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	245	Cook County 7s, 1889	109
Mer. Loan&Trust Co.	205	Cook County 7s, 1890	111
†Nat. Bk. of America	140	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Nat Bk. of Illinois	142½	Cook County 4s, 1905	103
Union Trust Co.	350	West Park 7s, 1890	109⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1888	106	West Town 5s, 1899	102⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	Minn. S. 4½s, 1912	103⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111½	Mu. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	80
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117½	Chi. Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Con G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	63
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121	Chi. Op.-H. 6s, 1905	101½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	Chicago City Ry	250
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	Chi. G. L. & Coke Co.	131
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126	Chicago Opera-H. Co.	105
Chicago City 6s, 1895	112	C. M. & St. P.	77⅜
Chicago City 6s, 1897	115¼	Chi. & Northwestern	102⅜
Chicago City 6s, 1898	116¼	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	130⅜
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99½		

There was pretty large buying of stocks in this city, though a number of the operators availed themselves of the opportunity to let go a lot of "cats and dogs," some of which had been held for several weeks. One or two of the principal houses also reported that their customers, believing that the advance had been too rapid, sold quite a quantity of speculative holdings which they had recently bought. One class of men wore a look of sadness. They were persons who had believed in the bull market but did not think there was going to be such a large rise and had therefore taken comparatively small profits on the expectation that they would be able to buy back on a lower range. As the day's events developed the bull feeling here increased, and it looked as if the crowd would soon get the buying craze which some of the leaders have been predicting for two or three weeks. There was one bid for 5,000 shares of Northwest from an office in this city just before the close, but it was slightly below the market. Reports have been increasing for a day or two that there was a new bull pool in St. Paul stock, and that it would be moved up rapidly. The only suspicious circumstance about the pointer is the fact that it was so widely distributed. Most everybody had it before the close yesterday, and a good many acted on it. Mr. Armour says the stock will sell at 87 within thirty days. The earnings, he declares, are large and increasing. It was reported from New York that the floating stock was less than 100,000 shares, and that the day the books closed 15,000 shares were shipped to Europe. But 100,000 shares is not a very small quantity of stock to be afloat, nor is the shipment of 15,000 shares to Europe a very remarkable occurrence. Chicago, however, has much confidence in the future of the stock as a speculation on the bull side and can be counted on as a buyer, along with Milwaukee, whenever the market shows bull tendencies.

The statements of the Chicago National banks to the Controller of the Currency of their condition at the close of business Oct. 1 show a considerable increase in loans over the total July 1, 1885, and also over Sept. 30, 1884. But there is also an increase in deposits. The following is a table of comparisons:

	Oct. 1, 1885.	July 1, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1884.
Loans	$47,505,468	$45,153,783	$41,362,277
Deposits	71,024,738	71,863,764	58,024,810
Circulation	804,510	705,350	846,250
Cash&exchanges	35,281,905	38,175,065	28,338,336
Bonds with U. S. Treasurer	1,474,500	1,474,500	1,014,500
U. S. bonds on hand	1,438,650	1,413,850	1,619,700
Unspecifi'd b'nds	1,943,780	1,682,698	1,799,772
Capital & surplus	15,481,600	15,164,100	14,290,000
Undivided profit	804,510	831,687	1,837,820
Real estate, etc.	691,157	694,897	782,826

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Money on call active and stronger at 1½@3 per cent, closing at 2.

Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Foreign exchange dull and unchanged. Government bonds were dull and steady.

State bonds were active and generally strong. The railway bond market was unusually active and the business remarkably well distributed. The total sales were $3,456,000—Erie second consols contributing $937,000; West Shore trust receipts, $303,000; Texas & Pacific issues, $235,000; Oregon Transcontinental, $156,000; Nickel Plate firsts, $141,000; and Fort Worth & Denver firsts, $134,000, leaving $155,000 to be divided among the less active issues. Oregon Transcontinental firsts made a net gain of 2 per cent; the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated as settled are up 3, as are also the Erie firsts and consolidated funded coupon 7s. There are only a few declines, but all the Chesapeake & Ohio issues are lower, the firsts, series B, being down 8⅜ and the same coupon off 3, while the currency 6s are down 3½ and the Alton & Terre Haute dividends 2½.

The stock market was unusually active and strong all day. It opened somewhat irregular, but the changes from last evening's quotations were only for small fractions and with only very moderate reactions, the greatest one shortly after midday, continued strong from the opening to the close. Final prices are generally at or within 1 per cent of the highest quotations reached and are from 1 to over 4 per cent higher than the final figures last evening. Total sales were nearly $400,000, over 50 per cent of which was in Lackawanna, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Oregon Transcontinental, and Western Union. Among the active stocks Lackawanna and St. Paul were most prominent for the advances made. Great strength was developed in a number of the usually inactive stocks, including Rock Island, which rose 3¼, Oregon Railway & Navigation 3½, Manhattan Consolidated 3⅝, Minneapolis & St. Louis common 1⅝ and the preferred 3¼, Missouri Pacific 2⅜, Oregon Transcontinental 1½, and Northern Pacific preferred 1¼. Lackawanna rose rapidly from 108⅜ at the opening to 110¼, and then remained about steady between the highest price mentioned and 109⅜ and closing finally at 110¼, a gain of 2¼ per cent. St. Paul sold up from 76⅝ to 79⅝ and closed ¼ lower, with a net advance of 2½; Northwestern, however, was comparatively quiet and steady, making a gain of only ½. The Vanderbilts were strong, but Lake Shore advanced only 1. Central of New Jersey is 1¼ higher, but Reading is unchanged, while Delaware & Hudson rose 4¼. Omaha common is up 1½. None of the active list is lower. The advance in Oregon Navigation was accompanied by a statement to the effect that the long-talked of lease of that line to the Union and Northern Pacific has been consummated in the shape of a working contract. From an official source it is learned, however, that the announcement is premature. There appears to be little doubt that a satisfactory arrangement of the kind mentioned will be made, but the President of the Northern Pacific is ill, and nothing has been done for some time past. It is said that the scheme for relieving Oregon Transcontinental is to pay off a portion of the debt which will mature at the end of the current year and fund the remainder in collateral trust 5 per cent five-year bonds, parties having already agreed to take the bonds. Today's advance was accompanied by no other rumors of an important character tending to influence values.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Application is made to the Stock Exchange to list $3,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad, due Aug. 1, 1921. The principal and interest is guaranteed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. An application has been made to list Canadian Pacific on the Berlin Bourse. The Denver Committee has made satisfactory arrangements with the car-trust certificate holders, and the latter will now give their full support to the reorganization plan. The rights of stockholders of the New York & New England to subscribe for the new preferred stock expire Oct. 26. No effort will be made by the Oregon Transcontinental to reduce the loan due Jan. 1. An arrangement is pending under which the greater part of the securities will be put into a 5 per cent loan in one certificate in the name of one trustee. Large blocks of the stock have been accumulated by a syndicate of prominent bankers. This afternoon it is stated that late yesterday the lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company was agreed on at a meeting between representatives of the Union and Northern Pacifics and the Oregon Navigation. On account of legal complications the agreement is a contract. The Pacific roads agreed to pay 6 per cent on the Oregon Navigation stock. The company's earnings for September increased $120,000. The Board of Reconstruction Trustees of the Reading has notified the Whelan and Bartol Committee to meet them tomorrow. Steps toward foreclosure are likely to follow. The Atchison dividend of 1½ is payable Nov. 16. The earnings since the middle of September show a great improvement. The estimated decrease for September is $148,000 gross, but expenses have been reduced nearly as much.

Business in American pig-iron is fair this week in the Eastern market, though large purchases are not being made. Except of charcoal pig very little outside iron is selling, as present freights bring the price at tidewater or at buyer's works to a point so near Lehigh makes that the latter have the preference. For the standard Lehigh brands $18.00 rules for No. 1 X foundry, $16.00 for 2 X foundry, and $15.00 for gray forge. Small lots of the former bring a little more money. One of the principal works reports that besides taking up the entire output its sales the last two months have reduced stocks 6,000 tons. The steel-rail market is very firm. Small lots are very scarce for early delivery, and $31.00 has been paid for them. Early 1886 deliveries are not available at less than $30.00 at the works. There have been sales the last few days of fully 50,000 tons, nearly all for next year's delivery. The unseasonable weather which has prevailed for some days in many sections of the country has checked the demand in dry goods to a considerable extent, but the lull is accepted as natural by jobbers and commission-men, and there is no change in the cheerful feeling pervading the trade. Orders for spring goods are being placed in fair amounts. Last week's output of anthracite coal was 763,977 tons, against 97,305 tons the same week last year, making the total production since Jan. 1, 22,124,991 tons.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Oct. 7.	Last—Oct. 6.
Canada Pacific	800	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45
Canada Southern	1,120	38	37⅞	38	38¼
Central Pacific	1,945	38¼	37⅞	38	37⅞
Ches. & O.	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
Do 1st pref	210	12½	12⅜	12⅜	13
C., B. & Q.	1,650	130	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
C., C., C. & I.	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
Den. & Rio G.	650	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Del. & Hudson	2,668	95¾	91¼	95¾	91½
D., L. & W.	61,456	110¼	108⅜	110¼	108
Erie	3,100	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
Erie seconds	....	71⅞	70⅝	71⅞	70¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	550	6	6	6	
Do pref	800	10¼	9⅝	10¼	
Houston & Texas	100	31½	31½	31½	
I. B. & W.	2,613	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14¼
Illinois Central	300	132	132	132	131⅝
Jersey Central	8,650	43¼	42	43	41¾
K. & Texas	13,750	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	25
Lake E. & West	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Lake Shore	29,890	76⅞	75	76⅜	75¼
Louis. & Nash	11,220	46¼	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛
L. N. A. & C.	....	32¾		32¾	
Manhat. Con.	2,613	105⅜	101½	105⅜	101½
Michigan Central	1,500	68⅛	67¾	68⅛	
Minn. & St. L.	5,680	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	19
Do pref	3,248	43¼	40	43¼	40
Mo. Pacific	4,520	97⅝	95	97⅝	95¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	6⅝	6	6⅝	
Do pref	....	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Nashville & Chat	400	43	43	43	42
N. Y. Central	60,030	100⅝	99⅞	100⅝	99⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	150	22	22	22	
Northern Pacific	2,690	22⅛	21⅝	22	21½
Do pref	14,140	49¼	48	49¼	47¾
Northwestern	15,386	103¼	102⅜	103⅛	102⅝
Do pref	544	131½	130⅝	131½	
Ohio Central	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
Ohio & Miss	2,600	22¼	21¾	22¼	21⅞
Ont. & West	176	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	490	84⅞	82	84⅞	81¼
O. Transcon	84,904	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	21⅛
Pacific Mail	3,650	52⅝	52	52⅜	52⅜
P. P.-C. Co.	300	130	130	130	130⅝
Peoria D. & E.	2,645	16¼	16	16¼	
Reading	2,000	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
Rich. & Dan.	100	....	....	....	74
Roch. & Pitts	100	4	4	4	....
Rock Island	2,458	124¾	121½	124	120⅝
St. L. & S. F. pfd	600	35½	34½	35½	34½
St. Paul	18,410	79⅝	76⅝	79¼	76⅝
Do pref	800	111	109	111	108⅝
St. Paul & O.	8,085	36¼	34⅝	36	34¼
Do pref	540	96	96	96	94¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	1,000	103¼	102⅜	103	101⅞
Texas Pacific	6,120	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
Union Pacific	8,075	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝
Wabash pref	500	13	13	13	13
West Shore bonds	....	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜
Western Union	22,035	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	114
American	99	United States	55

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	103⅝	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	121¼
United States 4½s	112½	Texas Pacific land g.	46⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup	122⅝	do Rio Grande	70
Pacific 6s of 1895	128⅝	Union Pacific firsts	115¾
Central Pacific lsts	113¼	do land grant	108
Erie seconds	71⅞	do sinking fund	120
Lehigh&Wilksb.(of'd)	102		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	82	Tennessee 6s (new)	51¾
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	116⅝	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	48
Tennessee 6s (old)	51⅞	do deferred	11¾

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	U S 3s reg	103⅝	6000	M & O 1st deb	61
5000	Ark 6s funded	9⅝	5000	M & O 2d deb	35
35000	La cn stamped 4s	69¾	2000	N Y W S & B	42⅝
13000	do	69⅞	3000	do (seller 3)	42⅝
10000	N Car spl tax	6	1000	N Y W S & Breg	42⅝
4000	So Car 6s—Br cn	109	17000	N Y W S & B tr r s20	44⅝
5000	A & S con 6s	115¼	10000	do	44⅜
10000	A & P—W Dist	72½	123000	do	44⅜
1000	B & O 5s	104⅛	13000	do	44⅜
2000	C&S Disgt CCC&I	110	6000	N Y C & St L 1st	80⅜
6000	C R I & P Ex 5s	110¼	105000	do	81
17000	C B & Q deb 5s	104⅛	5000	N Y C deb 5s s3	105
4000	do	104⅛	2000	do	105¼
22000	C & O cur	23	5000	N Y C Ex 5s	106⅝
15000	do	22⅝	5000	N Y C 6s 1887	107
5000	Cent Ia 1st ex cp	94¼	6000	N Y C 1st c'p	136⅜
17000	Cen Ia 1st E D 6s	58¼	16000	N Y L E & W n2dcn	70⅞
1000	Can So 1st gtd	101½	20000	do (buyer 3)	70⅞
1000	C & E Ill 1st	117⅛	10000	do (buyer 3)	70⅞
5000	C St L & N O 5s	112⅝	10000	do	71
22000	D & R G 1st con	78	5000	do	70⅞
20000	do	78¼	25000	do	71⅛
1000	D & R G 1st	115½	5000	do (buyer 3)	71⅛
9000	do	116	70000	do (seller 3)	71
2000	do	115¾	45000	do	70⅞
14000	D & R G W 1st	67	80000	do	71
29000	E Tenn inc	18	5000	do	70⅞
13000	E Tenn 5s	58¼	2000	do	70⅞
1000	do (ex cp)	52	5000	do (seller 3)	70⅞
5000	Ft W & D 1st	79⅝	2000	do	70⅞
5000	do	79⅞	5000	do	70⅞
10000	do	80	11000	do	71⅛
5000	do	80⅛	5000	do	71
5000	do	80¼	5000	NYLE&W 1st f c7s	116
5000	do	80⅝	1000	N Y S & W 1st e c	71
15000	do	80⅜	2000	N Y C & N g m	45⅛
5000	do	80⅜	10000	No P 1st coup	107⅝
10000	do	80⅝	5000	do	107⅝
5000	do	80⅝	50000	do	107⅝
5000	do	80⅝	10000	do	107⅝
10000	do	81	1000	do	108
5000	do	80⅝	6000	do	107⅞
2000	do	80⅞	8000	N J C deb 6s	63⅛
2000	E&TH 1st—Mt V D	98	5000	do	63
19000	Erie 7s con gold	124	5000	do	64⅛
5000	do	124¼	1000	N J C cn astd	103⅝
5000	do	124⅛	1000	N O Pac 1st (e c)	64⅛
1000	I B & W 1st	76	3000	do	64⅛
58000	K Pac 1st con	98¼	2000	No Mo 1st	113
1000	do	98⅜	25000	Ohio S 1st	89
1000	do	98⅛	25000	Ohio So inc	23¾
2000	L&N—N O&M D	98⅛	55000	O Transc 1st	79⅝
1000	L S cp 2d	118⅞	10000	Ore S L 6s	91⅛
6000	do	118⅞	10000	PD&E 1st—E Div	91⅛
2000	L N O & T 1st	90⅛	20000	do	91⅛
5000	M&SP 1st—SMD	113⅛	5000	R W & O Ex 5s	75⅛
1000	M&StP—H & D D	123	5000	St L & I M 5s	82⅞
5000	M L S & W 1st	109	6000	do	82⅜
15000	Met El 2d	107	15000	do	82⅜
12000	do	107¼	1000	SL&IM—C&F 1st	109¼
12000	do	107⅛	3000	So Pac of Mo 1st	104
10000	do	107⅛	40000	T P Rio ex coup	62
20000	do	107⅛	9000	do	62⅛
5000	M P 1st cns (s 20)	103⅜	44000	do	62
12000	M K & T gen 5s	71¼	10000	T Pac inc l g	46⅞
15000	do	71⅛	15000	do	46⅝
17000	do	71⅛	4000	T&Wab 1st—SLD	98
5000	M K & T gen 6s	84⅞	500	T&W f i—W&W 2d	93
8000	do	84⅝	2000	Utah So g m	90
2000	M K & T cons 7s	111¼	14000	U P 1st	115¾
3000	Mich C 7s	130	6000	WStL&P—Chi D	78⅝
5000	Mutual Un 6s	84			

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000	Ark 6s fnd	9⅞	21000	Mutual Un 6s	85
3000	do	9⅞	10000	M L S & Winc	81
10000	Lacn 7s stpd 4s s3	69¾	10000	M K & T gen 5s	71¾
30000	do	70	25000	NYLE&W n 2 cn	71
5000	do	70⅛	5000	do	71⅛
10000	do	70⅛	5000	do	71⅛
5000	do	70⅛	65000	do	71
10000	Va 6s defd	12	20000	do	70⅞
3000	B C R & N 1st	108⅝	2000	NYL&W cnst mg	102
5000	B & O 5s g	104⅛	5000	N O Pac 1st ex cp	65
6000	Col C & I 1st 6s	77⅛	10000	O Transc 1st	80
5000	D & R G 1st con	78	10000	do	80⅛
10000	do	78¼	10000	Ore S L 6s	91⅛
10000	do	78⅛	60.0	Ohio S inc	23⅝
3000	E Tenn 5s	58⅞	5000	do	24
8000	do	58⅛	2000	Pac of Mo 1st	105⅛
5000	I B & W cn inc	19⅝	15000	R W & O Ex 5s	75⅛
15000	do (buyer 3)	19⅝	25	Fourth Na Bank	119
15000	K P 1st cons	98⅛	5	Adams Ex	143
5000	L & N g m 6s b3	103	75	U S Ex	55
5000	M&StP 1st C&PW	99⅝	10	do	56

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

30000	U S 4s coup 1907	123⅝	10000	M & O 1st	111¼
25000	La cn stmp 4s	70⅛	5000	MexCen 1st ex cp	42⅝
50000	do	70	10000	Mo Pac 1st cons	104
10000	do	70⅛	5000	do	103⅞
10000	do	70⅛	45000	NYWS&B t r b 3	44⅝
55000	do	70⅛	5000	do	44⅝
10000	do	70⅛	55000	do (buyer 3)	45
50000	do	70⅛	10000	NYLE&W n 2 cn	70⅞
5000	N Car 6s spcl tax	6	1000	do (seller 3)	70⅞
3000	Va 6s defd	11⅞	50000	do (buyer 3)	71
10000	do	11⅞	5000	do	70⅞
8000	do	11⅞	20000	do	70⅞
10000	do	11⅛	5000	do	71
30000	do	11⅛	40000	do	71⅛
3000	A & S cn 6s	115⅞	35000	do	71⅛
14000	do	115¼	5000	do (buyer 3)	71⅛
5000	A & P—W D 1st	72⅛	30000	N Y C & St L 1st	81⅛
10000	do	72¼	5000	N Y C Ex 5s	106⅝
5000	do	72⅛	13000	N Y L & W 1st	116⅛
5000	do	72⅝	5000	N Y S & W 1st e c	72
10000	do	73	2000	do	72⅛
10000	A & T H div bds	39	5000	Nor & W g m	88
1000	B C R & N 1st	108⅝	8000	N J C 1st cn assd	103
3000	BCR&N 1—Col trs	95⅛	1000	N P 1st coup	107⅝
3000	C Pac—SanJoBr	107⅛	17000	do	107⅛
8000	C Pac gld bds	112⅛	10000	N W 25 yr deb 5s	108⅛
25000	Can So 1st gtd	101⅞	2000	Ohio So inc	24⅛
1000	C&O 1st—SB ex cp	65	15000	do	24¼
4000	do	63	2000	do	24⅛
3000	do	64⅝	4000	Ohio So 1st	89⅞
5000	C & O cur	20	26000	do	90
8000	do	20⅛	1000	Ogn Imp Co 1st	84⅛
3000	do	20⅛	5000	St L & I M 5s	82⅛
5000	C St L & N O 5s	113⅝	10000	SL&IM—C&F 1st	80⅛
3000	C St L 1st	102⅛	6000	do	80⅝
30000	D & R G 1st	115⅞	10000	do	80⅝
15000	do	116	5000	do	81⅛
1000	D & RG 1st con	78⅛	5000	do	81⅛
10000	do	78⅛	5000	do	81⅛
2000	E Tenn 5s	58⅞	6000	do	81⅛
25000	E Tenn inc	18⅛	4000	do	81⅛
5000	Ft W & D 1st b3	81	10000	do	81⅛
5000	do	81	8000	do	81⅛
5000	do	81⅛	5000	do	81⅛
7000	do	81	3000	do	81⅛
15000	do	80⅛	1000	do	81⅛
1000	H&TC 1st—W Deep	98⅛	1000	do	81⅛
1000	do	98	10000	do	81⅛
5000	H&SJ 6s con	116⅞	25000	Ore S L 6s	91⅛
9000	I B & W con inc	20¼	5000	do (buyer 3)	91⅛
3000	do (seller 15)	20¼	10000	do	91⅛
4000	do	20⅛	1000	do	91⅛
10.00	do	20	10000	do (buyer 3)	91⅛
30.0	do	20¼	2000	Pac of Mo 1st	105
7000	Kan Pac 1st con	98¼	6000	do	105⅛
4000	L & N trst bd 6s	95⅛	15000	P D & E 1st—ED	91
50.0	do	95⅝	3000	SL&SF 2d—Cls B	99⅛
1000	L&WB cn astd	101	3000	T&NO 1st—SabD	97
2000	do	102	9000	T P Rio—Trm 6s	57
10000	L S cp 2d	118⅞	10000	T P inc l g	46⅛
10000	M K & T gen 5s	71⅛	5000	do	46⅛
10000	M K & T gen 6s	84⅛	5000	T Pac R ex cp	62
180.0	do	85	5000	do	62⅛
10000	M K & T cons	111⅛	27000	do	62¼
5000	Met El 2d	107¼	1000	do	61⅞
4000	do	107⅛	10000	do	61⅞
10000	Mid of N J 1st	92½	24000	do	61⅞
5000	do	93	5000	do	61⅞
5000	do	93⅛	5000	do	61⅞
2000	do	93	5000	do	61⅞
11000	M U 6s	85	5000	do	61⅞

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The balances between the banks today have been at 2½ per cent. Balances at the clearing-house today were $1,501,743.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS FIRST BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,500	70¼	70½	70¼	70½
M., H. & O.	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
N. Y. & N. E.	700	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Wor., Nash. & Roch.	500	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Calumet	50	214	214	214	214
Franklin	50	80	80	80	80
Tamarack	19	74¼	74¼	74	74

SALES OF BONDS ON FIRST BOARD.

1000	Atchison 7s	122¼	1000	Mex Cent 7s scp.	71¼
2000	B & M in Neb 6s	106⅛	10000	N Y & N E 6s	109⅛
10.0	Rep Val 6s	107⅜	2000	Ogn S L 6s	90⅛
7000	Den Ex 4s	95	25000	O Ry & N 7s	101⅛

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS SECOND BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	500	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
C. B. & Q.	100	130	130	130	130
N. Y. & N. E.	50	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Union Pacific	500	51	51¼	51	51¼
Bell Telephone	50	178	178	178	178

SALES OF BONDS ON SECOND BOARD.

1000	K C S & M 6s	100⅛	3000	A & P 6s	70⅝
17000	Mexican 7s	42⅛	5000	Eastern 6s	122
5000	do scrip	72½	5000	Ogn S L 6s	90⅝
1000	N P 6s	105⅞	5000	Cal So 6s	36
1000	Sonora 7s	96⅛			

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Money continues in quite active demand at 2@3 per cent on call, and 4½@6 on good mercantile paper. Balances, $1,088,653. The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52
Reading	9	9⅛
Lehigh Valley	55	.....
North Pacific	22	22⅛
North Pacific preferred	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation	46¼	46⅜
Buffalo, New York & P.	3⅛	3⅜
Jersey Central	43	43¼
Oregon Transcontinental	22⅞	23⅛
Reading General Mortgage 6s	73⅛	74
St. Paul	79⅛	79¼
Hestonville	21⅛	23
Philadelphia & Erie	20⅛	.....
People's Passenger	21½	22

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was less active but firmly held at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 7—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for both money and the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 32½; do seconds, 8⅜; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; Erie, 17¼; do seconds, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 135¼; Mexican ordinary, 22⅜; St. Paul common, 79¼; New York Central, 103; Pennsylvania, 53⅛; Reading, 9½. Bar-silver, 47 5-16d per ounce. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £26,000.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 12½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	220	Osceola	13
Franklin	8	Quincy	38

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Mining shares continue to show strength, but transactions are very few. Iron Silver sold at $1.25, Amie at 6c, Chrysolite at $1.20, California & Virginia at $1.45, Ophir at 70c, Navajo at 85c, Bodie at $1.75, Little Chief at 25c, and Horn Silver at $2.10:

Homestake	17½	Quicksilver	6¾
Iron Silver	120	Quicksilver pfd.	29½
Ontario	24¾	Sutro	16

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 15	Mexican	$ 40
Belcher	1.12½	Mount Diablo	2.75
Best & Belcher	1.25	Navajo	65
Bodie Con.	1.50	Ophir	80
Chollar	1.12½	Potosi	25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Savage	1.37½
Crown Point	1.00	Sierra Nevada	60
Gould & Curry	70	Utah	40
Hale & Norcross	4.37½	Yellow Jacket	1.87½

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and averaged stronger. The greatest strength was in grain, which was partly due to the wet weather, threatening to cut down receipts to a smaller volume, though the tone of foreign advices helped in the same direction. There was a good demand for shipment, especially in corn and lard.

Provisions were dull and very irregular. They averaged firmer, but it was chiefly in sympathy with the cereals, the hog market being tame, and packers holding off for a further decline without caring to operate for it. The general idea was that the receipts of hogs will be large enough in the future to force still lower prices, but the possibility that wet weather may keep back the new corn, and thus delay the feeding of hogs, was not lost sight of, and one packer filled in a moderate line of shorts in pork which he had put out very recently. The only other feature in the market was a brisk demand for cash lard, Fairbank taking all that was offered early at 5c over November, and the difference subsequently widened to about 20c, October selling to $6.15, with next month at $5.95, the former closing nominally at 2½c less, with January at $5.00, December the same as November, and the year at 2½c less. It was estimated that over 20,000 tcs lard have been shipped from this city since the beginning of this month, which has reduced our stocks to a low point. Pork sold up 5c, to $8.27½ for November, and closed at $8.25 bid, with about the same for this month, December at 10c premium, and January at $9.15 asked. Ribs sold 2½c higher, at $5.00 for November, but closed at $4.97½, with January at 30c discount and October nominal at 32½c premium. Cash sales were reported of 250 brls pork at $8.27½; 630 tcs lard at $6.00@6.07½; 40,000 lbs green hams at 6¾c cash and 6⅝c for December, both 16-lb averages; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¼c, and 25,000 lbs long clears on private terms.

Flour was a little more active, and would have shown a much larger volume of trading but for the fact that there was a general marking up of prices, millers raising their figures 10@25c per brl. It was said that all the offers of flour from this city and Milwaukee the previous evening to parties in Europe were accepted. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls and 2,250 sacks, or a total of about 3,325 brls at $3.95 for bakers' and $2.50@2.75 for low grades.

Wheat was active and very irregular, but stronger. The knowing ones were again nonplussed by the course of the market. Our receipts were fair in volume, and while Liverpool was marked up 1d per cental all round by Beerbohm it was supposed to be merely catching on to the strength which was noted in the private cables of Tuesday. The reported damage in the Northwest by the frosts of last August, made outsiders want to buy, and the scalping element let them have all the wheat they wanted, expecting to be able to get it back for less money before the day was over. There was also a considerable quantity of wheat to sell on resting orders when the price should touch 90c for December, and all this came out at the opening. The market opened ⅝c higher, with sales at 87⅜c for November, and advanced to 88¼c, then fell off to 87⅜c bid under the weight of offerings. At this point some cables quoted an easier tone abroad, and the early sellers thought it a good time to cover. Their buying put up the market, and later orders carried it up to 88c, though it was reported that all other wheats except ours were offered at lower prices in Liverpool, and New York was said to estimate an increase of 1,500,000 bu in the visible supply for this week. It closed at 88c asked, with October at 1½c discount, December at 1⅝c premium, January at 2½c premium, and May at 9@9⅛c premium. Cash sales were reported of about 70,000 bu spring at 86⅜@87c for receipts of No. 2 dated since last Monday, 86¼c for receipts of do dated previously, 75@75½c for No. 3 in store, 7.@82c for No. 3 free on board cars, and 60@67c for No. 4 do.

Red winter wheat was quiet and strong, at 92c bid for No. 2 in store, and sold at 85¼@86c for No. 3 do, with 88c for No. 3 free on board and 70@75c for No. 4 do. Total cash sales 14 car-loads.

Corn was a little more active and considerably stronger. The British markets were quoted firm, the weather here was wet and unfavorable to an early movement of the new crop, and our small receipts of 185 car-loads were even less than the 250 cars expected. Also the market tended to strength in sympathy with wheat, but lost it partially, as the speculative demand was far from active after the first hour, and then recovered as it was found that the engagements of freight-room were large enough to take out about all the No. 2 in store. The shipping demand was very good all day, samples being wanted for rail shipment in greater quantity than offered; the demand was stimulated by the belief that the movement of corn in the country is light, while it is known that the stocks are small at all the receiving points. The rain caused quite a rush to fill shorts early, and some fears were expressed that there may be a corner for this month after all. October sold up ⅝c, receded to 42⅜c, and improved back to 43⅛c at the close. November sold up ⅜c, to 40⅞c, fell off to 40⅛c, and went back to 40½c at the close, with the year at 3c discount and May at 2⅜c discount. January was quiet at 36@36⅛c. Cash lots in store sold at 43⅛@43⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 43@43¼c for No. 2, and 41⅝c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 44⅛@44⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 44@44½c for No. 2 white, 44c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 yellow, 42½@42⅝c for No. 3, and 41½@42¼c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 235,000 bu.

Oats were very firm, mainly in sympathy with corn. The volume of trading was light, a few shorts covering October and May. Beyond this the market was featureless. October sold from 26c up to 26⅛c and closed at 26c, or ⅛c higher. November sold at 25⅞@26c, closing at 25⅞c bid; and May at 29¼@29½c, closing at 29⅜c bid, or ⅛c higher. No. 2 in store was quotably 26c. The sample market was firm, with moderate offerings. Everything was taken and some desirable lots of white oats sold at an advance of ½c. It is reported that large quantities of oats are side-tracked in the country, hence the comparatively light receipts. The sales were at 20½@21½c for no grade; 22@27c for No. 3; 27@29c for No. 3 white; 27@28½c for No. 2; 31½@32c for No. 2 white; 30@30½c for No. 3 white barley oats; and 33c for No. 2 white barley oats. The total sales aggregated 110,000 bu.

Rye was firm and futures continued inactive, although there was more or less speculative inquiry for the deferred deliveries. October was salable at 59c and November at 61c, with sellers at ½c advance, while December was quotably 63c. No. 2 in store sold at 59c and No. 3 at 53@54c. The offerings in the sample market were light and there were orders enough to take them all. No. 3 sold at 55½c, No. 2 at 60c, and no grade at 47c. The sales aggregated 5,000 bu.

Barley was firm for No. 2 cash and futures, while samples were weak. No. 2 in store sold at 69c, No. 3 at 40@45c, and No. 4 at 35@36c. October delivery sold at 70c. The sample market was steady for good sound lots, which were in limited offering, and several cents lower for medium and low grades, which were comparatively plentiful, although there was a material lessening of the receipts as compared with the previous day. The majority of the offerings were in bad condition. No. 5 sold at 30@33c, No. 4 at 36@45c, No. 3 at 41@65c, and No. 2 at 69@73c, and fancy Washington Territory at 82c. Total sales equal to about 75,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady at previous quotations and the offerings were fair. Some samples, especially of coarse middlings, were left unsold at the close. We quote: Winter wheat bran, $10.50@10.75; choice spring wheat bran, $10.25@10.50; and medium and fine, $9.25@9.75; coarse middlings were $10.75@11.50; and fine $13.00@15.00. The sales were 31 cars bran at $10.00@11.00; 15 cars middlings at $10.00@14.75; 4 cars shorts at $10.50@15.75; and 2 cars rye feed at $13.00; and 1 car shorts at $10.50.

The seed market was firm and active. Timothy was 3@4c higher, with prime seed at $1.70@1.71. The offerings were fair. Sales ranged at $1.55@1.75 for poor to choice. Futures advanced 1@2c. October sold at $1.71, February at $1.80, and the year at $1.71. Clover was firm at $5.50 for prime seed. January delivery was nominally $6.00. Some small lots of common to better than prime seed sold at $5.10@5.65. Flax was fully ½c higher, No. 1 cash seed selling at $1.19@1.19½, mostly at the inside. The offerings were large, and there was a good demand, mostly to fill "shorts." No-grade sold at $1.16, rejected at $1.17@1.17½, Northwestern at $1.19½@1.20, and screenings at $3.50 per ton. Futures were firm. October sold at $1.19@1.19¼, November at $1.20, and December at $1.20½.

Cooperage was fairly active with moderate offerings. Prices were steady at 90@92½c for pork barrels, and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

Trade on the street markets was extremely dull consequent on the wet weather. Scarcely anything was done in the leading products except that peaches sold readily. In the language of the street poultry received "a black eye." A leading dealer said: "Don't quote hens and chickens over 7½c. I am glad to get that for them. There are very few buyers, and everybody is chuck-full." Game was weak and plentiful. Potatoes were very firm, the receipts continuing light, and 47c per bu was bid for a car of Burbanks on track, with 50c asked. The butter, cheese, and grocery markets were unchanged, except that a firmer feeling was noted for the first-named, while cheese was barely steady, stocks fast accumulating, and if an increase in the demand does not come in a few days prices will in all probability decline. Hay was very firm, with an active inquiry.

The dry-goods market developed no new features of special interest. The inquiry was moderately active and somewhat on the increase, particularly from near-by points, owing to the cold weather. Woolen goods were in most request, and a large volume of business in these lines is confidently anticipated. The market was steady, and some staples are scarce.

The millers of St. Louis seem to be in a bad way. They cannot get wheat enough to keep them running to anything like their full capacity, though they have bid up the price to about 4c per bu above what they can afford and sell the flour in competition with the millers of Minneapolis. The consequence is a very feverish wheat market there, even the bears being on the long side, and cannot get further long because there is no one to sell short.

Minneapolis yesterday chronicled the receipt of 229,000 bu wheat, but those at other points were not large for the season. The New York estimate that the visible supply will show in its next statement an increase of 1,500,000 bu for this week may seem a large one, but our visible supply increased more than 3,700,000 bu in one week a year ago. It is true that stocks only aggregated a little more than 30,000,000 bu after that augment, but they afterwards grew to exceed 43,000,000 bu before the close of the year, and it is problematical if they will pass that point this year.

Arthur Smith is now dangerously ill at home. Several weeks ago he was severely punched in the loins during a scuffle in the wheat crowd, and this is believed to be the result. The scuffles that occur on 'Change are good-humored ones, but this is not the first case of a serious outcome of such pleasantry. The death of Mr. Harrison, as a sequel to a rush in the oats crowd, is still remembered by some of the older ones on 'Change.

An operator in this city sold flour for export three weeks ago at 16s 6d. Yesterday he sold the same brand of flour at 18s, to go to the same point, if not to the same man, as before. Such incidents as this show which way the wind is blowing, and this particular fact may be regarded as significant of a radical change in tone in the British Islands in regard to the value of American breadstuffs.

One of the transactions noted yesterday was the taking of freight room for 300 car-loads of flour to go South from Michigan. The poverty of our winter-wheat crop this year is beginning to tell in some sections already.

The wheat district in the Northwest that was visited by frost last August, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was understood to have an export surplus of about 7,500,000 bu. Actually it will be found to have very little if any to spare, as the frost caught the wheat in the milk, and whatever was touched is valueless for any other purpose than feed or manure. The news of these frosts came here over a month ago, but the bear fever was then on, and the people would not believe it. Probably they would not have attached any importance to it just then if an angel had appeared in the clouds and proclaimed the story. The quantity at issue is not large enough to make much difference to the total wheat yield of this year.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
October	$ 8.20	$ 8.22½ @ 8.27½	$ 8.25
November	8.22½	8.22½ @ 8.27½	8.25
December	8.27½	8.30 @ 8.37½	8.35
January	9.07½	9.10 @ 9.15	9.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 5.90	$ 6.00 @ 6.12½	$ 6.07½
November	5.90	5.92½@ 5.95	5.92½
December	5.92½	5.92½@ 5.95	5.92½
January	5.97½	5.97½@ 6.00	5.97½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 5.30	$ .... @ 5.30	$ 5.30
November	4.97½	4.97½@ 5.00	4.97½
January	4.62½	4.65 @ 4.67½	4.65
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	85½	86 @ 86⅝	86⅝
November	87	87¼@ 88⅜	88
December	89	89⅝@ 90⅜	89⅝
May	96⅝	96⅝@ 97¼	97
CORN.			
No. 2	42⅝	42⅝@ 43¼	43⅛
November	40⅝	40¼@ 40⅞	40⅝
Year	37⅝	37⅝@ 37⅞	37⅝
May	38⅝	38 @ 38⅝	38⅝
OATS.			
No. 2	25⅞	26 @ 26¼	26
November	25⅞	25⅝@ 26	25⅞
May	29⅝	29⅝@ 29⅞	29⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 76⅝	$ 78⅝	$ 80⅞
No. 2 corn	55⅞	52⅝	......
No. 2 oats	27⅛	27⅝	27⅞
Pork	16.50	......	......
Lard	7.65	7.35	......
Short ribs	9.80	7.52½	......

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 3.25 @ 3.50
Long clears, loose	5.20 @ 5.25
Short clears, loose	5.45 @ 5.50
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	6.90 @ 7.00
Sweet-pickled hams (15@18 lbs)	8.00 @ 8.40
Bacon, short ribs	6.15 @ 6.25
Bacon, short clears	6.50 @ 6.65
Bacon, hams	9.75 @10.00
Beef hams	14.75 @15.00
Mess beef	8.75 @ 9.00
Choice to fancy winter patent flour, brls	5.00 @ 5.50
Choice to fancy Michigan family, brls	4.50 @ 4.75
Choice to fancy Wisconsin family, brls	4.50 @ 4.75
Choice to fancy Colorado, cotton sacks	4.50 @ 4.75
Fair to choice seconds, in brls	3.50 @ 3.75
Fair to choice seconds, in export sacks	3.25 @ 3.50
Choice to fancy hard wheat, Minnesota patent, in brls	5.25 @ 5.65
Minnesota straights, in brls	4.25 @ 4.75
Minnesota bakers', in brls	4.00 @ 4.25
Minnesota bakers', in export sacks	3.60 @ 3.90
Medium to choice soft wheat, in brls	3.75 @ 4.00
Medium to choice soft wheat, ex. sacks	3.50 @ 3.75
Minnesota low grades, in export sacks	2.50 @ 3.25
Red dog, in export sacks	1.90 @ 2.00
Good to choice spring superfines, in export sacks	2.50 @ 3.25
Common spring superfines, ex. sacks	2.00 @ 2.25
Good to choice rye flour, in brls	3.30 @ 3.50
Good to choice, in sacks	3.10 @ 3.30
Eastern buckwheat flour, in brls	6.25 @ 6.75
Eastern do, in sacks	6.00 @ 6.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	45,363	28,116	21,771	20,126
Wheat, bu	143,778	226,000	24,254	47,450
Corn, bu	235,815	237,093	235,639	341,117
Oats, bu	176,541	186,761	144,378	202,235
Rye, bu	17,317	29,470	982	6,230
Barley, bu	118,801	115,435	36,377	39,233
Grass seed, lbs	414,506	384,410	124,493	223,544
Flaxseed, lbs	116,729	15,178	39,829	13,333
Broom-corn, lbs	138,440	211,950	24,650	72,700
Cured meats, lbs	675,780	194,830	2,052,182	1,380,708
Canned meats, cases			403	2,548
Dressed beef, lbs		42,000	1,230,337	434,484
Beef, brls				3
Pork, brls		1	407	963
Lard, lbs		225,600	1,328,700	1,084,935
Cheese, lbs	277,325	108,245	48,390	229,597
Butter, lbs	303,231	354,652	293,580	235,227
Live hogs, No	24,495	14,806	8,969	4,907
Cattle, No	6,925	9,861	1,812	3,548
Sheep, No	4,967	1,707	189	1,130
Hides, lbs	264,539	369,240	289,450	292,430
Wool, lbs	170,846	61,280	503,894	102,474
Coal, tons	13,890	13,950	5,845	4,678
Lumber, m feet	6,445	6,623	3,753	4,057
Shingles, m No	3,498	3,400	77	191
Salt, brls	800	1,350	3,881	7,736

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	15	5	24
Spring wheat	30	95	26	151
Corn	143	38	4	185
Oats	14	68	10	92
Rye	6	15	1	22
Barley	15	86	42	143
Totals	212	317	88	617

Total about 390,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,733 bu wheat, 122,587 bu corn, 13,725 bu oats. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 155 cars wheat, 225 cars corn, and 210 cars oats.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged and rates were firm at 1¾c for corn and 2@2¼c for wheat. Through to New York by lake and canal were quotable at 6½c for corn and 6¾c for wheat. Charters were made to Ogdensburg and Collingwood on private terms, and to Buffalo at 1¾c for 176,000 bu corn. Rail freights to New York were very quiet and rates steady at 20c for flour, grain, and feed, and 25c for provisions. Foreign freights were quiet and quotably 22@23c for flour and grain and 24@25c for provisions to Liverpool.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 7.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 6.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 5.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 7.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 6.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 5.
Chicago	144,000	67,500	67,000	24,500	47,000	34,500
Milwaukee	30,000	56,000	16,500	3,000	3,500	4,500
Minneap'lis	229,000	341,500	232,500	24,000	9,500	21,500
St. Louis	14,500	19,500	42,500	9,500	22,500	4,500
Duluth	101,500	138,000	93,000		63,000	42,000
Toledo	37,000	45,500	46,500	4,000	42,500	29,500
Detroit	74,000	109,000	77,000	73,000	24,500	38,500
Kansas City	11,500		11,500	9,500		18,500
Philadelp'a	16,500	51,500	8,000	2,500	4,500	1,500
Baltimore	16,000	11,500	20,000			
New York	39,000	295,500	105,500	73,000		105,000
Total	713,000	1,135,500	817,500	222,000	217,000	304,000

The following table exhibits the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Oct. 3, 1885.	Week ending Sept. 26, 1885.	Week ending Oct. 4, 1884.
Flour, brls	125,000@130,000	145,000@150,000	195,000@200,000
Wheat, qrs	260,000@265,000	265,000@270,000	195,000@200,000
Corn, qrs	130,000@135,000	110,000@115,000	95,000@100,000

King & Co. of Toledo have the following to say about a subject that is none too well understood by the world at large:

"The New York *Tribune* regards speculators as a nuisance because the August grain exports were so light. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE reminds the organ of the exporters that when farmers are prosperous, general trade is; that England had full supply and the price was no object, although as low as producers could afford to sell it. The London *Miller* has frequently said our large visible supply was a menace to the trade there; that they feared it would be forced upon them. It would have been and at disastrous prices if the great army of speculators, including producers, grain dealers, millers, bakers, and consumers, had not bought freely, and with our short crop, are able to carry it until it is wanted at fair prices."

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The finest goods were in better demand and the market was firmer for those brands, but the supply was light. All other grades were dull. A few lots of fancy Elgin makes sold at 22@23c to the local trade. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20@21c; do, fair to good, 15@17c; common, 10@14c; dairy, fancy, 15@16c; do, choice, 10@13c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 7@7½c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—There was no change to note in this market. Scarcely any sales were made, except on local account. Exporters are taking nothing but a few lots of off grades of full creameries at about 8c per lb. The receipts are large and stocks beginning to accumulate. We quote: Young America, full cream, 9¾@10c; full cream cheddar, 8@8¾c; flats, two in a box, 9@10c; skimmed, choice, 5@5½c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

CRANBERRIES—Were dull, and the inquiry was mostly for good sound fruit. Poor, soft berries, and there is an abundance of them, were almost unsalable. We quote: Common, $5.00@6.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00; fancy Cape Cod, $8.00@9.00. Boxes of 12 quarts, 75c; and bu boxes $1.50@3.00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid were firm at 17c per doz for job lots and 17½c in a small way, and even 18c in some instances. The demand was fair, and confined to the local trade, and receipts moderate. Ice-house eggs were in abundant supply at 16@16½c.

GAME—In light request with large receipts. Nearly all the leading varieties of birds were 25@50c lower. We quote: Prairie chickens, $2.00 per doz for old and $3.25@3.75 for good to choice birds; partridges, $2.75@3.00; quail, $2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; red-heads, $2.50@2.75; butter-balls, $1.75; and teal, $1.25@1.50; jack-snipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, $1.00@1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.00; reedbirds, 60c. Pigeons, $1.25. choice venison saddles, 9@10c per lb; bear saddles, 8@10c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Everything was quiet and easy owing to the wet weather, except that there was a good inquiry for peaches on local and shipping account. The receipts were light. Grapes were plentiful and weak, and quinces firm. We quote: Choice Messina lemons at $4.50 and Maoris at $5.50 per case; Louisiana oranges, $6.00@7.00 per brl; bananas, 25@75c; Michigan peaches, 40@90c; Illinois plums, 50@75c per peck; apples, 75c@$1.50 per brl; pears, 75c per box and $2.50@3.50 per brl; Concord grapes, 25@40c per 10-lb basket; Delaware grapes, 60c; Malaga grapes, $6.00@8.00 per brl; quinces, $5.00@6.00 per brl and 40@60c per basket.

GROCERIES—Sugars were steady and in good demand, coffee quiet and firm, and rice active. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18½@24c; Maracaibo, 13¾@15½c; Mexican, fair to good, 10⅝@12½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10⅝@12½c; Rio, good to prime, 9¾@10½c; do, common to fair, 8½@9¼c, steady. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7⅛@7⅜c; standard granulated, 7@7¼c; standard A, 6⅝@6⅞c; extra C, 6⅜@6½c; yellow, 5½@6¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@5⅝c.

HAY—Firm and active. Timothy was scarce, and prairie in good supply. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00 on track, $12.00@12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50@9.00; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; Illinois upland, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.50. Receipts, 360 tons; shipments, 156 tons.

HIDES—Light green stocks were in good request and firm. A moderate inquiry existed for all other grades. Receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted, 9@9¼c; heavy cows, 8¼@8¾c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9¼c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7¼c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 13c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were very firm and in continued good demand. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10¾c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test, headlight, 12½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10¾c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¾c; Michigan test, water white, 12¾c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 43c; linseed, boiled, 46c; white, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 37½c; naphtha, 65°, 8¼c; gasoline, 74°, 9¼c; do, 87°, 14¼c.

POTATOES—Were steady by reason of continued light receipts. There was a fair inquiry on local account. Early rose, snowflake, Burbank, and early Ohios ranged at 35@40c per bu, and peerless, Beauty of Hebron, and white elephant at 40@45c in job lots and at 40@50c from store.

POULTRY—Was 1@1½c lower for hens and chickens, consequent on heavy receipts and a lack of demand. We quote: Hens, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 8½@9c; turkeys, 9@11c, spring ducks, 7¼@8c, outside for fancy, and $2.50@3.00 per doz; geese, $5.00@6.50 per doz.

TALLOW—City stock continued firm and in good request. Other grades were dull and easy. Grease was slow and weak. We quote: City, 5¼@5½c; No. 1 country, 5@5⅛c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4¾c; "A" white grease 4⅝@5c; "B" do, 4⅛@4½c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—There was very little local trade and shipping orders were light, consequent on the inclement weather. Prices continued unchanged, although the market was easy. We quote: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; onions, $1.00@1.55 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, 35@40c per bu; cabbage, $3.00@5.00 per 100; egg plants, 40@50c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 75c@1.00 per crate; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.75 per brl; celery, 15@35c and mammoth, 50c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; spinach, $1.00 per brl; cauliflowers, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Was fairly active and very firm, the manufacturers continuing to buy. Stocks are light. In some instances fancy lots have realized 2@3c more than the prices contained in the following list:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.			
Coarse, tub	22@24	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	27@30	Fine, washed	28@30
Fine, unwashed	17@22	Medium, washed	30@32
Medium, unwashed	22@24	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	19@20		
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.			
Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	18@20
Medium, unwashed	16@21		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 21c; extra firsts, 20c; extra dairy, 16c; extra firsts, 14c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 8¾c; full cream flats, 8½c; Young Americas, 9¾c; part skim flats, 3c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 17c; October 17½c, buyer 18¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 5	8,135	661	22,620	2,202
Tuesday, Oct. 6	6,925	938	24,495	4,967
Wednesday, Oct. 7	8,800	500	22,000	6,100
Total	23,860	2,099	69,115	13,269
Same time last week	23,606	1,459	48,538	15,598
Increase	254	640	20,575	....
Decrease	....	....	....	2,329
Shipment—				
Monday, Oct. 5	2,807	167	11,012	368
Tuesday, Oct. 6	1,812	639	8,969	189
Wednesday, Oct. 7	3,000	300	12,000	700
Total	7,619	1,106	31,981	1,257
Same time last week	4,326	1,069	26,218	1,408

During the last three days receipts of hogs have averaged 23,000 per day, against 16,000 daily during the same period of last week. Prices during Monday and Tuesday declined 15@20c. Wednesday's market was active and unchanged. Eastern shippers purchased 12,000 hogs today.

The general cattle market was active today, and prices opened higher. Later, however, values weakened, owing to excessive offerings. Some superior Illinois cattle, averaging 1,517 and 1,647 lbs, sold at $6.20.

CATTLE—Early estimates placed the arrivals at 7,000 cattle, and values averaged 5@10c higher for all desirable grades of cattle. Later, however, arrivals increased almost 2,000 and prices weakened, closing with the early strength entirely gone. The New York market advanced 25c and Kansas City and St. Louis reported values steady. The arrivals averaged better in quality and several hundred natives sold at $5.40@5.90, with 67 head of superior Illinois cattle averaging 1,517 and 1,647 lbs at $6.20. Some prime 1,387-lb steers sold at $5.90, and the old-fashioned bullocks averaging 1,510 lbs at $5.50, with rather coarse, "grassy" cattle averaging 1,269 lbs at $4.40. Medium corn-fed Colorados sold at $3.85@3.90, with rough to good native shipping and dressed-beef qualities at $3.75@4.90. About 4,000 range cattle and 1,600 through Texans numbered among the arrivals. Montana natives sold at $4.80@4.90, some Dakota half-breeds at $3.55, and wintered Texans at $3.25@3.80. Native butchers' stock and stockers and feeders unchanged. Some fancy cows sold for the Liverpool market at $4.50@4.75. Coarse feeding cattle averaging 1,100 lbs sold at $3.50, and nice handy stockers averaging 788 lbs at $3.30. Choice medium weight feeders sold as high as $3.85, while rough and undesirable stockers ranged as low as $2.50. Dairy calves sold at $9.00@14.00 per head. The market closed weak. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	1,647	$6.20	14 calves	186	$6.00
18	1,517	6.20	20 calves	203	5.50
18	1,387	5.90	24 calves	253	4.00
30	1,616	5.87½	11 cows	884	2.50
14	1,444	5.80	1 cow	1,430	4.50
14	1,367	5.80	1 cow	1,660	4.75
31	1,428	5.75	20 cows	1,049	3.35
66	1,599	5.70	18 cows	865	2.85
34	1,400	5.60	13 cows	921	2.75
11	1,530	5.60	14 feeders	1,066	3.85
18	1,510	5.50	38 yearlings	630	2.85
33	1,418	5.50	28 feeders	1,100	3.50
47	1,394	5.40	22 stockers	788	3.30
18	1,300	5.25	15 stockers	679	2.90
16	1,378	5.20	24 stockers	693	2.50
71	1,300	5.15	332 Texans	879	3.40
16	1,287	5.05	246 Texans	822	3.15
80	1,418	5.00	178 Texans	857	3.15
34	1,240	5.00	91 Texans	758	3.10
18	1,250	4.90	132 Texans	814	3.10
17	1,394	4.85	25 Texans	796	3.00
22	1,034	3.50	24 Texans	783	2.80
14	1,021	3.60	77 Wyoming	1,176	4.20
42	1,054	3.67½	218 Montana	1,305	4.90
64 Colorado	1,201	3.85	50 Mont. cws	1,135	3.60
111 Colorado	1,263	3.90	105 Col.-Tex.	1,028	3.65
35	1,072	3.90	84 Col.-Tex.	1,026	3.65
35	1,238	4.25	186 Col.-Tex.	1,032	3.65
108	1,269	4.25	41 Col.-Tex.	1,038	3.65
20	1,156	4.35	126 Neb.-Tex.	1,063	3.80
17	1,278	4.35	248 Montana	1,284	4.80
19	1,200	4.40	19 Mont. cws	1,154	3.60
50	1,284	4.40	301 Dakota	1,098	3.55
16	1,187	4.50	24 Wyoming	1,174	4.30
49	1,258	4.55	15 Wy. cows	1,043	3.25
19	1,250	4.60	147 Wyoming	1,089	4.20
28	1,184	4.70	53 Wy. cows	918	3.25
19	1,309	4.70	30 Wy. cows	1,012	3.12½
16	1,587	4.75	11 Wy. bulls	1,222	2.10
13	1,545	4.80	75 Wyoming	1,105	4.00

HOGS—This branch of the live-stock trade was rather unsettled. Values opened a shade lower, and before noon strengthened, closing firm at full previous quotations. Both home and outside buyers purchased freely. During the last ten days Eastern shipments have averaged 9,000 per day, with the number taken today about 12,000. Inferior to fancy heavy hogs sold at $3.30@4.00, with common to fair heavy at $3.40@3.60, and good to choice at $3.65@3.90. Good light Yorkers sold at $3.85@4.00, up to $4.05@4.10 for assorted hogs, and as low as $3.40@3.75 for poor to fair sorts. About 5,000 common to good hogs remained over, principally in possession of scalpers. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	288	$4.00	82	282	$3.75	67	188	$4.10
47	342	3.95	40	342	3.70	88	197	4.05
65	238	3.95	81	301	3.70	61	181	4.00
62	297	3.90	65	314	3.70	96	185	3.97½
87	315	3.90	91	265	3.60	68	159	3.95
87	263	3.60	66	187	3.90	61	224	3.87½
67	246	3.85	75	149	3.85	42	259	3.57½
82	297	3.85	75	253	3.55	66	178	3.80
66	246	3.55	64	125	3.75	74	226	3.82½
41	263	3.50	67	164	3.70	104	301	[illegible]
71	271	3.80	39	291	3.45	170	148	[illegible]
61	317	3.40	76	131	3.50	124	244	[illegible]
62	267	3.75	29	234	3.35	68	113	[illegible]
46	308	3.75	10	264	3.30	26	165	[illegible]

SHEEP—The arrivals were very heavy, including a good share of choice sheep and lambs. The general market was active and unchanged for desirable offerings and a shade lower for poor and half-fat selections. Trade was active, and sales ranged at $1.90@4.25 for sheep and $4.00@5.00 for lambs. Some 146-lb muttons sold to a leading Boston exporter at $4.25. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	59	$1.90	106	94	$3.25
119	62	2.35	199	97	3.35
102	81	2.75	116	92	3.30
247	81	2.75	96	88	3.40
74	79	2.87½	97	103	3.40
196	90	2.90	70	124	3.50
102	84	3.00	97	102	3.55
54	89	3.00	85	98	3.65
60	83	3.00	517 Montana	122	3.65
98	91	3.00	122 lambs	98	4.00
100	82	3.05	52	148	4.25
103	94	3.20	104 lambs	68	4.10
92	106	3.25	26 lambs	63	4.25
106	94	3.25	100 lambs	82	4.50
91	101	3.25	85 lambs	96	5.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, 105 car-loads, all for the market; all sold before noon; extremes for native steers, $3.95@6.00 per 100 lbs, live weight; Colorado half-breed steers sold at $4.12½@5.12½ per 100 lbs; and 5 car-loads of Colorado-Texas do at $3.95@4.12½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,700 head; firmer and ⅛c per lb higher for good stock; extremes for sheep, $3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs; for lambs, $4.43¾@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,700 head; dull feeling and there were no sales on live weight in the morning; nominal value $4.20@4.50 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 500; urgent butchers' demand and prices firm; native shipping steers, $4.25@5.50; extra, $5.75; Colorado steers, $4.25@5.00; native butchering, $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; grass Texans, $2.50@3.60; Indians, $2.50@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 1,100; active but lower; packing, $3.40@3.75; Yorkers, $3.85@3.15; butchers', $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 20,000; good local demand for muttons; common to fair, $2.00@2.65; good to choice, $2.75@3.75; fancy, $3.50; lambs, 2.00@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,302 head; shipments, 2,264; best grass Texans 5@10c higher; others steady; exporters, $5.25@5.40; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.20; common to medium, $4.50@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.25; cows, $2.00@3.20; grass Texas steers, $2.80@3.46.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,967 head; shipments, 2,257; opened weak, closing strong at yesterday's prices; good to choice, $3.60@3.70; common to medium, $3.40@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 786 head; shipments, none; steady; fair to good muttons, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Very dull; prime, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 361 head; shipments, 646 head.

HOGS—In fair demand; Philadelphias, $4.35@4.40; Yorkers, $4.20@4.30; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head.

SHEEP—Slow; prime, $4.00@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; common, $1.00@2.00; lambs, $3.00@3.75; receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best grades, $3.50@5.75.

HOGS—Quiet; common to best, $3.20@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady; common to best, $2.00@3.50; lambs, common to best, $3.00@3.85.

LUMBER.

The yard trade is fairly active and in a satisfactory condition for the reason that holders are getting 5 per cent more for shingles and common lumber than two weeks ago. A further advance of 5 per cent is looked for during the present month, particularly as lumber is not coming in so freely as anticipated. The prices established by the lumbermen of Chicago Sept. 26, 1885, are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$44.00@48.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	22.00@42.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 2-inch	33.00@43.00
Box, A, B, and C	31.00@48.00
A and B, 6-inch flooring	34.00@38.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
A and B sidings	19.50@20.50
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.25@2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.15
Lath, dry	2.00

The cargo market continued inactive, nothing coming in. The rumor is that there is very little more lumber to come. Prices were reported very firm as the following range:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.00
Piece-stuff, long green	9.00@12.00
No. 2, boards and strips, green	9.00@10.00
No. 2, boards and strips, dry	10.00@11.00
Medium boards and strips, green	14.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	11.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@2.20
Shingles, standard	1.80@2.05
Lath, green	1.25@1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong, good demand, and offerings moderate; winter, 7s@7s 3d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 3d; California, 7s@7s 3d; club, 7s 4d@7s 6d. Corn firm; fair demand at 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 32s. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s. Beef, 79s.

TALLOW—28s.

CHEESE—42s.

Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork easy; holders offer moderately; prime mess, Eastern, 51s 6d; prime mess, Western, 42s 6d. Lard dull; holders offer freely; spot, October, November, and December, 32s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 2d; do spring, 7s 2d. Flour—Holders offer moderately; firm at 8s 6d. Corn—Holders offer sparingly; spot steady at 4s 7d; October, November, and December firm at 4s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands, 5½d; do Orleans, 5⅝d; sales 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 5,200 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong, with a good demand; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 7s@7s 3d per cental; red Western spring, 7s@7s 3d. Corn firm, with a fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 30s per cwt. Lard—Prime Western, 32s per cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—43s per qr. Linseed oil, £23 10@£24 per tun.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Wheat—Upward tendency; club, 7s 2d@7s 5d; white Michigan, 7s 3d; red winter, 7s 2d; spring, 7s 2d. Corn—Firmly held, 4s 6¾d. Pork, 51s 6d. Lard dull, 32s. Long clear sides dull at 30s; short clear sides, 31s. Beef—Extra India mess 79s. Tallow, 28s. Cheese 42s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn steadily held. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, and corn firmer. Country markets—English quiet. French a shade easier. Weather in England showery. PARIS—Flour and wheat quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter in the futures line was further advanced for the day through frequent though not important changes ⅛@⅝c a bu on a livelier movement, mainly in the November and December options, leaving off firmly. Early deliveries held generally for an advance of 1@2c a bu on the sharpest spring grades, which were very scarce, thus impeding business, which was comparatively limited in the export interest and confined to a few lots of ungraded red. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator, 97¼@97⅝c, closing at 97½c bid, and delivered afloat at 98⅜c. No. 2 red futures: October 97@97⅝c, closing at 97⅝c; November 98¼@99 1-16c, closing at 99c; December $1.00@1.00¾, closing at $1.00¾; January $1.01¾@1.02, closing at $1.02; February, $1.03@1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾; May $1.07¾@1.08¼, closing at $1.08¼.

CORN—Further advanced for the day through various slight fluctuations on early delivery about ⅛c on a moderate business, mostly for home-trade purposes, export buyers operating very reservedly, and in the futures line on a fair speculation a further gain was made on October of ⅜c, November ¼c, and January ⅛c, while December closed as yesterday, and February and May as in partial neglect lost ⅛c per bu. Sales: No. 2, the bulk afloat, of canal receipts, at 52@52¼c, closing for prompt delivery at 52c bid, and in elevator 50¼@50⅝c, closing at 50⅝c; No. 2 white in elevator 50⅛c. No. 2 futures: October 50⅛@50⅝c, closing at 50⅝c; November 50¼@50⅝c, closing at 50⅝c; December 49⅜@49⅝c, closing at 49⅝c; January 47⅛@47¼c, closing at 47¼c; February 47⅛@47⅝c, closing at 46⅞c; May 46¾@47c, closing at 46⅞c.

OATS—Quoted up for the day on early deliveries ¼@½c on a moderate trade, mostly local, and, in the future line, about ¼@⅜c, though speculation was less active and indicative of more or less hesitancy, leaving off steadily. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator wholly nominal; No. 2 white in elevator 33¾@34c, closing at 33⅞c; No. 2 in elevator 30¾@31c, closing at 30⅞c, and delivered, afloat, at 32@32½c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 10,000 bu at 31½c. No. 2 futures: October 30⅞@31c, closing at 30⅞c; November 31¼@31⅜c, closing at 31⅜c; December 32⅛@32⅜c, closing 32⅜c.

RYE—Unchanged, but in neglect.

BARLEY—Held to steadiness and in some request; sales reported of a boat-load ungraded Canada, called No. 2, at 79c.

PROVISIONS—Interest in lard more pronounced, especially in October deliveries, on which prices were advanced sharply on very light offerings in view of the anticipated speedy enforcement of the higher and uniform freight tariff by the trunk lines of railroads to the seaboard. Otherwise the market was without remarkable animation. Pork in light request for early delivery; mess, $9.50 for inspected and $9.00@9.25 for uninspected; family mess, in lots at $11.00@11.50; clear backs at $11.00@13.00, as to brands, and extra prime at $9.00. Cut meats in limited demand and irregular in prices; pickled bellies, medium averages, sold at 6c; pickled hams at 8½@9c; smoked hams at 10@10½c. Bacon dull and nominal; Western State lard attracted more attention for early delivery, and contract quoted up to $6.25@6.27½ and choice at $6.30@6.32½. Sales reported of 500 tcs at $6.30 (to home buyers), and 250 tcs to arrive, cost and freight, at $6.25. Futures: October, closing at $6.25; November $6.19@6.23, closing at $6.22; December $6.20@6.23, closing at $6.23; January $6.26@6.30, closing at $6.28; February $6.31@6.36, closing at $6.36; March $6.43@6.44, closing at $6.44.

BUTTER—More sought after and again quoted firmer, especially strictly choice to fancy of fresh make, with fine to fancy creamery quoted at 17@23½c, Elgin at 18@22c, and imitation at 14@17c, and Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, at 15@20c, and Welsh tubs at 14@19c, and Western dairy, full lines, at 11@14c, and factory, low to fine finish, at 6@13c, and other grades as before.

CHEESE—In good request on the basis of 9@9¾c for strictly choice to very fancy Eastern factory, 7@8¾c for good to choice do, and 7@9½c for good to strictly fancy Ohio flats.

TALLOW—Steady at 5⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw generally unaltered on a dull market; refined a shade firmer and in some request.

FREIGHTS—Again weakened on room for grain, and ruled otherwise about steadily on a restricted business. Contracts, London hence—Corn at 4½d; cheese and butter, bulk, local, 27s 6d@30s. Liverpool—Cheese and butter and butterine, local, at 30s, and provisions, local, at 20s; flour, 12s 6d. Glasgow—Cheese and butter, local, at 30s; beef at 4s 6d. Newcastle, hence—Oats at 2s 6d. Copenhagen, hence—Corn at the reduced rate of 2s 1½d.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—COTTON—Quiet; new 1-16c under quotations; middling uplands, 10 1-16c; do Orleans, 10 3-16c. Sales, 137 bales. Futures closed: October, 9.76c; November, 9.72c; December, 9.75c; January, 9.84c; February, 9.96c; March, 10.07c; April, 10.18c; May, 10.29c; June, 10.39c; July, 10.48c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,176 brls; exports, 2,400 brls; rather weak; sales, 14,000 brls; common to good extra Ohio, $3.30@5.00; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.30@5.60; patent Minnesota extra good to prime, $5.25@5.50; choice to double extra, $5.50@5.75.

HAY—Steady and quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Options higher; fairly active; sales, 26,750 bags; October, 6.90@6.95c; November, 6.90@6.95c; December, 6.90@7c; January, 6.95@7.05c; February, 7@7.10c; March, 7.05@7.10c; April, 7.10c; May, 7.20c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady; fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed $1.01⅛.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 38½c.

EGGS—Stronger; fair demand; receipts, 3,300 pkgs; Western, 20@21c.

BUTTER—Firmer; better demand; Western, 9@23c.

CHEESE—Firm; moderate inquiry; Western flat, 6@8¾c.

COPPER—Dull; lake, 11@11¼c.
LEAD—Firm; refined, 4¾c.
Other articles unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,176 brls; wheat, 39,150 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 127,300 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,500 bu.
EXPORTS—Flour, 17,748 brls; wheat, 17,801 bu; corn, 75,502 bu; oats, 44,220 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote extra Northern creamery at 22@23c and good to choice at 20@21c; Northern dairy, 17@22c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western creamery, 20@22c for choice to extra and 17@19c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 17@18c for choice; Western ladle-packed, 11@13c for choice; dairy, 15@16c for choice and 10@13c for fair to good.
CHEESE—Northern extra, 9@9½c per lb, choice at 8@8½c, and common to good 5@7c; Vermont choice to extra, 7½@9¼c; common, 4@6c; Western extra, 8¼@9c; choice, 7½@8¼c; common to good, 4@6c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Market quiet and dull again today. Curb trading was light, but the feeling very strong. December opening at 94⅛c, with Northern at 90c. Offerings were liberal at these prices, but concessions were gradually made, until at noon December sold down to 93¼c, with Northern at 89⅛c. At the noon close the market was firmer; December, 93⅜c; May, $1.01¼.
AFTERNOON MARKET—Opened strong at 93⅝c, December selling up to and closing at 94c, and No. 1 Northern at 90c. October hard sold at 91½c. Sales, 800,000 bu; receipts, 101,530 bu; shipments, 126,604 bu.
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—At the call old No. 1 hard was offered at $1.03 and $1.01 bid cash in 5,000 bu lots; No. 1 Northern was offered at 95c, and 93½c bid October; 95c bid cash, 96c asked; 94½c bid November. Winter wheat higher and in good demand; No. 2 red held at 97c; No. 1 white at 95c. Corn strong; inquiry fair; sales of 4,000 bu No. 2 mixed in store at 48c; 2 cars do at 48c; 4 cars No. 2 yellow at 48½c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed at 47½c on track.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—No. 1 hard Duluth wheat closed 1c higher for spot, and demand fair. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed was offered at 48c, and No. 2 yellow at 49c in store.
RECEIPTS—140,495 bu wheat; 22,700 bu barley.
CLEARED—219,565 bu wheat, 16,700 bu corn.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher, but unsettled; opened ⅛@¼c higher, then declined ⅜@½c, but rallied again, advanced, and closed ⅛@¼c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 95⅛c; October, 95⅛c; November, 96¾@97⅛c; December, 99@99⅜c; May $1.09@1.09⅜; closing at top figures. Corn slow but firm and ⅛c better; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40@40⅛c; October, 39¾@39⅞c, closing at 39⅞c; November, 36⅛c; year, 34⅛c. Oats firm and ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 24⅞@25c; November, 25c; year, 24⅞c. Rye better at 58⅛c.
LEAD—Firm at $4 10@4.12½.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.
FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.16.
HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.
CORN-MEAL—Steady at $1.80.
WOOL—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Unchanged at $1.03.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—$8.87½@9.00. Lard nominal at $5.10. Dry salt meats quiet; boxed, long clear, $5.30@5.85; short ribs, $5.60; short clear, $5.75@5.80. Bacon—Long clear, $5.85; short rib, $6.00; short clear, $6.35@6.45. Hams, $9.50@11.00.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 29,600 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7.—FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; closed barely steady; steamer No. 2 red, in grain depot, 88c; No. 2 red, October, 94@94½c; November, 95@95½c; December, 96¾@97½c; January, 98¼@98¾c. Corn ruled strong under light offerings and a good export demand; No. 3 mixed, 50c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 51½@52c; No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 50¼@50¾c; No. 2 mixed, October, 50¼@50½c; November, 50@50½c; December, 47¼@47½c; January, 46½@47c. Oats—Spot steady, with a fair demand; rejected white, 32½@33c; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; No. 3 white, 33¼@33½c; choice ungraded white, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; futures a shade firmer, but quiet; No. 2 white, October, 34¼@34½c; November, 34¾@34⅞c; December, 34⅞@35c; January, 35½@36c.
PROVISIONS—Steady, and in fair jobbing demand. Pork—Mess, new, $9.50@10.00; do prime mess, new, $9.00; do family, $10.50@11.00. Lard steady; city refined, $7.00@7.12½; do steam, $6.40@6.50; do butchers', loose, $6.00.
BUTTER—Quiet and steady; Bradford County and New York extra, 16@17c; Western, good to choice, 9@12c.
Other articles unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.
Toledo, O., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 soft, cash, 95@95¼c; October, 95c bid; November, 96c; December, 97⅝c; January, 98⅝c; May, $1.05¼. Corn strong and quiet; cash or October, 45c; November, 42½c; year, 38c; May, 39c. Oats firmer; cash or October, 27½c; November, 28½c; May, 32c.
CLOVER—Strong and quiet; cash or October, $5.67½; November, $5.75; December, $5.82½; January, $5.90.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed active and higher; No. 2 soft, cash or October, 95¼c; November, 96½c; December, 97⅝c; January, 99c bid; May, $1.06 bid. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2, cash or October, 46c; November, 41¾c; year, 38c; May, 39c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, cash or October, 27½c bid; November, 28½c; May, 32c.
CLOVER—Quiet; prime medium, cash or October, $5.65 bid; November, $5.75; December, $5.82½; January, $5.90.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9⅜c.
FLOUR—Active, firm, and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, 96@97c; receipts, 5,500 bu; shipments, 4,100 bu. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 45½@46c. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c. Rye steady; No. 2, 64c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 spring, 60@62c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $8.75. Lard in good demand at $6.05. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $3.00; short ribs, $5.45. Bacon easy; shoulders, $3.75@3.87½; short rib, $5.95; short clear, $6.30.
BUTTER—Dull; unchanged.
SUGAR—Quiet; unchanged.
EGGS—Firm and higher; 15c.
CHEESE—Fair demand, firm, and unchanged.
HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $3.00@4.05; packing and butchers', $3.65@4.05; receipts, 2,836; shipments, 1,029.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 92⅝@92¾c; October, 93c asked; November, 94¼@94⅜c; December, 96¾@97c; January, 98⅛@99c. Corn—Western firmer and inactive; mixed, spot, 49@49½c; October, 49⅜c bid; year, 46@46¼c; January, 45½c bid. Oats easier in tone and quiet; Western white, 33@35c; mixed, 30@31c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $10.00. Lard—Refined, 7¼c.
EGGS—Firmer at 17½@18c.
PROVISIONS—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair, 7¾@8¾c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,541 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 985 brls.
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7.—FLOUR—In moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 86⅛c; November, 87⅛c; December, 89⅛c. Corn firm; No. 2, 43c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 56½c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork—Cash or November, $9.20; January, $9.25. Lard—Prime steam, cash or November, $5.90; January, $5.95.
BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 13@15c.
CHEESE—Quiet; 7¾@9c.
EGGS—Unchanged; 17@17½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,093 brls; wheat, 29,715 bu; barley, 22,420 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 765 brls; wheat, 2,430 bu; barley, 6,325 bu.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 7.—FLOUR—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher.
GRAIN—Corn easier; mixed, 55c; white, 56c; yellow, 56c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $9.37½. Lard—Refined tierce, $6.37½. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $4.00; long clear and clear rib, $5.75. Bacon firm; shoulders, $3.87½; long clear, $6.20; clear ribs, $6.37½. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, canvased, 10¼@10¾c.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes and common to prime, 7¼@9¾c. Rice in fair demand; ordinary to fair, 3¼@4¼c.
COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, new, 29½@30c; summer yellow, 35@36c, free on board; cake, 23c, alongside.
Other articles unchanged.
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; a shade higher; No. 1 hard, October, 89½c; November, 91c; December, 93c; May, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, October, 84c; November, 85½c; December, 87c; May, 94c.
FLOUR—Quiet; patents, $5.00@5.25; bakers' easier at $3.90@4.25.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 220,040 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,080 bu; flour, 21,983 brls.
Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 42@43c; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@42½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 28½@29½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@26c. Rye firm; No. 2, 61½@63c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 22,500 bu; oats, 52,680 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,835 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 38,200 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, 91½c cash and October; 92¾c bid November; 94c December; No. 2 red, 94¾c cash and October; 95c November; 96¾c December; No. 3 red, 90c asked; receipts, 74,200 bu. Corn—44½c. Oats—No. 2, 27c cash and October; No. 2 white, 30½c.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 9¼@9⅜c.
GRAIN—Firmer. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 96c; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 45½c; No. 2 white, 46½c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 27½c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Quotations unchanged.
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash, 78½c bid, 79c asked; November, 80¼c bid, 80½c asked; December 82¼@83c. Corn higher; cash, 32¾c; November, 30c asked; year, 25¾c bid, 26¾c asked. Oats nominal; 22½c bid, 23¼c asked.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 94c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 25c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Future deliveries on a fair demand have been subject to several fluctuations. At the lowest point of the day prices ranged .06@.07c below yesterday's closing quotations, but the result of the third call made the reduction only .04c. Sales on the third call were 400 bales December at 9.74c; 200 January, 9.83c; and 1,200 February, 9.95c. Futures closed steady at .03c lower than yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—Cotton—Unchanged; middling, 9⅜c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 3,693; shipments, 2,316; stock, 6,159.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 7.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 9⅜c; low middling, 9⅛c; good ordinary, 8 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,061 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,050; sales, 1,894; stock, 47,524.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 7.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 9 5-16c; low middling, 8 15-16c; good ordinary, 8 11-16; net receipts, 5,236 bales; gross, 5,896; exports to Great Britain, 4,337; to the Continent, 796; coastwise, 4,425; sales, 2,000; stock, 57,090.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9¼c; receipts, 3,097 bales; shipments, 2,973; stock, 18,381; sales, 1,250.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Business at the Petroleum Exchange partially suspended today. The market opened at $1.01 and remained at that figure.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00⅞; highest, $1.01¼; lowest, $1.00⅞; closed at $1.01; shipments not posted; charters, 57,579.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 7.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.01; highest, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅞; closed at $1.01; sales, 283,000 brls; clearances, 1,224,000; charters, 57,579; shipments, 70,476.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 7—4:45 p. m.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00¾; closed at $1.01; highest, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅞. Runs, 64,149 brls; total shipments, 70,436; charters, 57,579; clearances, 1,372,000.

New York, Oct. 7.—Petroleum—The market was dull and altogether featureless; sales were all made within a range of ⅛c, opening strong at $1.01⅛ and selling down to $1.00⅞, closing at $1.01⅛, with $1.01 bid; sales, 3,041,000 brls.

New York, Oct. 7.—Dry Goods—There has been a little better new business with agents and jobbers, while on the part of the former there has been considerable accomplished through deliveries on previous engagements, but the market reflects the loosened demand always usual to the first week of October.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.04.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 7.—Whisky—Steady at $1.05; finished goods based on $1.03.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7.—Turpentine—Spirits firm at 33c.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Beck Voices the Kentucky Idea on the Course to Be Taken.

The Bankers' Gold Movement Not Regarded with Favor—Dictation Not Wanted.

Views on the Internal-Revenue Taxes and Civil-Service Reform—Office-holding.

Evidences that the South and West were not converted by the anti-silver fusillades of the late Bankers' Convention are numerous and striking, but none are more noteworthy than the positions taken by Southern Senators recently in the city. The latest to express his opinion of the question is Senator Beck of Kentucky, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "I do not wish to anticipate any action I may take in the Senate," he said, "as a member of the Committee on Finance, but I am free to say that I believed the action of the President in forcing the silver question by writing his letter was very unwise. Since Congress adjourned without doing anything in the direction he wished the opposition to silver has been ably pushed forward, and the bankers have met and discussed the question from their standpoint, if a meeting without a disagreeing opinion can be called a discussion.

"It is, indeed, a great question, and a temporary suspension of the coinage may be for the best; but John Sherman's proposition to increase the silver in the dollar by 20 per cent will never be submitted to. Written in the face of the bonds of July 14, 1870, was inserted the condition that they were payable in gold or silver coin. The latter meant the dollar then the standard, and what debtor can be expected to add 20 per cent to his debt when the conditions were nominated by the creditor?

SILVER'S STABILITY.

"Burchard in his last report gave the entire production of gold in the world for the year at $90,000,000, of which $50,000,000 went into the arts and manufactures, leaving but $40,000,000 for coinage. Gold is becoming scarcer, and with its increasing scarcity its price is advancing. The silver dollar will buy more today than it would since civilization began, and it has not depreciated except in comparison with gold. But the creditor class, which has steadily squeezed their debtors since greenbacks were at 50 cents on the dollar, want to turn the screw once more by forcing them to pay either in gold or in 20 per cent more silver than when their debts were contracted. The creditor class is indeed like a regiment. It marches on compactly, its means towards reaching the public ear are perfect, and it acts unitedly, and it carries down the debtor class, which, though ten times more numerous, are like raw militia.

"The law provides that the customs shall be paid in gold or silver, and that which is collected shall be paid as follows: First, interest on the public debt; then 1 per cent into the sinking fund, the remainder going into the Treasury. Since the coining of silver large amounts of it have been paid into the Treasury for customs, and yet not one cent has been paid out on the public debt or any other Government obligation. The Treasury Department, under John Sherman (and it is no better now) has been the enemy of silver. When pretending to favor a convention with the Latin nations the Treasury has done nothing, and has acted in a way that England understood its position was quite different from that assumed in obedience to the demands of the country. It is time that an 'Executive' order from one who is a mere clerk of the President should not overweigh and defeat the wishes of Congress.

"The ex-Controller of the Currency, Mr. Knox, with whom I came down from St. Paul last night, said he had heard of a proposition to keep on buying the bullion as at present, but to stop the coinage, certificates to the value of the bullion being issued as if it had been coined. While that would not practically differ from what we have now it would be simpler than some other plans proposed and might be feasible."

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

On the questions of internal revenue coming before Congress Senator Beck said he thought there would be no change in the whisky or tobacco tax. He pronounced these legitimate taxes as were ever levied, and while he believed that a 50-cent tax on whisky would produce more revenue he was not inclined to a reduction. On the tariff he still held to the Carlisle school, and from the earnest manner in which he spoke of tariff-revision it was apparent that the free trade wing of the Democracy, at least so far as Kentucky is concerned, will not lie idly down the coming session and give over the most sacred tenets of their creed for the sake of harmony.

CIVIL SERVICE.

"I don't see any civil-service reform," he said, when asked the Blue Grass view of that dogma. "If all the officeholders were turned out and then civil-service reform adopted there might be some reform about it, but not now. Some seem to think there is great virtue in pretending to be a reformer, but I don't. I should perhaps take more interest in the matter if I had not watched the career of young men who have come to Washington during the sixteen years I have been there. They loose their manhood trying to keep in or to get back, and in ten years are worse off than if they had gone, like my son, to a ranch or gone to breaking stone out here in the street. I am sorry to have any young people, friends of mine, want to go to Washington, but they get set on it and go they will. They will wear swallow-tail coats and all that will be very grand, but it doesn't amount to a d——."

THE MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MARKET.

LAST WEEK'S OUTPUT THE LARGEST EVER REPORTED—LACK OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—A weekly review of the Minneapolis flour product and market by the *Northwestern Miller* says:

When we predicted that last week's flour production would exceed all former records, it was hardly expected that this would be done by nearly 20,000 barrels. Yet it was accomplished. The output reached the stupendous figure of 171,066 barrels, averaging 28,511 barrels daily, against 125,778 barrels the preceding week and 144,000 barrels for the corresponding period of 1884. The largest amount of flour ever before manufactured in a week was less than 152,000 barrels. Indications Wednesday pointed to the production for this week exceeding even the huge proportions of last week's work. Many of the mills were reporting the heaviest runs in history, and about all seemed possessed with a desire to squeeze out the last barrel possible. The keeping of the water down to a certain point on account of repairs at the lower end of the canal is still curtailing the output somewhat, as there are several mills that would run stronger with a full head. The matter of getting wheat as fast as needed is also being found difficult to accomplish by a number of mills, there being a small-sized blockade in the freight yards. There has likewise been a great dearth of freight-cars for outgoing flour, but this is now somewhat overcome, the scarcity being at present mainly confined to favored lines. The flour market is heavy and inactive, millers and buyers being apart in views as to values. The mills are running principally on old orders. Receipts of wheat for the week, 1,527,680 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 159,000 barrels; wheat, 104,720 bushels; millstuffs, 5,269 tons. In store here—Wheat, 2,306,374 bushels; at Duluth, 1,374,245 bushels; at St. Paul, 742,000 bushels.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 50 boxes tin-plate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 80 boxes tin-plate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 596 boxes tin-plate; R. B. Boak, 305 barrels herring; H. H. Hayden, 125 sacks salt; S. Paddon & Co., 16 casks soda ash; Adolph Lund, 1 case wood carving; Mandel Bros., 40 cases dry goods; Benson Bros., 133 barrels herring; G. W. Mathews, 1 case dry goods; J. L. Gould & Co., 1 case dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; J. H. Walker & Co., 2 cases dry goods; William Cochrane, 3 cases metal ware; L. Manasse, 2 cases metal ware; Otto Young & Co., 1 case metal ware; L. H. Fleirsheim, 1 case metal ware; C. F. Van Winkel, 1 case dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 10 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case cottons; Henry Dibble & Co., 8 cases tiles; L. Wolf Manufacturing Company, 9 crates earthenware; J. V. Farwell & Co., 10 cases silks. Collections, $7,571.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 7.—At the preliminary hearing of John Cromer this afternoon the prisoner confessed that James Winans had killed Clara Hough, the young lady who was murdered near here a short time ago. The woman was assaulted by an unknown person and frustrated the designs of her assailant, who, fearing punishment, shot and killed her. Cromer and Winans are minors.

THE PLAGUE IN MONTREAL.

LAWS OF HEALTH ARE AS MUCH "GOD'S LAWS" AS ANY.

New York Times: The death-list in Montreal grows longer from day to day. The number of victims Sunday was forty-one, Tuesday it was forty-eight, and Wednesday fifty-one. There are in the city 100,000 persons who have never been vaccinated. So long as the French Canadians, who form so great a part of the population, refuse to take any precautions for their own protection, the intelligent residents who are striving to save lives can make no progress in fighting the pest. Small-pox thrives in cold weather, and the prospect is gloomy indeed.

Nineteen-twentieths of the victims have been French Canadians and Roman Catholics. Of 184 deaths recently reported 178 occurred among these people. The French Canadian Catholics will not allow themselves to be vaccinated. The priests, who surely are intelligent enough to know that vaccination and disinfection and other sanitary precautions are of value, seem to encourage their parishioners in their timid folly. Monday last there was a grand procession in a suburban village. Hundreds of citizens, led by their parish priest, paraded the streets, calling upon St. Roch for aid. The newspaper organ of the church tells its readers that this procession has already "had a wonderful effect in every Catholic circle," and leads them to believe that the progress of the pest has already been checked, "as the result of the Divine protection obtained through the intervention" of this saint. It is suggested that the dead bodies of two prelates recently buried ought to be borne through Montreal at the head of another great procession for the purpose of inducing the saints to intercede in behalf of the faithful in that city. Evidently the blind fanaticism and ignorance that have sacrificed thousands of lives in Spain and Italy since the appearance of the cholera in those countries are to be displayed in Montreal, and with deplorable results.

It is well known that the Roman Catholic priests exert a wonderful influence over these poor French Canadians, whose folly has made Montreal a plague spot for many years. But they are exerting this influence in the wrong way. In one or two instances they have given good advice to their parishioners, and this proves that they know what ought to be done for the suppression of the epidemic. These poor creatures will listen to them and obey them. Unfortunately they appear to have been taught that sanitary precautions are worthless, that the plague is a judgment from God, and that aid can be procured only from the saints and by means of public ceremonies that in fact increase the number of funerals. If the clergymen should preach the gospel of sanitation hundreds of lives might be saved, but when ignorant people are assured by their trusted teachers and guides that they are suffering under a judgment of God they will never strive to find relief by obeying the laws of health. And yet those laws have been clearly revealed to man, and the penalties for disobeying them have been plainly pointed out.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Waller st, 67 ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 25x86 ft, dated Oct. 6 (J. Twardowski to P. Desneux)..$	1,250
Wabash av, between Van Buren and Congress sts, w f, 33⅓x171¼ ft, dated Oct. 3 (Albert Crane to Robert D. Sheppard)	47,500
"B" st, 100 ft e of Dominick, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 5 (F. and C. Bruhn to W. Degner)	1,025
West Van Buren st, 208 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 26x100 ft, dated Aug. 27 (S. B. Bartlett to A. Kreis)	675
Wilcox st, near Francisco, 22x124 ft, with 374 ft to alley in same subdivision, dated Sept. 26 (Frederick Hasket to Robert D. Sheppard)	24,000
Milwaukee av, near Jane st, s w f, 25x144½ ft, dated Oct. 7 (Sophia Wagner to L. Koepke)	3,000
Marion place, between Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25x107 ft, dated Aug. 21 (A. Modine to John Dakarski)	1,600
Ashland av, 48 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Oct. 3 (G. W. Scott et al. to Thomas Mulcahy)	750
Hawthorn av, 199 ft s of Division st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (E. R. Jewett to F. O. Swannell)	750
Jay st, 200 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 13 (J. Morgan to Henry Heer)	800
Saratoga st, s of Archer av, s e f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 5 (H. Felsenthal to P. Lee)	625
West Division st, 225 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x122 feet, dated Sept. 2 (Marx Levy to E. Wolf)	900
Kossuth st, 70 ft e of Sanger st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 21 (M. Rowan to J. and M. Dore)	915
Laurel st, 182 ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 26x150 ft, dated Sept. 29 (W. Horgan to E. Stokes)	500
West Division st, s w cor of Robey, n f, 48x121 ft, dated Sept. 26 (estate of Thomas Sufferh to T. H. Schulze)	2,500
West Twelfth st, 75 ft e of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 6 (W. P. Nelson to C. Mulvey)	1,050
Coulter st, 120 ft e of Western av, s f, 48x124 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Thomas Griffin to the City of Chicago)	1,500
Loomis st, 139 ft s of Gilpin place, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 28 (J. G. McCarthy to J. F. Lardner)	1,500
West Division st, 300 ft e of Robey, s f, 25x120 ft, dated July 13 (J. Peacock to A. Hanschmann)	1,000
West Madison st, 77 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 22x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. A. Osborn to John Gilbert)	4,800
Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 41⅓x104½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (Abner C. Harding to Jesse C. Hildrup)	11,000
Clybourn av, n w cor of North av, triangular Lot 28, dated Oct. 7 (E. and A. Wischoever to K. G. Schmidt)	7,500
Ogden av, s e cor of Polk st, 108¾ ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 6 (Frederick B. Clarke to William H. Mosher)	40,000
Townsend st, 85 ft s of Oak, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (estate of G. Rathsfeld to Lindskoog & Friberg)	2,000
Townsend st, 168 ft n of White, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 6 (H. and A. Henemann to Julia Schroedter)	4,800
Warren av, 116 ft w of Kedzie, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 21 (E. and E. H. Castle to John Graham Jr.)	1,100
McGregor st, 50 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 30 (J. W. Converse to Harder & Hafer)	1,400
West Superior st, 312 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Aug. 19 (J. M. Terwilliger to P. Erickson)	550
Fig st, 290 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 6 (M. L. Stewart to John Buehler)	900
Same lot as above, dated Sept. 30 (John Buehler to Martin Roth)	1,050
James av, 213 ft e of Fox st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 23 (C. R. Dempster et al. to J. Krsigon)	500
Prairie av, 189 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Ellen Fitzgerald to Sarah Hammer)	5,500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Clybourn av, 825 ft n w of Fullerton, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 6 (M. J. and Minga to Justin Mill)	7,104
Same lot as above, dated Oct. 7 (Justin Mill to the Sobieski Building, Loan & Household Association)	7,104
Paulina st, 110 ft s of Lawrence av, e f, 50x183 ft, dated Sept. 5 (A. G. Bald to H. A. Seifert)	700
Seminary av, s w cor of Lill, e f, 25x103½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 6 (S. H. Stillman to Emilia Reimann)	3,000
Seminary av, 199 ft s of Noble, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Henry Dirks to A. P. Kelting)	3,000
Ward st, 144 ft s of Mariana, w f, 24x124 ft, dated July 3 (J. P. Altgeld to J. Kowalski)	550
Paulina st, n of Lawrence av, e f, 50x165 ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (C. H. Morse to Mary A. Watt)	2,100
Hall st, n of Diversey av, w f, 25x133 ft, dated Sept. 15 (F. O. Parker to A. Burkhart)	750
Hall st, near above, 25x133 ft, dated Sept. 15 (same to A. C. Franszine)	750
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Throop st, 117 ft s of Forty-eighth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated June 26 (W. H. Rand to G. Buckstuhl)	300
La Salle st, 102 ft s of Cloud court, e f, 25x135 ft, dated July 20 (A. A. & O. M. Wells to W. W. Baldwin Jr.)	2,700
Wright st, n of and near Fifty-eighth, part of Lot 35, dated Oct. 5 (W. H. Moore to George C. Banta)	2,300

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 38 Clybourn avenue (rear), P. Kirkeby, two-story flats, 23x42 feet, $2,000.
No. 2720 Bonfield street, A. Maier, one-story cottage, 20x28 feet, $600.
No. 94 Commercial avenue, Martin Culer, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $800.
Nos. 410 to 416 East Chicago avenue, T. S. Cunningham, four three-story dwellings, 72x55 feet, $20,000.
No. 232 West Division street, C. P. Dose, two-story dwelling, 26x60 feet, $10,000.
No. 3200 Fifth avenue, William Strigl, two-story dwelling, 21x56 feet, $3,000.
No. 365 Hermitage avenue, Cora A. Farnsworth, one-story cottage, 22x45 feet, $1,000.
No. 3550 Paulina street, H. Sodenchrist, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $1,000.
No. 1070 West Polk street, James Burns, one-story cottage, 21x42 feet, $900.
No. 821 Warren avenue, Mrs. Dr. Dobbin, two-story dwelling, 22x40 feet, $4,500.
No. 3549 Marshfield avenue, James Leuts, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $500.
No. 3840 Wood street, Thomas Kroskess, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $500.
No. 3801 Honore street, J. Bowman, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $500.
No. 3735 Bloom street, Fritz Myer, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $600.
No. 3701 Wood street, Henry Krouse, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $500.
Nos. 285 and 287 Webster avenue, R. C. Rounsavell, two-story flats, 44x54 feet, $9,000.
No. 45 Seymour street, W. G. Sherman, one-story cottage, 21x40 feet, $1,000.

THE REV. SAM JONES ON THE DRAMA.

Kansas City Times: A man who will give 75 cents to go and see Louise Pomeroy on the stage half nuded, and prefers this to going to his prayer-meeting, isn't half decent, and I wouldn't wipe my feet on him. The truth is, I have a profound contempt for these theatre people, anyhow. If any of you say your church is not opposed to card-playing, theatre-going, dancing, and drinking, I am here to tell you that you lie. If my church believed in it I wouldn't stay in it long enough to get my hat.

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most widespread and fatal of diseases—consumption—have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing, and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

THE COURTS.

Mr. Case Fails in the Attempt to Have His Friendly Loan Secured.

Legal Complication Over a Hot-Water Car-Heater—A Bricklayer's Protest.

The hearing of the case of J. R. Case against George R. Homan Jr. and his wife Martha L. was concluded yesterday afternoon before Judge Gardner, and the bill dismissed for want of equity. Case charged that in May, 1884, Mrs. Homan sent for him and represented that her husband had some deals on the Board of Trade which were going against him, and she needed some money for a few days until her husband could get back from New York, and that she would secure any loan by a mortgage on her houses, Nos. 322 and 323 Michigan avenue. Case loaned her $15,000, but failed to get the security promised, and after waiting several months filed a bill for specific performance. The defendants denied agreeing to give any mortgage, and the Judge held that the complainant had failed to make out a case and dismissed the bill.

SEARLE INSISTS ON HIS LEGAL RIGHTS.

John Q. C. Searle filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against J. Hall Dow, S. W. Adams, and the Union Brass Manufacturing Company, asking for a specific performance of a contract. He says that in July, 1882, he gave a license to Dow and Adams to manufacture his patented hot-water heater and automatic fire-extinguisher for railway cars on their paying him a royalty of $50 for each heater sold and agreeing to make him manager of the business at $3,000 a year. In June, 1884, Dow was elected President of the Union Brass Manufacturing Company, and he and Adams transferred to it their license. The company manufactured several hundred heaters, but in February, 1884, having failed to get a reduction of the royalty, elected to declare the contract at an end, and have ever since refused to pay any royalty. Searle claims the contract was to run during the life of the patents, and that the licensees had no right to attempt to rescind it merely because the royalty was in their opinion, too high, and he asks to have the contract carried out as agreed and for an accounting as to past profits.

"A GENERAL SCAB" PROTESTS AGAINST HIS TITLE.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by William Costello against the United Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons, which, like many similar organizations, flourishes in this city and pays benefits to its members who fall sick and to the families of those who die. The complainant says he joined the order last February and continued a member until Aug. 18, when he was informed by the walking delegate that he was to be tried. Upon inquiry he was told by Edward Mulready, the President, that the only charge against him was that he was "a general scab." According to the provisions of the constitution of the order he was tried by a jury of twelve men, who found him to be "a general scab," assessed a fine of $400 upon him, and took away his membership card. Now he says he cannot get employment, as the union men will not work with him. He claims that the jury was packed, and asks a mandamus to compel the officers of the association to reinstate him in his rights.

ITEMS.

Judge Collins is hearing the case of Dr. Raymond S. Leonard to recover $10,000 of Fritz A. Leusmann and Emma Leusmann. Leonard and Leusmann are rival druggists, the former having a drug-store at No. 92 Wells street, the latter one next door, at No. 96. In March, 1884, they had a quarrel, Leusmann charging that Leonard had been circulating reports that his drug-store was of no account. After calling him a liar, Leusmann, as is claimed, slapped Leonard's face.

Judge Gresham will today hear the set chancery case of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society against Chase, and tomorrow the case of Jenkins vs. Davis. After that he will go on with the call of his chancery calendar.

Franklin D. Orcutt is a contractor and builder at Englewood, and last Monday while he was at work on a house Officer Henry Sylvester happened along and asked him if he had a proper license or permit to erect the building, and replied that he had. He at first refused to show it, but afterward did so; but Sylvester insisted on taking him to the police-station. He was discharged, and yesterday sued Sylvester for $5,000 damages.

Judge Hawes is hearing the forcible detainer case of Jacob Beidler against Robert H. Fish. In May, 1882, it is claimed, Fish's lease of No. 528 West Madison street terminated, and his landlord attempted unsuccessfully to get him out. Several suits grew out of the difficulties between the parties, and Fish recovered two judgments for damages against his landlord. The forcible detainer suit was tried once before, but the jury disagreed.

Judge Gary yesterday heard the case of Caroline S. Rogers, widow of Herbert S. Rogers, against the Continental Life-Insurance Company to recover $5,000 on a life-insurance policy on the life of plaintiff's husband. A verdict for $5,529 was rendered. There was no defense further than cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses and objection to the introduction of evidence.

In one of the Town of Lake special assessment cases Judge Prendergast decided that it would be necessary for him to view the premises in person. The assessment was for the laying of certain water-pipes on South Halsted street, and the court will visit the spot next Saturday.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,832—In re petition of Heman B. Chapman. Petition for habeas corpus. James Lane Allen, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Chancery orders—813, Kerr vs. S. P. Comrs.; mo. to have cert. of evidence signed nunc pro tunc, etc., granted.—108, Bryant vs. Charter Oak L.-Ins. Co.; Master's rept. on recvr's rept. of Aug. 10 apprvd.

JUDGE BLODGETT—546, Scribner vs. Belford, Clarke & Co.; deft. ruled to close proofs by Dec. 1.—908, McCleary vs. Brown; dis. as to F. H. Brown; deflt. of Pettibone & Kelly and dec. pro conf.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—148, N. Irwin vs. Schr. J. F. Tracy; deflt. and dec. $14.—151, John Powell vs. Same; dec. $35.—168, E. Mulvaney vs. Same; dec. $12.—150, Anderson vs. Same; distribution of proceeds, costs pd. in full, and claims pro rata, Marshal $131, docket fee and clerk $86, Anderson $21, Irwin $4, Powell $12, and Mulvaney $4.—175, Herhold vs. 270,408 ft. pine lumber; deflt. of Tuesday set aside and lv. to ans.—19, Schleyelmich vs. Prop. City of Fremont; exc. to master's rept. hd. and taken under advsmnt.

APPELLATE COURT—ORDERS.

ORDERS—2,156, Meida vs. Leisman; time for plff. in e. to file brfs. ex. to Monday.—2,124, Boyle vs. Weisman; mo. appll. cause cont. for service.—3,129, Ryan vs. Kirchberg; mo. deft. in e. time to file brfs. ext. 8 days.—2,116, Daniels vs. Kingman; mo. plff. in e. cause dis. p. c.—2,103, Cummings vs. Davis; taken on brfs.—2,119, McCord vs. Manson; mo. appll. 10 days to file reply brfs. and taken on brfs.—2,118, Stone vs. Williamson; argued and taken.—2,128, Williams vs. People; same ord.—2,129, Ryan vs. Kirchberg; same ord.—2,131, Greer vs. Young; taken on brfs. of plff. in e.—2,132, Rathborth vs. Lehman; passed until mo. to dis. is decided.—2,133, Kelly vs. Valentine; taken on brfs. with lv. to file amd. trans.—2,190, Ferry vs. Moore; mo. appll. 3 days addtl. to file rec. and 2 weeks to file abs. and brfs.—2,204, Gifford vs. Wilson; mo. appll. time ext. to Oct. 18 to file rec.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

99,291—Ebenezer J. Ormsbee vs. Francis Vail, W. C. Simonds, and Olive N. Beal, executrix of Madison Beal. Bill to correct deed. C. S. Thornton, solr.

99,292—M. Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Henry Engelking. Confession of judgment, $520. Frank Baker and J. G. Miller, attys.

99,293—Same vs. Same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

99,294—John Q. C. Searle vs. Union Brass Mfg. Company, J. Hall Dow, and S. W. Adams. Bill for accounting. Gary, Cody & Gary, solrs.

99,295—Rosina Spost vs. John Ill. Case, $5,000. M. R. Harris, atty.

99,296—John Rithmeir, by his next friend, vs. Albert Sunderlager. Trespass, $2,000. C. S. Cutting, atty.

99,297—Matthew Johnson vs. John Elander. Asst., $2,000. Leman & Chase, attys.

99,298—Mary Stone vs. S. F. Hanchett, Charles Piatt and Robert Woodward, and Charles Hoechester. Replevin, $2,000. Gardner, McFadon & Gardner, attys.

99,299—Albert Landneth vs. Western Seed Company. Asst., $300. F. A. Johnson, atty.

99,300—Robert McFarland vs. A. M. Rofinot and Peter F. Rofinot. Case, $5,000. Sidney Thomas, atty.

99,301—Daniel Brown vs. Albert D. Beachy. Lease, $5,000. Same atty.

99,302—Allen Vinnedge et. al. vs. A. J. Trunkey and A. W. Tucker. Asst., $500. Louis Munson, atty.

99,303—Julius Rothschild et. al. vs. John Donuhoe. Asst., $400. Hofheimer & Rosenburg, attys.

99,304—Samuel Eichberg vs. Jacob Rosenbaum and wife. Asst., $500. H. T. & L. Helm, attys.

99,305—C. P. Packer vs. Joshua Smith. Asst., $1,000. E. A. Sherburne, atty.

99,306—J. J. Mitchell vs. Robert Hertel. Confession of judgment, $3,050. E. E. Prussing, atty.

99,307—C. G. Roberts vs. George B. Durkee. Attcht., $25. John H. Glade, atty.

99,308—James Crawford vs. Same. Attcht., $41. Same atty.

99,309—Leopold Mayer vs. Robert Hertel. Confession of judgment, $3,100. James Rosenthal, atty.

99,310—Franklin D. Orcutt vs. Henry Sylvester. Trespass, $5,000. John Ling, atty.

99,311—H. H. Scoville vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company. Case, $1,000. G. & W. Garnett, attys.

99,312—Morris Eisenberg vs. Wilhelm and Johanna Gruel. Asst., $250. P. T. McElherne and E. S. Cummings, attys.

99,313—Albion Peck, administrator, etc., vs. H. V. Reed and Benjamin F. Clarke. Asst., $200. W. S. Coy and L. C. Ruth, attys.

99,314—Magdalena Raback vs. Julia and Louis Progier and Anna Raback. Bill to set aside will of Joseph Raback. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, solrs.

99,315—John Sedlacek vs. City of Chicago. Case, $7,000. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

Suppressed Tuesday—99,288, Michael Scanlan vs. John Quinlan, Hugh T. Quinlan, Richard Birchfield, Humphrey H. Quinlan, and Dennis Quinlan. Creditor's bill, $1,900 and interest. Snowhook, Johnston & Gray, attys.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—437, Allis. vs. Chisholm; disd. n. c.; plff. to draw tender.—3,001, Boyd vs. Barsaloux; disd. n. c.—3,234, Valencia Cigar Factory vs. Vallens; disd. n. c.

Judgments and verdicts—640, Joshua Smith vs. Charles P. Packer; verd. plff., $200; mo. n. t. deft.—642, Edgar C. Blum vs. John Zierk; verd. plff., $53; mo. n. t. deft.—3,243, Rachel Ann Curtis vs. John Francis; dflt. and jgt., $2,009 of May 22, 1878 revived.—643, Adam E. Mowers vs. W. P. F. Meserve; verd. plff., $138; mo. n. t. deft.—810, Elizabeth Keelgast vs. Ann Furey; fdg. plff., $37 and jgt.; appl. bond $200 and bill ex. 20 ds.—814, Rogers vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.; verd. plff., $5,522; mo. n. t. deft.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—3,289, C. M. & G. Co. vs. Klockgeter; disd. n. c.—2,484, Allen vs. Broadwell; dem. 2d plea sustd.—1,072, Norton vs. Dolan; lv. file addl. plea and rl. reply 6 ds.—2,936, Miller vs. Blake; lv. file repl. and afdvt.—3,317, People vs. Harrison; demr. ovld. and rl. show cause Saturday why mandamus shld. not issue.—36, Quinn vs. Hagemann; disd. n. c.—2,858, Weil vs. Smith; dflt. Robinson.

Judgments and verdicts—3,091, U. S. Distilling Co. vs. E. Frank; dflt. and jgt., $667 and spl. exn.—3,321, A. Chambers vs. Ignatius G. Schwarz; dflt. and jgt. $443.—3,290, Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Eureka Coal Co.; dflt. and jgt., $1,403.—3,051, Hugo Meyer et al. vs. Albert Harzfeld, Edward Harzfeld, and Samuel French; dflt. and jgt., $494.—3,052, Jerome Bernheimer et al. vs. Same; dflt. and jgt., $2,046.—3,053, John C. Rue vs. Benjamin Shurtleff; plea stkn. out, want afdvt.; dflt. and jgt., $1,032.—3,253, George G. Robinson et al. vs. Addison J. Trunkey and Ambrose W. Turner; dflt. and jgt., $338.—1,857, Childs, Graff & Co. vs. C. B. Lamb; dflt. and jgt., $314; no exn.—3,297, Charles Kozmunski vs. Charles Wertzler; dflt. and jgt., $340.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—3,385, Pomeroy vs. Farrell; disd. n. c.—3,173, Groak vs. I. F. Ins. Co.; con. J. agst. garn. and sci. fa.—1,367, Niemeyer vs. C. & E. Ill. Rwy.; dem. 4th count amd. narr. ovld. and lv. pld. instr.—2,540, White vs. Kearney; disd. want narr.—764, Tatge vs. Erhart; plff. takes nonsuit.

Judgments and verdicts—595, John Finnegan vs. John E. Gould; verd. plff. $70; mo. n. t. deft.—3,182, Charles B. Giblock vs. Charles A. Coutant and James Smith; dflt. and jgt. $251 agst. Coutant and sci. fa.—3,333, Meyer Sons vs. Mrs. C. B. and Wm. Hansbrough; dflt. and jgt. $235.—3,123, Moses Gimbel vs. John A. Jackson; dflt. and jgt. $468.—3,345, Valentine Blatz vs. Michael Hruby; dflt. and jgt. $252.—2,943, Leopold P. Kadish vs. Jaroslav B. Belohradsky; dflt. and jgt., $1,353 and spl. exn.—3,158, William Link vs. Adolph, Joseph, and Kossuth Marx; dflt. and jgt., $2,171, no ex.—3,133, St. Mary's Acad. vs. Marcus Metz; dflt. and jgt., $307.—3,157, Hiram Howard vs. Jerome Slocum; dflt. and jgt., $340.—2,914, Empire Warehouse Co. vs. Michael Botsler; dflt. and jgt., $900.—3,318, Adolph Zeller vs. J. F. Hatch; dflt. and jgt., $204.—2,996, G. V. Keene vs. M. Lowenthau; dflt. and jgt., $77 and spl. exn.—2,995, V. S. Stamping Co. vs. Same; same, $1,236.—3,114, Cleon B. Wilson vs. James S. Wheeler; dflt. and jgt., $1,500.—3,138, John Wood vs. William T. and Maria H. Stowe; dflt. and jgt., $146, gen. exn.—3,137, Sarah G. Bristol vs. Same; dflt. and jgt., $81, gen. ex.—554, Barry vs. Tate; fdg. for defts. and jgt.—2,563, Scheuer vs. Hanchett; dflt. and jgt., prop. and das., 1 cent.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—1,161, Webster vs. Webster; dflt.—924, Roeder vs. Roeder; refd. Magruder.—1,318, Gilrane vs. Gilrane; dflt.—1,085, Green vs. Green; dflt. want ans.—1,256, Stevens vs. McCord; dflt. and ref. Whitehead.—913, Eichenburg vs. Eichenburg; dflt.—1,265, Loehr vs. Loehr; rl. show cause Oct. 10 for non-payt. of aly.—1,084, Hayes vs. Holden; dflt.—1,382, Templeton vs. Thompson; dflt. and ord. apptg. gdn. ad lit.—1,433, Cook vs. Cook; rl. ans. instr. and dflt.—1,380, Baird vs. Baird; dflt.—1,276, Ranstead vs. Ranstead; dflt.—1,389, Cullen vs. Cullen; dflt.—1,379, Palmer vs. Palmer; dflt.—735, Hamilton vs. Hamilton; dflt.—1,000, Henne vs. Henne; dflt. and ref. Magruder.—1,251, Beals vs. Beals; dflt.—1,144, Schultz vs. Schultz; dflt.—838, Herriff vs. Hickey; dflt.—270, Buckingham vs. Buckingham; ord. apptg. gdn. ad lit. and ref. Whitehead.—1,209, Douglas vs. Douglas; dflt.—661, McKeon vs. Kies; disd. c. c. wt. prej.—1,350, McCullough vs. Straus; dflt. Richard and Robert Street.—1,282, Christensen vs. Christensen; dflt.—384, Spaague vs. Smith; disd. n. c.—1,306, Chichester vs. Chichester; dflt.—97,935, Baldwin vs. Snell; disd. c. c.—768, McCormick vs. Etterman; dflt.—2,205, Case vs. Homan; disd. c. c. want eq.; appl. Appll. Ct., bond $250 and cert. ev. 30 ds.—207, Werner vs. Kilbourne; pl. on cal.

Decrees—1,026, Almendinger vs. Unknown Heirs, etc.; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—275, Fitzpatrick vs. Finucane; commrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—1,331, Hunnewell vs. Flynn; decree sale.

Divorces—1,194, Ella George vs. John George; decree for desertion.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,192—Lewis G. Fabian vs. Toney Thompson. Case, $5,000. Player & Martin, attys.

54,193—People ex rel. William Costello vs. United Order Amer. Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Edward Mulraney, Albert Vorkeller, Edward Evans, and John E. Aberhausen. Petition for mandamus. Forrest & May, attys.

54,194—Maria Hermann vs. Valentine Gramer. Assumpsit, $1,000. E. R. Bliss, atty.

54,195—Charles Winkler vs. Walter S. Sayers. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $450 on patent for improvement in ventilator. Bowman & McGrath, solrs.

54,196—Elizabeth Garels vs. James F. and Marie Louise Winter. Confession, $500. E. C. Ferguson, atty.

54,197—H. E. Bullock vs. T. B. Jeffery. Appeal.

54,198—James Talcott vs. Sigismund Heidmeyer and Norbert Stieglitz. Assumpsit, $1,000. Frederic Ullman, atty.

54,199—Lillie Gorton vs. Freeman J. Gorton. Bill for divorce for adultery. Leman & Chase, solrs.

54,200—Kude Thime vs. Margaret A. Thime. Bill for divorce for adultery. B. F. Richolson, solr.

54,201—Martha L. Brower vs. George H. Brower. Bill for divorce for desertion. B. F. Richolson, solr.

54,202—Joel H. Adams vs. William Root. Attachment, $284.

54,203—E. D. Harrison vs. J. W. Jeannette and George Gunason. Appeal.

54,204—R. S. Perrine vs. Malcolm McNeil, John McNeil, and Charles Higgins. Appeal.

54,205—Sylvia Patterson vs. Albert Bryan and John C. Whiting. Appeal.

54,206—Assumpsit. Suppressed.

54,207—Anna L. Eaton vs. Edward L. Eaton. Bill for divorce for desertion and conviction of embezzlement. Charles F. M. Allen, solr.

54,208—Clara Crisler vs. Allan V. Crisler. Bill for divorce for adultery. L. C. Ruth, solr.

54,209—Emma Helmos vs. Gust Helmos. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. J. Eloig, solr.

54,210—Anna Vance, admx. of est. of Michael Riley, vs. William McEvoy Jr. and Catherine McEvoy. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $333 and interest on Lot 3 in Block 2 of Phare & S.'s Subd. of N. 12 acres, etc. Crafts & Stevens, solrs.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—54,038, S. P. Asst.; ord. cfg. asst.—4,439, Krackstein vs. Eiffert; disd. n. c.—6,633, Bishop vs. Waldron; rule extd. 10 ds.—5,360, Magoon vs. Vargus; disd. n. c.—6,443, Robinson vs. Horton; rl. extd. Oct. 9.—6,624, Riche vs. Vogel; rl. deft. justify Oct. 10.—3,883, Strause vs. Friedman; disd. n. c.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—672, Bray vs. Peironnet; disd. w. p.—686, Vaughn vs. Sibley; disd. n. c.—725, Dettman vs. Wagener; disd. w. p.—772, Schweinfurth vs. Redmont; disd. w. p.—800, Terwilliger vs. Dunnell; appl. disd. w. p. with proc.—838, Valberding vs. Cogswell; disd. w. p.—846, Matthews vs. Gardner; appl. disd. w. proc.—632, Bernstein vs. Cohn; sub. ct.—631, Reynolds vs. Beers; disd. w. p.

Continued—Nos. 680, 681, 682, 699, 702, 705, 706, 728, 748, 785, 787, 827, 848, 623, 634.

JUDGE COLLINS—Orders—5,588, Nodok vs. Burnstein; rl. justify 10 ds.—4,642, Colles vs. Russell; disd. n. c.—3,684, Grape & C. S. Co. vs. Teed; demr. to pleas 1, 7, 8, and 9 sustd., to others ovld.

Judgments and verdicts—3,900, Friedman vs. Hanchett; fdg. prop. in plff., jgt. and sat.—2,316, A. A. Perrine vs. John M. Clarke; verd. plff. $631.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,619, Benecke vs. Benecke; exn. agst. deft. for $255 aly. and solr. fees.—2,596, Trowbridge vs. Haase; disd. c. c.—2,892, Denison vs. Noble; mrs. rep. sale and dsbn. cfd.

Decree—1,848, Bowers vs. Holt; decree dsbn.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,590, Barnabee vs. Barnabee; dflt.—118, Slee vs. U. M. L. Ins. Co.; time close pfs. extd.—2,603, Drake vs. Shine; revr. apptd., bond $2,000; lv. cplt. pay amt. jgt. into court.—493, Weil vs. Teichman; disd. want eq.; appl., bond $250 and cert. ev. 60 ds.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,232—Katie Samuels vs. Abraham Burnow. Appeal.

6,233—Petition of Soren D. Thorson et ux. to adopt Valerie Abrahamson. W. W. Evans, atty.

ORDERS, ETC.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—6,224, In re Richardson; cit. Oct. 9.—3,893, L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. vs. Haven; venue chgd. to Circ. Ct. except, etc.—5,008, Vol. asgt. Bowlan; ord. abs.—5,416, Vol. asgt. Wehrli; clm. J. M. Eaton disd.—6,231, In re Johnson; adjd. to Oct. 10.—4,489, N. Y. C. & St. L. Rwy. Co. vs. Rand; disd. n. c.—4,946, Vol. asgt. Shay; ord. allg. attys. fees.

Adoption—6,233, Petition of Thorson; decree.

PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. Temperance Snow; inv. and aprst. apvd.—Est. Carl Brinkmann; inv., apst., and wids. awd. apvd. and wids. selec. filed.—Est. Robert Thrumston; acct. pers. est. apvd.—Est. Anthony Melody; same.—Est. Joseph Holmes; inv., apst., and wids. awd. apvd. and wids. selec. filed.—Est. Mathias Wilheim; decree for sale of real est.—Est. Louis Marxsen; lv. sell pers. prop. priv. sale.—Est. Anthony Dutter; cit. admx. Oct. 12.—Est. Mamie Fischer; ord. gdn. settle acct. Oct. 13.—Est. Frederick R. Miller; admx. dschgd. from duty.—Est. Amy Napier or Powers; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. William B. Canfield; inv., apst., and awd. apvd.; lv. sell pers. prop. priv. sale.—Est. Stephen T. King; lv. ward attend law school.—Est. Henry Stubenberg; est. settled, admx. dschgd.—Est. George R. Page; pf. hshp.

Verdict—Est. Peter Enburg; verd insane and jgt.

Will—Est. Tilmann J. Faymonville; will pvn., letters to Catharine Faymonville, ind. bond $6,000; pf. hshp.

Guardianship—Est. Alice Murtha; letters to Margaret Collier, bond $6,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—132, L. H. Loveland, forgery; sentd. to one yr. pen.—265, James Shea, lar.; sentd. to one yr. pen.—Twenty-three prisoners arraigned and all pleaded not gilty., except James Mack and Boehlee, larceny.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Trials of quasi-criminal cases.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set chancery case, Home Missionary Society vs. Chase.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of Admiralty calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—21 to 30, both inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 824, 827, 829, 830, 831, and 834. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 98, 93, 255, 266, 269, 270, 274, 275, 276, 277, and 278. No. 95, Reidy vs. Stearns, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 765, 767, 770, 774, 775, and 776. No. 762, Houston vs. Sprague, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 43, 44, and 34. No. 42, Watsy vs. Sherburne, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 162, 168, 89, 135, and 175. No. 3,149, Gattman vs. Hamburg Amer. Packet Co., on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 671, 619, 683, 688, 692, 695, 726, 732, 740, and 740½. No. 645, Beidler vs. Fish, on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,612, 2,618, 2,640, 2,652, 5,956, 2,700, 2,704, 2,706, 2,714, and 2,730. No. 2,600, Leonard vs. Linsmann, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 10, Lansingh vs. Higgins, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 6, and 7. No. 4, Chittenden vs. Hatheway, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases. 2 p. m., no call. South Town Constable cases on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 197, 214, 218, 243, 312, 224, and 228.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from the quasi-criminal docket.

THE IOWA SUPREME COURT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Iowa Supreme Court today rendered the following decisions:

C. W. Turner vs. The Central Railway Company of Iowa; from Keokuk County; reversed.

In the matter of the Estate of S. B. Dennis; from Polk County; reversed.

McKindly, Gilchrist & Co. vs. C. L. Nourse, assignee, et al.; from Polk County; reversed.

E. H. Smith et al. vs. W. Hintrager; from Dubuque County; affirmed.

The District Township of Clay vs. The Independent District of Buchanan; from Webster County; affirmed.

E. D. Lunt et al. vs. James Nealey et al.; from Polk County; affirmed.

Margaret Daily vs. M. W. Kimball; from Polk County; reversed.

Iowa Loan & Trust Company et al.; from Jasper County; reversed.

Hardin County vs. Wright County; from Wright County; reversed.

R. S. Hughes vs. George Sweeney et al.; from Des Moines County; affirmed.

W. A. Hunt vs. The Farmers' Insurance Company; from Humboldt County; reversed.

Jackson Wishart vs. Conrad Doits; from Polk County; affirmed.

R. L. Goodenow vs. O. M. Parkinson; from Clinton County; affirmed.

J. J. Russell vs. Nathaniel French; from Muscatine County; reversed.

The last case is one of more than ordinary interest to the bench and bar of the State. The plaintiff is a member of the State Legislature and a member of the Muscatine County Bar. The defendant is the Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit of the Seventh District. While practicing in the defendant's court the plaintiff was fined in the sum of $50 for contempt. The decision holds that the court below exceeded its authority in imposing a fine and entering judgment therefor without giving the offender the opportunity to make an explanation.

FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

William D. Plattor vs. Board of Commissioners of Elkhart County; La Grange C. C.; affirmed. Elliott, J.

John L. Douglas et al. vs. Andrew W. Thomas; Kosciusko, C. C.; affirmed. Mitchell, C. J.

John Latz vs. Charles Scott et al.; Sullivan C. C.; reversed. Niblack, J.

L. E. & St. L. Railway Co. vs. Thomas D. Payne et al.; Dubois C. C.; affirmed. Howk, J.

John D. Dillinger vs. Harriett Bennett; Pulaski C. C.; appeal dismissed.

MR. SCHURZ.

"ABOUT TIME FOR THE FLYING DUTCHMAN TO MAKE PORT AGAIN."

New York Sun (Dem.): The *Boston Journal* is informed from Washington that Mr. Cleveland is considering the advisability of appointing Carl Schurz as one of the Civil-Service Commissioners.

It is about time for the Flying Dutchman to make port again. His return to public life, even as a member of the Civil-Service Commission, would be hailed with satisfaction by his mugwump admirers. His manner is more suave than Thoman's and his arithmetic is better than Dr. Gregory's. Although English is not his native language, he speaks and writes it much more correctly than Dorman B. Eaton himself. He is well up in the Wissenschaften, and he possesses longer, slenderer, and more flexible legs than any other civil-service reformer whose name has been mentioned for the post.

Nevertheless, we don't believe that Mr. Carl Schurz's ambition lies that way. More likely he is patiently waiting for the people to arise and demand with one voice the passage of a Constitutional amendment making foreign-born citizens who came to this country previous to 1853 eligible for election to a certain high executive office.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

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Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 3:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 6:00 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:10 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	a 7:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:10 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Cavalry and Graceland	b 6:33 a m	b 6:23 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:36 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:46 a m
	b 6:25 p m	b 6:16 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St.Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:30 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St.Joseph, Atchison & TopekaEx	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasngr.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c 9:35 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a 9:35 p m	a 6:35 a m
DesMoines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:15 p m	3:00 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

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For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown & Des Moines	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:00 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison and Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming, & Marquette	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m
K.City, Col., N.M., Ariz., & Cal. Ex.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:05 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:05 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 p m	†10:10 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 8:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	* 5:15 p m	* 9:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 7:30 p m
Eastern Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp's	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelp'a	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & B'ffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington & Baltimore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Sept'r	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. General offices, 97 Randolph-st., 109 and 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sundays.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows: Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address E. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Pentwater, and Frankfort at *8 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m.
*Sundays excepted. Dock foot of Michigan-av.